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'EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER' TO CRUSH

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NAZIS: ROOSEVELT

Peace Move, He Says, Would Make Him A Benedict Arnold

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 1—President Roosevelt said today that "we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

Mr. Roosevelt did not define "everything." And nowhere in a Labor Day address to his countrymen did he go so far as to say the United States once more should go to war.

Yet he went further than in any previous public pronouncement in pledging America to "do our full part" in conquering "forces of insane violence" let loose by Hitler upon this earth.

The President spoke with a grimness designed to bring home more sharply to America's millions a realization of the threats which he said had been raised against their fundamental rights by "Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world."

Asks Greater Production

Without getting down to the specific question of convoys or other definite new steps to guarantee deliveries of war supplies, Mr. Roosevelt added that "unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new."

Referring to those who "ask me to negotiate with Hitler," Mr. Roosevelt said:

"They . . . ask me to become the modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear. . . . This course I have rejected—I reject it again."

Speaks From Library

The President spoke by radio from the Franklin D. Roosevelt library here on a program sponsored by the Office of Production Management.

Other speakers on the program were Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, in London; Sidney Hillman, associate director of OPM; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; and James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO.

Text Of Address

Following is the text of the President's address:

"On this day—this American holiday—we celebrate the rights of free laboring men and women.

"The preservation of these rights is now vitally important not only to us who enjoy them—to the whole future of Christian civilization.

"American labor now bears a tremendous responsibility in the winning of this most brutal, most terrible of all wars.

Weapons For Democracy

"In our factories and shops and arsenals we are building weapons on a scale great in its magnitude. To all the battle fronts of the world these weapons are being dispatched, by day and by night, over the seas and through the air. And this nation is now devising and developing new weapons of unprecedented power toward the maintenance of democracy.

"Why are we doing this? Why are we determined to devote our entire industrial effort to the prosecution of a war which has not yet actually touched our own shores?

"We are not a warlike people. We have never sought glory as a nation of warriors. We are not interested in aggression. We are not interested—as the dictators are—in looting. We do not covet one square inch of the territory of any other nation.

Threat To Our Rights

"Our vast effort, and the unity of

purpose which inspires that effort are due solely to our recognition of the fact that our fundamental rights—including the rights of labor—are threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world.

"These rights were established by our forefathers on the field of battle. They have been defended—at great cost but with great success—on the field of battle, here on our own soil, and in foreign lands, and on all the seas all over the world.

"There has never been a moment in our history when Americans were not ready to stand up as free men and fight for their rights.

Rights Interdependent

"In times of national emergency, one fact is brought home to us clearly and decisively—the fact that all of our rights are interdependent.

"The right of freedom of worship would mean nothing without freedom of speech. And the rights of free labor as we know them today could not survive without the rights of free enterprise.

"That is the indestructible bond that is between us—all of us Americans: Interdependence of interests, privileges, opportunities—interedependence of rights.

All Races, All Faiths

"That is what unites us—men and women of all sections, of all races, of all faiths, of all occupations, of all political beliefs. That is why we have been able to defy and frustrate the enemies who believed they could divide us and conquer us from within.

"These enemies all know that we possess a strong navy—gaining in strength. They know that that navy—as long as the navies of the British Empire and the Netherlands and Norway and Russia exist—can together guarantee the freedom of the seas. These enemies know that if those other navies are destroyed, the American navy cannot now, or in the future, maintain the freedom of the seas against all the rest of the world.

"These enemies know that our army is increasing daily in its all-round strength.

Gains In Production

"These enemies know that today the chief American fighters in the battles now raging are those engaged in American industry, employers and employes alike.

"These enemies know that the course of American production in the past year has shown enormous gains and that the product of these industries is moving to the battle fronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day.

"But these enemies also know that our American effort is not yet enough—and that unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new.

"Dangerous Assumption"

"I give solemn warning to those who think that Hitler has been blocked and halted, that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progress than he did the year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force—to throw more energy into the job of defeating him—to end for all time the menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk or thought of any peace founded on a compromise with evil itself.

"And we know that a free labor system is the very foundation of a functioning democracy. We know that one of the first acts of the Axis dictatorships has been to wipe out all the principles and standards which labor has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement.

"Trade unionism is a forbidden philosophy under these rule-or-ruin dictators. For trade unionism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Trade unionism has helped to give every one who toils the position of dignity which is his due.

Evolutionary Process

"The present position of labor in the United States as an interdependent unit in the life of the nation has not come about by chance. It has been an evolutionary process of a healthy democracy at work.

"Hitler has not worked that way. He will not—he cannot work that way. Just as he denies all rights to individuals, he must deny all rights to groups—of labor, of business, of learning, of the church. He has abolished trade unions as ruthlessly as he has persecuted religion.

"No group of Americans has realized more clearly what Nazi domination of the world means than has organized labor—what it means to their standards of living, their freedom, their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Nazism, in the preservation of the fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of democracy throughout the world. We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more.

"We Cannot Hesitate"

"The single-mindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of the weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass.

"We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us. The defense of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest. We are engaged on a grim and perilous task. Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them. For these forces may be unleashed on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

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"The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous. There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for crumbs from his victorious table. They do, in fact, ask me to become the modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom — to our churches — to our country. This course I have rejected—I reject it again.

Responsibility Of All

"Instead, I know that I speak the conscience and determination of the American people when I say that we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces.

"American workers and American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen—all of us together—have the great responsibility and the great privilege of laboring to build a democratic world on enduring foundations.

"May it be said on some future Labor Day by some future President of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well."

PRESIDENT ASKS FULL U. S. PART TO BEAT HITLER

Pledges Nation To Do All In Its Power To Crush Nazi Forces

Sternly Rejects Proposal That He Should Negotiate With Germany

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Back Toward Capital

[By the Associated Press]

Highland, N. Y., Sept. 1—President Roosevelt left for Washington by special train tonight after motoring to Highland from his home at Hyde Park. Secretary Morgenthau, who lives near by, also was on the Presidential special, as were Mrs. Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, lease-lend supervisor.

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 1—Reminding his fellow-Americans of their constant readiness to fight for their rights, President Roosevelt declared today that "we must do our full part" in conquering "forces of insane violence" let loose by Adolf Hitler.

"There has never been a moment in our history," he said in a broadcast Labor Day address, "when Americans were not ready to stand up as free men and fight for their rights."

The fundamental rights of Americans, established by their forefathers on the field of battle, are threatened, he warned, "by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world."

Effort Not Yet Enough

The President spoke of the increasing war production of the nation's throbbing industries, but asserted that "our American effort is not yet enough." He hinted at additional steps to guarantee delivery of weapons and war equipment overseas but did not mention specific methods.

Once more he scorned the doctrine of appeasement. Appeasers and Nazi sympathizers, he asserted, have asked him to become a modern Benedict Arnold, to betray a devotion to freedom, churches and country. This was his reply:

"This course I have rejected—I reject it again.

"Instead, I know that I speak the conscience and determination of the American people when I say that we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

Leaves Answer To People

While his words were as far-reaching as any he has uttered in public discussions of the explosive international situation, Mr. Roosevelt left for his listeners to determine just what he meant by doing "our full part" and "everything in our power" to destroy the Nazis.

With increasing frequency, demands have been made on both sides of the Atlantic that the United States plunge into a "shooting" war. But the President omitted any direct discussion of such a momentous step.

Seated before a battery of microphones in the Franklin D. Roosevelt library here, the Chief Executive was the final speaker on an hour's Labor-Day program arranged by the Office of Production Management.

Others Participating

Also participating in the program, along with stars of Hollywood and the New York entertainment world, were Sidney Hillman, associate director of OPM; Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, speaking from London; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO.

Enemies who tried to "divide and conquer us from within," Mr. Roosevelt said, know that employers and employes alike were the chief American fighters in the battles now raging.

Production had advanced enormously in the last year, he said, and the product of American industry moves to the battle fronts in increasing volume each day.

"But these enemies also know," the President asserted, "that our American effort is not yet enough—and that unless we step up the total of o. production and more greatly safeguard it on its journeys to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new."

Much More Must Be Done

While much has been accomplished, he said it was imperative that infinitely more be achieved.

"The singlemindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of the weapons of freedom," Mr. Roosevelt said, "will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass.

"We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us. The defense of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest.

"We are engaged on a grim and perilous task. Forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them. For these forces may be unleashed on this nation as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country."

May Be Long Task

The President cautioned that the task of defeating Hitler might be long and arduous. Apparently in reference to Russia's surprisingly strong resistance to the Nazi *Blitzkrieg*, he added that those who thought Hitler had been blocked and halted were making a very dangerous assumption.

When the enemy seems to be slowing up, he said, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force, to end for all time the menace of world conquest and "thereby end all talk or thought of any peace founded on a compromise with evil itself."

At no point in his address did Mr. Roosevelt deal specifically with the Far Eastern crisis. His talk of greater safeguards for American military supplies could apply, however, to deliveries to Russia by way of Vladivostok as well as to transatlantic shipments to England.

Back In Capital Today

The Chief Executive will be back in Washington tomorrow and may be expected to consider again the broad aspects of American-Japanese differences. When the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, delivered a note to the President last week from his Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, it was announced that there would be further meetings between Mr. Roosevelt and the Ambassador.

While his speech stressed international affairs, the President did take note of the Labor Day holiday.

A free labor system, he said, is the very foundation of a functioning democracy, whereas one of the first acts of Axis dictatorships has been to erase all labor principles and standards. Because it demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, he said, trade unionism is a forbidden philosophy under "these rule or ruin dictators."

Labor Realizes Danger

No group of Americans has realized more clearly than organized labor what Nazi domination of the world would mean, Mr. Roosevelt declared.

Calling the preservation of the rights of free laboring men and women vitally important, not only to those who enjoy them, but also to the whole future of Christian civilization, the Chief Executive asserted:

"American labor now bears a tremendous responsibility in the winning of this most brutal, most terrible of all wars."

Depends On Supplies

Bevin said in his broadcast to the United States that victory depended upon overwhelming supplies of all forms of war materials.

"Surely, working people will not allow any disunity in their ranks to hinder the final victory over this monster who would destroy them," he said.

Hillman, in a message to Bevin and "to our fellow-workers in all lands," said:

"Your battle is ours. We will help fight it with all our faith and all our strength and all our skill, in the mine, in the factory, on the farm—today, tomorrow and every day, until the battle is won."

Labor Is Key, Says Green

Green, who spoke from Grand Rapids, Mich., said that labor was the key factor in the defense production program, and added:

"Speaking for the 5,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, I assure the American people that there is no more loyal and thoroughly aroused body of men and women in the nation today. We of the AFL appreciate the benefits of freedom. We love our country. We are for the national defense program one hundred per cent. We do not hesitate and we never have hesitated to express our hate of totalitarianism in all its forms."

Green and George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, also called for an end to the strife between the AFL and CIO. Green said that his organization reiterates "our standing offer to make peace."

Meany, speaking at Uniondale, N. Y., at the dedication of a memorial to the late Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL, declared that "there never has been a sound trade-union reason for

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a divided labor movement."

CIO Against Fascism

Carey, speaking from Philadelphia, said the CIO stood against Fascism, supported this nation's defense program and declared:

"We believe that victory in this war—in order that it be real victory—must be based on the establishment of sound systems of security and peace throughout the world, in which all nations and all peoples may participate on equal terms."

Other quotations from some of the Labor Day speeches follow:

George Hicks, Parliamentary secretary for the British Works and Buildings Ministry, urged American workers to "feel that they are right in this war, fighting side by side at the benches and in the workshops with their British comrades."

Morrison Asks Help

Herbert Morrison, British Labor leader and Minister of Home Security—"Concentrate in giving us every ounce of help within your power."

Secretary of Labor Perkins, in a Radio Address—"We are in fact a gigantic factory, striving to supply ourselves and other liberty-loving peoples with arms and equipment. Every possible ounce of energy and resource at our command needs to be mobilized for the job. This great national defense plant of ours must be kept going at speed and at efficiency in the interest of full production."

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Italians Are Scornful Of Roosevelt's Speech

Rome, Sept. 1 (AP)—Fascist circles responded to President Roosevelt's speech today by quoting Adolf Hitler's forecast of "a war of life or death" and declaring that Germany and Italy would win.

Hitler's remarks to British Ambassador Sir Neville M. Henderson at their last meeting—"it will be a war of life or death"—were widely recalled as the Axis powers started the third year of the war with expressions of confidence in the outcome.

Fascists said they found nothing new in President Roosevelt's assertion that the United States would "do everything in its power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

They recalled that he and Prime Minister Churchill spoke of "the final destruction of Nazi tyrany" in their eight points.

"Miserable Rhetoric"

Such talk, *Il Lavoro Fascista* said, is "miserable rhetoric which brings about nothing."

Italy has taken the view that the United States can prolong the war by supplying Britain, but can do nothing to win it.

Virginio Gayda, editor of *Il Giornale d'Italia*, said Hitler and Premier Mussolini prepared in their Russian front conference for "a new phase in the war offensive against British forces."

"No compromised peace," he said, "is now any longer possible."

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Bevin Appeals To U. S. Labor

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 1 — Ernest Bevin, British minister of labor, appealed today for labor unity in an address broadcast to the United States.

He said:

"You know in your hearts that your future depends upon victory over Naziism. It is acknowledged that victory depends upon overwhelming supplies of all forms of war materials. Surely, working people will not allow any disunity in their ranks to hinder the final victory over this monster who would destroy them."

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Hillman Pledges Labor's Aid

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 1—Sidney Hillman, associate director of OPM, today broadcast a message to Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, and "to our fellow workers in all lands, many of whom are risking their lives to hear this broadcast."

"Your battle is ours," Hillman said. "We will help fight it with all our faith and all our strength and all our skill, in the mine, in the factory, on the farm—today, tomorrow, and every day, until that battle is won."

"America Responds"

"We know that the outcome of today's fight for freedom and human dignity depends in large measure on what American labor must do and will do for the defense of democracy," he said.

"Together with management, labor is turning out the guns, and ships and tanks and planes that will guarantee victory for those who are fighting the battle of democracy," Hillman said. "All America responds to this task. We have mobilized our man power—and our will power—for the contest between the workshops of democracy and the sweatshops of the Axis."

Labor "Knows Stakes"

He added that American labor, unified and firm, knew what the stakes were and that it had seen Hitler destroy trade unions and murder labor's leaders.

"Our working people know that none of us can be secure in our jobs or safe in our homes while Hitler's gangsters are at large," he said.

War Would End Rights Of Labor, Wheeler Says

Freedom Only Exists In Democracy At Peace, Senator Declares

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St. Charles, Ill., Sept. 1 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) asserted tonight that the rights of labor would be forgotten if the United States "plunged into war."

"Freedom of speech and assembly, exist only in democracies," he said in an address at a farm festival, "and exist in democracies only when they are at peace.

"The day this nation is plunged into war, labor can forget those hard won rights."

Premier and War Minister; Premier Pieter Gerbraudy of the Netherlands; Premier Hubert Pierlot of the Belgian Government; Jan Masaryk, secretary of the Czecho-Slovak Government; C. H. Simopoulos, Greek Minister in London, and J. Bech, Luxembourg's Foreign Minister.

Norse King's Appeal

The Norwegian monarch, whose words were echoed by the others, said in speaking to the United States:

"Hitler and Hitler regimes are hated from the bottom of the heart of the great majority of the people in occupied countries, and you, the citizens of the United States of America, will certainly agree that a united Europe under the leadership of a despised nation is impossible—an impossibility.

Thanks America

"The Norwegian people are fighting a stubborn and tough passive resistance against aggression and they need all the sympathy and assistance it is possible to give them.

"On behalf of the Norwegian people at home and abroad, I take this opportunity to convey to the great people of the United States of America and to President Roosevelt our most sincere thanks for the benefits and sympathies for Norway's fight for freedom, as well as for all the valuable assistance in different ways which we have received and are receiving on an everlasting scale."

Young King Peter said that the Yugoslav people are undergoing bitter hardships "but they are still fighting jailer who knows no right—only might."

He said the United States had given the conquered peoples of Europe new hope and that "even while Hitler is strangling them that your help will be in time."

Premier Pierlot of Belgium said: "We count upon the help of the great American nation. . . . We are proud to be taking part in a struggle in which the future of mankind is at stake. But let me tell you this: Time is pressing. Overe there in the occupied territories all the people are suffering terribly."

Wilhelmina Predicts Death Knell for Hitler

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands, in a broadcast to thank her people for birthday greetings, said today that oppressed people "have closed their ranks and are getting ready to sound the death knell over him (Hitler) and his detestable regime." The Queen was sixty-one years old yesterday.

"While our mutual aggressor has now directed his lust for murder and his rapacity against the valorous Russian people, resistance grows more and more bitter at his back," she said.

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allowed the aliens unusual privileges. The customs officials did not reveal what they had learned.

42 Hours In Air

None of the Russians spoke English, but through interpreters it was learned that the departure from Moscow was made last Thursday Moscow time, or five days ago, and that the 6,000-mile trip required forty-two hours in the air.

In command was Mikhail Gromov, a veteran of Arctic flights. His principal aides are Pilots Kotikow and Pesorow, both of whom also have had previous experience in the Polar field. All the men are apparently flyers, mechanics or radio operators, most of them of ten or more years' training.

The Russians were secretive regarding the purpose of their trip. A Soviet Embassy spokesman in Washington said merely that he had no news of any such flight.

Each airman carried a diplomatic passport entitling him to unusual privileges, and these were validated by customs officials here.

Arrive Without Warning

The planes began refueling on the waters of Norton Sound, where they landed, but were expected to refuel again at Anchorage or Sitka, where larger gasoline stocks are available. The flyers said they would hop for Anchorage today.

The two planes arrived without any warning. One circled over Nome and the other followed it to a landing on the bay.

Only three Russian planes are known to have crossed Alaskan territory before yesterday.

In June of 1937, three Soviets headed by Pilot Valeri Chealov streaked across the "roof-of-the-world." Route nonstop from Moscow to Vancouver, Wash. A month later, three more, headed by Pilot Mikhail Gromov, took the same route and landed at San Jacinto, Cal.

In August of the same year, Sigmund Levanevsky, Soviet air hero, and five companions were lost on an attempted Moscow - to - United States flight which ended somewhere in the Arctic Ocean or the frozen wastes of northern Alaska. Neither their plane nor their bodies ever were found.

Russian Flyers Expect To Resume Flight Today

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 1 (AP)—Gen. Mikhail Gromov, commander of the forty-seven Russians flying on a secret mission from Moscow to Washington, indicated tonight that his party, traveling in two big seaplanes, probably would take off from this sub-Arctic harbor tomorrow morning.

The veteran Arctic flyer said his expedition, which originally was scheduled to proceed south today, was awaiting the arrival of Russian Consul Fedotoff from Fairbanks before setting a specific departure time.

Weather permitting, the planes will fly south in the morning by way of Sitka, Alaska, Seattle and San Francisco. SEP 2 1941

TANK DESTROYER HONORED

Russian Captain Credited With Stopping 6 Nazi Machines

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred posthumously in Moscow today upon an artillery officer, Captain Khigrin, who was credited with destruction of six German tanks.

Serving a long-range gun himself after four of its crew were killed, Captain Khigrin was officially credited with blasting the Nazi machines out of action as they moved over a highway toward his hillside position. He was fatally wounded by a shell fragment, the account said, as "the sixth German tank tottered and fell on its side."

The latest honors list also included decorations for five Red Army units credited with brilliant service at the front. The Seventeenth Motorized Infantry and the 256th Infantry Regiments received the Order of Lenin. The First Motorized Infantry and Fifty-seventh Tank Divisions and the Forty-sixth Artillery Regiment were awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

Six Nations, Exiled By Nazis, Appeal For Greater U. S. Aid

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Rulers Of Two And Officials Of Four Others Broadcast Plea On War's Second Anniversary

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 1—The crowned heads of two nations and representatives of six others, all driven into exile by Nazi Germany, broadcast an appeal from London today on the war's second anniversary for increased resistance to Adolf Hitler's forces.

The speakers on a program relayed here by CBS included King Haakon of Norway; King Peter II of Yugoslavia; Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier and Commander-in-Chief; Dr. Jan Masaryk, Minister of Czechoslovakia; Paul Henri Spaak, Minister of Belgium, and Dr. Alexandros Koryzis, Premier of Greece.

Each pledged his country's resistance to the Axis powers and declared that victory would be theirs.

King Haakon said: "Our cause is the cause of all free men. Our victory will be the victory of all free men. Our fight is for the freedom of the world."

King Peter said: "Our people are fighting for their ideals, fighting heroically, without rest or respite."

General Sikorski said that soon Polish troops would be fighting at the side of Soviet Russia against the Germans in accordance with the recent pact between his Government and the Kremlin.

"One Big Prison"

Europe was pictured by the Netherlands premier as "one big prison" in the hands of "Hitler, the established

Russians Keep Flyers' U. S. Mission A Secret

[By the Associated Press]

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 1—Forty-seven uncommunicative Russians bearing diplomatic passports stepped ashore in this sub-Arctic town last night from two huge flying boats—apparently on a secret mission to the United States.

The Russians admitted (1) that they had left Moscow Thursday and (2) that they were en route for Washington, D. C., via Anchorage, Sitka and San Francisco.

No names were offered by the airmen except to customs officials, who validated diplomatic passports, which

Nazi Pontoon Span Blasted

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 1—Russian forces were reported today to have smashed a German attempt to bridge the Dnieper river, barrier to the eastern Ukraine, saved a Ukrainian town after a day and night of fighting in the streets and beaten a Nazi drive into Arctic Russia.

The midnight and midday communiques said only, as they have for days, that fighting was continuing along the entire front.

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Bridge Demolished

Military dispatches, however, indicated that Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's central army still was counter-attacking strongly while other Red army forces held doggedly on the Leningrad and southern flanks.

The Soviet Bureau of Information credited the four-man crew of a Russian bomber with demolishing—at the cost of their own lives—a half-finished pontoon bridge which the Germans had labored for three days under heavy fire to build across the Dnieper.

Crash On Pontoons

Their bomber aflame from an anti-aircraft shell, the crew was said to have steered purposely for a crash on the pontoons, exploding their bomb load and wrecking the structure.

The Russians reported nearly 1,000 Nazi engineers and infantry had been killed by artillery fire and bombings as they struggled to build the bridge, which was described only as near the town of "D" (possibly Dnieperopetrovsk).

The Bureau of Information said Russian volunteers fought alongside regular army units in a day and night of street fighting in which German tnak and infantry forces finally were beaten back from an unidentified town in the Ukraine.

Arctic Fight Reported

They fought from barricades and alleys, the Russian account declared, disabling tanks with bottles of gasoline and sometimes meeting the German infantry in bayonet charges. German losses were estimated at more than 1,600 men, six tanks and ten armored cars.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 1—A Moscow radio broadcast said today that German casualties on the German-Russian front now totaled about 2,500,000, including 1,000,000 killed.

The broadcast was quoted by the BBC in London and picked up here by NBC.

"Strongest Stand of War"

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 2 (AP)—Soviet military sources said today that the Red Army was making its strongest stand of the war along the entire front, with the tenacious help of Russian units isolated behind the German lines.

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Reds Repelled, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

The war thundered into its third year today with the German Army, conquerors of the lands of 160,000,000 persons, locked with the Red Army of Russia in a campaign so intense that the German-people themselves apparently have given up all hopes of an end to fighting in 1941.

Dispatches from Berlin said the average German was convinced that the latest Axis declaration "to wage the war to a victorious end" took precedence over Hitler's message of last New Year's Day which had been interpreted in many quarters as determination to end the conflict in 1941.

(In that message Hitler said: "Soldiers of the National Socialist armed forces of the Greater Reich, the year 1941 will bring the completion of the greatest victory of our history.")

Communiques on Page 16

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 1—Continued Soviet attempts to recross the Dnieper south of Kiev with the support of gunboats have been thrown back with bloody losses, German sources reported today.

The west bank remains German-held, it was claimed.

The high command itself reported the destruction of twenty-seven Russian monitors and gunboats on the river north of Kiev, besieged Ukrainian capital, during the past week.

Still another attempted Red army counter-offensive—supported by many tanks—was reported thrown back on an undesignated sector of the front.

Eighty-six enemy tanks were destroyed, DNB said, eight of them of the fifty-two-ton variety. The attack was said to have been directed at a sector held by one German army corps.

11,432 Prisoners Claimed

The German high command announced that 11,432 Red army prisoners, 239 cannon, 91 tanks, 2 armored trains "and a great quantity of war materials" were taken in the battles in which German forces captured the Estonian capital of Tallinn.

The war bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters said that the Estonian west coast harbor of Haapsalu, across a narrow channel from the Russian-held islands of Daego and Oesel, off the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, also had fallen to German forces.

Convoy Attacked

The communique also reported heavy maritime blows in the Atlantic where, it said, a U-boat sank four merchantmen from a convoy and in the Gulf of Finland, where, it related, more than sixty Russian ships had been sighted burning in German mine fields.

Somewhere in the north, another German dispatch said, six Soviet ships, four of them monitors, were destryed by German ground forces.

These announcements were made as Hitlers armies, the conquerors of nearly three quarters of a million square miles of European territory embracing 160,000,000 persons, plunged into their third year of war deep in Russian territory.

In the first twenty-four months of warfare, touched off by German operations against Poland, Nazi arms have subjugated nations with a total population exceeding that of the United States.

In ten weeks of fighting in Russia the Germans have taken Soviet territory amounting to more than the area of Greater Germany, including Austria and the Sudetenland.

Reichsmarshal Goering's air force, which has played a major role in German conquests, was reported by DNB to be dealing "destructive blows" up and down the length of the eastern front.

Soviet troop concentrations, airports, fortresses, trains and shipping were among its targets, the news agency said. In one particularly successful operation, it related, a bridge over the Desna river, which joins the Dnieper at Kiev, was destroyed by *Stukas*.

Fortresses were reported singled out for heavy attacks in the Gormostalpol vicinity of the northeastern section, where Nazi flyers claimed destruction of thirteen Russian aircraft.

In the central sector before Moscow, railway facilities were attacked and the Germans said a number of trains were blasted apart near Konotop, station on the Moscow-Kiev line some 120 miles northeast of Kiev.

Two Soviet vessels, one of 3,000 tons and the other of 1,000 tons, were reported badly damaged by Nazi air bombs in the Gulf of Finland.

Hitler received Gen. Munoz Grande, commander of the Spanish volunteer division, at his field headquarters.

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Two Red Counter-Attacks Beaten Back, Berlin Claims

Germans Report Repulse Of Russian Attempt To Recross Dnieper River

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 1—The German armies were declared today to have beaten back two Red counter-offensives, one a persistent series of efforts to recross the Dnieper river in the lower Ukraine and the other in an undisclosed sector of the front where eighty-six Russian tanks were reported smashed by a Nazi corps.

Repeated Soviet attempts to recapture positions on the west bank of the Dnieper below Kiev were supported by gunboats, it was stated, but were "repulsed with bloody losses."

In the north about Leningrad, where the Russian position was described as one of increasing peril, the Nazi general staff appeared to be concentrating on the islands of Oesel and Dagoe, lying just beyond the mouth of the Gulf of Finland. A dual effort appeared under way to knock out two more of the few surviving positions protecting the Leningrad sea approaches from the west and to wrest from the Russians aerial bases from which it is believed that Red bombers have been springing at Berlin.

The impression in military circles here was that the Russians, in fleeing captured Tallinn, did not manage to get many troops away from that town and from the Estonian west coast harbor of Haapsalu, whose fall to Nazi forces was announced only today in the Estonians cleanup.

Thus, it was believed, neither Oesel nor Dagoe received much reinforcement.

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11,432 Prisoners Claimed

As to the battle for Tallinn, a recapitulation by the high command stated that 11,432 Russian prisoners, 239 cannon, 91 tanks, two armored trains and much war material were taken. Other sources asserted the Soviet losses included the annihilation of the Tenth Soviet Army.

In the Gulf of Finland, more than sixty Russian ships, said the high command, were sighted burning in German minefields.

The engagement thus was pictured as a Soviet naval disaster of the first rank; a German war reporter said he saw convoys running up to fifty vessels in flight under heavy dive-bomber attack, from the Tallinn debacle.

Other Blows Reported

Subsidiary blows to Russian naval strength in the south also were reported in the high command's announcement that twenty-seven Soviet monitors and gunboats had been smashed on the Dnieper north of Kiev since August 26.

Politically, the opening day of the third year of war brought these expressions from German spokesmen:

That Japan in her conversations with the United States was standing on the Axis pact as her basis.

That Finland would stick to the Axis "until the final victory."

That "Europe under Axis leadership is determined to gain victory in this holy war over the powers attempting to hinder and retard its development."

Russian Peasants Forced To Work Land By Nazis

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)—German dispatches said today that Russian peasants in occupied territory, at the command of the German army and under the eyes of governmental trustees, were harvesting crops left standing by the retreating Red army.

Preparations for fall planting also were ordered as the Reich sent overseers to control Communist collective farms.

"Work must be done by hand," said a dispatch of War Reporter Fritz Meske quoting the army order, "wherever machines and other apparatus for bringing in the crops are missing."

Meske said inducements were offered to the peasants to cooperate—higher prices than were paid in the U. S. S. R., forms of operation to remain unchanged for the present, private property to remain tax free, livestock increases to be permitted.

Meske said farmers obeyed "willingly and almost one hundred per cent."

Meske wrote that the Red army left the battle zone in "a more ravaged state than we are accustomed to in other theaters of war."

German economists, technicians and specialists are studying conditions in occupied Russia, the reporter said, and he declared there was no doubt that German organization soon would put the war-torn regions into production again.

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Peace Hint In Finland

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 1—Gen. Lennart Oesch, chief of the army general staff, in a victory address to battle-scarred Finnish forces in Viipuri Castle Square, today declared "our fight is not finished" because ancient Finnish soil still is in the hands of the Russians.

Taking cognizance of speculation about Finland's war policy, General Oesch, the commanding general on the Viipuri front, said that, although "by the conquest of Viipuri the dictated Moscow peace is no more," there still is Finnish soil occupied by the Soviet.

"May your success give you strength to carry your task to a final and permanent conclusion," he said.

(The general did not go so far, however, as to declare Finland would not be willing to negotiate a separate peace with the Russians once all territory Finland claims as her own has been reoccupied by Finnish forces.)

Germans Confident

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 1—Authorized German sources declared today they were confident that Finland would not arrange a separate peace with Russia under any circumstances. These sources also declared that the Axis three-power pact was the basis of all negotiations between Japan and the United States.

"There is no reason whatever to doubt where Japan stands," they asserted. "Modalities of carrying out provisions of the three-power pact are Japan's business."

30.24— 11535

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ANCIENT SOIL STILL IN HANDS OF FOE, HE ADDS

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Oesch Makes Comment In Victory Speech To Troops In Viipuri

Negotiation Rumors Persist, But Winant Denies Part In Them

[*By the Associated Press*]

Helsinki, Sept. 1—A Finnish battle leader, taking cognizance of speculation over the possibility of an early Moscow-Helsinki peace, emphasized old territorial demands upon Soviet Russia today and declared "our fight is not finished."

Lieut. Gen. Lennart Oesch delivered the comment in a victory address to his troops at the castle square of Viipuri, the Karelian Isthmus city seventy-five miles northwest of Leningrad newly regained from the Red army. A Finnish battle flag lowered before the Russians March 13, 1940, was raised again.

"Coercive Peace Is No More"

"By the conquest of Viipuri, the coercive Moscow peace of 1940 is no more," said General Oesch, chief of the army general staff, but he added that "ancient Finnish soil is still in the hands of the enemy."

"May your success give you strength to carry your task to a final and permanent conclusion," he said.

[Willingness of Finland to negotiate a separate peace after her claims are satisfied, however, was not ruled out by the general's declaration. The Finns have denied starting any such negotiations, and circumstances of the speech implied that any peace feelers originated in Russia.]

Finnish Claims Cited

General Oesch's phrases suggested to observers the repeated claims of Finland—often presented by Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim—for Russian Karelia, the forested, lake-dotted province which sprawls for one hundred miles east of the Finnish frontier.

Russia clings also to some territory ceded her after the 1939-40 winter war, including the naval base of Hango at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland eighty miles southwest of Helsinki.

Baron Mannerheim, who called upon the Finns June 29 to follow him "this last time" in a holy war with Germany against the Russians, declared anew July 11 his purpose to win all Karelia for a "greater Finland." It was a pledge he first made in 1918.

Greater Finland Seen

"Karelian freedom and a greater Finland gleam ahead of us," he said, "in the mighty avalanche of world events."

Through Karelia stretches the railway which links Leningrad with Murmansk, the great Russian Arctic port. Of its people, largely hunters, fishermen, trappers and loggers, about fifty-seven per cent. are of Russian extraction.

A positive development in Finnish-Russian relations was a Foreign Office announcement that twelve men of the Finnish legation in Moscow and one private Finnish citizen, who had been interned in railway cars in Russia for two months, at last crossed into neutral Turkey yesterday on the way home. The party was headed by Minister Paavo Hynninen.

Rumors Of Peace Deal Widespread In Europe

Rumors that a separate peace between Finland and Russia was being explored—linked with a report that Premier Stalin had ordered his numerically superior northern army to retire to the old Karelian Isthmus frontier—circulated widely in Europe.

The names of two United States diplomats, John G. Winant, Ambassador to Britain, and H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, Minister to Finland, were mentioned in London as possible intermediaries, but Winant denied he had any such role.

"I know absolutely nothing of any plan to have me act as intermediary in any Russian-Finnish negotiations," Winant said.

Red Withdrawal Reported

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Daily Mail* reported, in a dispatch unconfirmed in authoritative London quarters, that Red Army Marshal Klementi Voroshilov had moved back fifteen divisions "outnumbering the Finns two-to-one" in some places as much as 150 miles in a voluntary abandonment of territory won eighteen months ago.

"It is unlikely that Stalin ordered such a withdrawal—which means abandoning a strong second line of defense in the isthmus—unless he received assurance that the Finns would come to terms," the *Daily Mail's* correspondent wrote.

Such a move, however, would permit stiffening of Soviet defense over a shortened front. London sources pointed out also that a separate peace with Finland would relax pressure on Leningrad and diminish the threat against Murmansk in far northern operations.

Peace advantages to the Finns, they said, would include the reclamation of lost territory, the elimination of another winter of campaigning and possible relaxation of the British blockade so that United States food ships might sail again for Arctic Petsamo.

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Winant Denies Role

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Sept. 1—Rumors that a separate Russian-Finnish peace is being explored came from many quarters in Europe today, but United States Ambassador John G. Winant denied reports that he was playing a central role in the negotiations.

"I know absolutely nothing of any plan to have me act as intermediary in any Russian-Finnish negotiations," Winant said.

He added that he first heard of the rumors when he read the story of the *Daily Mail's* correspondent, which mentioned Winant as an intermediary

13 Finn Diplomats Freed

(Possible indication that bitter feeling between Finns and Russians was giving way to a more conciliatory attitude, however, was seen in an announcement by the Finnish Foreign Office that thirteen Finnish diplomats and citizens who had been detained in railway cars on the Russian side of the frontier ever since the start of the eastern war had at last been allowed to leave by way of Turkey. Russia's refusal to let them depart had been the cause of sharp exchanges between the two countries.

(In Berlin, authorized sources said they were confident that Finland would not make a separate peace with Russia under any circumstances.)

Along with the peace rumors was a report that Soviet Premier Stalin had ordered his northern army to withdraw on the Karelian Isthmus to the old frontier that existed in 1939.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Daily Mail* reported that Stalin had taken the initiative in the peace move that might shorten the Red army's present battlefront by almost 500 miles. This account indicated that Russian Marshal Klementi Voroshilov had drawn his forces back in some places as much as 150 miles.

Finns Deny Initiative

The Germans said that their Finnish allies had pushed on past Viipuri and other points approximately to the old Finnish-Russian frontier.

The Finns officially denied that they had started peace dealings with Moscow, but said nothing as to whether the Russians had taken the initiative in such negotiations.

Informed sources in London declared the Germans undoubtedly would attempt to force the Finns to stay in the fight, but expressed the belief that the present German strength in Finland would not be sufficient to scare the Finns, who battled Russia alone in 1939.

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R. A. F. Smashes At Ruhr Area

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Sept. 1—Britain's R. A. F. and the German *Luftwaffe* stepped up their aerial offensive overnight as British bombers smashed hard at the Ruhr and Rhineland industrial centers of Essen and Cologne and the Germans bombed Hull.

In operations which the British said were carried out despite cloudy, unfavorable weather the Air Ministry said "a considerable force" of R. A. F. bombers carried the attack into Germany.

In addition, docks at Boulogne were reported bombed and mines were laid by plane along German coastwise shipping lanes.

Seven British bombers and plane were listed as missing.

The R. A. F., in one of its days since last fall, began its at at dawn yesterday.

The offensive continued almost without stop and when night fell additional raiders left England for the Continent.

Among the many attacks which reached Lille, Cherbourg, the Netherlands coast, Brest, and targets near Le Trait and Lannion, the Air Ministry said, an American-built Fortress plane made a daring daylight attack on Bremen.

Nazi Raiders Reply

As though in answer, German raiders, coming over in formation for the first time in recent weeks, made a night attack on northeastern and eastern England. A communique said residential property was damaged and a number of casualties caused.

The main point struck in northeast England was Hull which on July 17 underwent the last heaviest raid on Britain.

Two public air-raid shelters in a working-class district in Hull were hit. Rescue squads still dug in the ruins today for trapped persons.

In another Hull district two domestic shelters were demolished and three persons killed and ten rescued. Several surface shelters were blasted in another section. The raiders dived on the city through a heavy anti-craft barrage.

Anti-aircraft guns were heard in the suburbs of London for the first time since July 27, but no air raid siren sounded and no bombs were dropped.

Berlin Belittles Raids From East

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—Night air raids on Germany both from the west and the east [evidently the combined effort of British and Russian air forces] were reported by the High Command today.

Its communiqué mentioned only British planes specifically, saying seven were shot down, but reported "individual enemy planes made ineffectual efforts to attack Northeast Germany" while the R. A. F. was over the northwest. Damage to residential sections in several areas, including Cologne, was reported.

The Luftwaffe apparently stepped up its air offensive for the communiqué reported bomb damage to dock facilities, a warehouse and supply depots at Hull, England. Other German bombers, it said, raided other English east coast centers and airports in Lincolnshire. Two British bombers were said to have been shot down over England.

Summing up thirty days of air warfare in August, German sources claimed 260 British planes were destroyed over western Europe, including 216 fighter planes and forty-four bombers.

The D. N. B. news agency quoted the newspaper Paris-Soir tonight as suggesting editorially that one Englishman living in France be executed for every Frenchman killed on French soil by British air raiders.

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Nazi Bombers Attack 3 Unarmed U. S. Ships, Correspondent Writes

New York, Sept. 1 (AP)—The *American Magazine* said today that Gordon Gaskill, a correspondent, had reported that Nazi bombers staged an unsuccessful moonlight raid on three unarmed American merchant vessels at Suez on July 14, shortly after their arrival with war supplies for Britain.

Gaskill said he was aboard one ship which carried $5,000,000 worth of supplies and that the planes roared overhead four times, thrice dropping bombs.

Although no direct hits were scored, one of the vessels suffered several sprung plates and broken portholes, he reported.

"Anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and British fighters were making the air hot, but the bomber risked one last visit," Gaskill wrote. "This time he dropped incendiary bombs, which made a series of harmless plops ten yards off the starboard side. Then he roared for home, but a British fighter got him just over the mountains."

CITY REPORTS NEW RAID ITS HEAVIEST YET

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Scores Of Fire And Explosive Missiles Dropped. Toll Not Given

Channel "Invasion Season" Of 1941 Finds R.A.F. Taking Offensive

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Sept. 1—DNB quoted the newspaper Paris-Soir tonight as suggesting editorially that one Englishman living in France be executed for every Frenchman killed on French soil by British air raiders.

[*By the Associated Press*]

A Northeast English Town, *Tuesday*, Sept. 2—Waves of German bombers attacked this important town last night with scores of heavy explosive and fire bombs.

The raid lasted only a short time, but local observers said it was the heaviest yet suffered.

Casualties were suffered, but the toll was not immediately learned.

Nazi Bomber Crashes

Ground batteries threw up a terrific barrage and one German bomber crashed in a near-by field.

The ship burst into flames and its crew perished while a crowd of miners gathered about the craft.

A second German bomber later was reported destroyed as British night fighters took to the air in strength.

Another northeast town also was attacked and raiders were reported over northwest England, east Anglia and Scotland.

1941 "Invasion Season" Finds R. A. F. On Offense

BY DREW MIDDLETON

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—The "invasion season" of September came to the English Channel with longer nights and good weather today and found the R. A. F. running its own offensive from northern Europe to Africa.

While Nazi warplanes dived through an anti-aircraft barrage in the greatest numbers in weeks to blast open several air-raid shelters at Hull on the east coast in a Sunday night attack, and gave London its first air-raid alarm since July 27, the R. A. F. smashed hard at Germany's Ruhr and Rhineland and the French coast and raided Bremen with American-made fortress planes by day.

Late tonight German raiders crossed the northeast and east coasts and bombed a northeastern town.

Mediterranean Raids

In the Mediterranean, the British carried out a new series of raids which reached from the island of Rhodes in the east to Tripoli in western Libya in Africa, burning and blasting hangars, quays, ships and munitions depots.

At home, the British Press Association announced, Britain's aircraft production last week reached new heights. No figures on the output were given.

Fires and explosions splashed the darkness where a large quantity of bombs was dropped on the Spanish quay and shipping at Tripoli Saturday night, a communique from Cairo said. In Rhodes hangars broke into flames at Calato and Maritza, and a ship was hit twice in a new torpedo plane attack on Italian shipping off Lampedusa Island.

Raids Heaviest Yet

An Air Ministry resume said the R. A. F., now augmented by arrival of the South African air force in the western desert, delivered in August the heaviest bombing raids yet conducted in the Middle East.

Ranging farther afield, the R. A. F. has delivered concentrated assaults against the Corinth Canal, in Greece, where it was said a landslide has blocked the waterway for months; Eleusis and other German-occupied airdromes in Greece, airports in Crete and even has sent fighter-planes in sweeps over Sicily, close to the Italian mainland.

Informed neutral military observers said the R. A. F. is trying to smash "invasion bases" of the Axis in the Middle East just as it did on the Channel last year.

Contrast Noted

The battle on England's home front was in strange contrast with a year ago when Germany sent 300 planes in one day to attack cities and harbors.

In the daylight sweeps over the Channel yesterday, in which Lille, Cherbourg, Brest, Le Trait, Lannion and points along the Dutch coast were attacked, the British said their fighters outnumbered the Germans, few of whom offered fight. The British said it was one of the biggest days for the fighter command since last September's Battle of Britain. When the British went back at night they bombed Essen and Cologne.

Two public shelters at Hull were opened by Nazi bombs in turn and many persons killed. Three domestic shelters also were hit, six out of nine persons in one of them being killed, and three persons killed in another.

"But she must realize how urgent is our necessity just as we realized it after Dunkirk. And she must make the same sort of effort that we made then and have done our best to keep up ever since."

The *Sunday Times*, an allied paper, yesterday told the American people "we are frankly disappointed with the American contribution."

The *Daily Mail* said "United States arms production has been undergoing the miserable phase of muddle and internecine war that we have already experienced here; United States supplies are arriving steadily, but not in the dazzling quantities conceived of by so many."

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Britons Urge U. S. To Hasten Supplies

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 1—Longer nights and more propitious weather in the English Channel mark the opening today of the "invasion season," against which Prime Minister Churchill has warned England.

Home troops were keyed to greater alertness, which was reflected in the civil population, and as though in warning, the *Luftwaffe* gave Britain one of her most severe raids in many weeks.

The German planes came over in formation instead of singly as in recent weeks, and officials described them as more numerous than of late.

U. S. Urged To "Wake Up"

Meanwhile newspapers reminded the nation that the United States was not in the war and said supplies were not coming over as fast as some thought.

With the headline "America, Wake Up," the *Daily Sketch* said America's realization of danger still was only in the mind.

"It would ill become us to rebuke her, since we ourselves were slow enough in waking up," the newspaper said. "But she needs to do more than she is doing now if her promises are to be kept. There is no question that she has meant all her promises in the letter and in the spirit.

"We Are Disappointed"

American Gunner In RAF Honored

London, Sept. 1 (AP).—A Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded today to Gunner Edward Alexander Morrison, United States citizen, following his participation in attacks on the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst and cruiser Prinz Eugen.

New Yorker Reported Prisoner

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—A pilot officer identified as Nathaniel Maran or Nathaniel Murrow of 102 East Eleventh Street, New York, is included in a list of British prisoners of war who are said by Axis sources to be in German hands.

At 102 East Eleventh Street, according to the Associated Press, it was reported that no one named Maran or Murrow had lived there in recent years but that an aviator named William Nickerson left there about six months ago with instructions to tell any one inquiring for him that he had "just left."

New Planes For Reds

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Sept. 2—A Moscow dispatch to the London *News Chronicle* said today that strong aerial reinforcements for the Red air force had arrived in Russia.

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"The material that has now arrived," the dispatch said, "is both as to quantity and types obviously a military secret. But when this new help makes its bow on the battle front the Germans are going to get a shock."

Meanwhile, the *Daily Express'* Stockholm correspondent said many new Red army land divisions had arrived from the interior and were attacking south of Leningrad, near Gomel in the center and at Rogachev on the Dnieper river 160 miles southwest of Smolensk.

Mitchel Field Flyer Killed In Iceland Plane Crash

Aug. 19 Accident Brings First Official Disclosure on Army

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 1 (AP).—The death of Lieutenant George E. Meeks in a plane crash on August 19 was announced today. He was the first American casualty in Iceland. He was twenty-seven years old.

Lieutenant Meeks attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis for two years. He was graduated from Randolph Field and Kelly Field, Tex., in the class of '40. He was assigned to the 8th Pursuit Group at Langley Field, Virginia, and moved with the group to Mitchel Field, New York, where he was stationed until he was transferred recently to Iceland.

Wing Commander Missing

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—Wing Commander J. W. Gillan, whose engagement to Claire Luce, American actress, was announced in May, 1940, was reported missing tonight from an R. A. F. offensive.

Army In Iceland, Too, War Department Story Of Pilot's Death Reveals

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Washington, Sept. 1 (AP)—Announcement today of the death of Lieut. George E. Meeks in a plane crash in Iceland on August 19 disclosed officially for the first time that army units have reached the island.

The War Department announced here August 22 that Meeks had been killed at an off-shore base, but would not say which base. Presumably the reticence at that time was because of unwillingness to reveal that army flyers, and perhaps other army units, had reached Iceland to reinforce the Marines previously dispatched there.

Meeks was the son of Capt. George C. Meeks, retired commander of a Washington fire engine company.

Meeks attended the U. S. Naval Academy for two years. He was graduated from Randolph Field and Kelly Field, Texas, in the class of 1940.

He was assigned to the Eighth Pursuit Group of Langley Field, Va., and moved with the group to Mitchel Field, N. Y., where he was stationed until he was transferred to Iceland recently.

He was 27 years old.

British Vice Admiral Dies On Active Duty

Patrick Parker, 60, Had Come Out Of Retirement When War Started

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London, Sept. 1 (AP)—The death of Vice-Admiral Patrick Parker, 60, while on activ service was announced tonight.

He served in the Royal Navy throughout the last war, retired in 1935 and reentered the service at the outbreak of the present conflict.

The post he held and the cause of his death were not disclosed. The announcement that he died on active service and not in action, however, indicated death was due to causes other than wounds of battle.

Nazis Crack Down Upon Petain Move

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)—DNB quoted the newspaper Paris-Soir tonight as suggesting editorially that one Englishman living in France be executed for every Frenchman killed on French soil by British air raiders.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 1—Marshal Petain's announcement setting up the French Legion of War Veterans and Volunteers of the National Revolution, as the authoritarian one-party base of his regime was stripped out of the German-controlled Paris press today by German censors, indicating that the movement was headed for trouble.

The Paris version of Petain's statement yesterday to war veterans celebrating the first anniversary of the founding of their Legion showed deletion of almost half the marshal's words, including every reference to the Legion and its new role.

Vichy Had Broadened Legion

The Petain speech, partly quoted, was said merely to have been delivered to "war veterans."

The Vichy Government had broadened the Legion, making it, in effect, a totalitarian-style political party, as another step toward the authoritarian state it has been [illegible] since the armistice with Germany.

Navy Chief Replaced

Vice-Premier Darlan, in his capacity as Vichy's Navy Minister, shook up the French naval high command today, removing his long-time collaborator, Admiral Leluc, as commander in chief.

In his place he named Rear Admiral Auphan, the youngest admiral in the navy, and also appointed him director of the Naval Ministry secretariat.

There was no explanation of the change in political circles, where Leluc had been known as Darlan's right-hand man.

Leluc, who flew to a meeting place behind the German lines to receive Hitler's peace terms in June, 1940, recently was named a Counselor of State.

Auphan is widely regarded as one of the brightest young officers in the French Navy. Before he was given his new combined job he was charged by Darlan with reorganizing the war-depleted French merchant marine.

Woman Arrested

The charges also said that the former Minister of Labor furnished news to the De Gaullist radio.

He was a political leader of the Isere Department for forty years.

The arrest of a woman closed the list of persons apprehended in the bomb murder of Marx Dormoy, former Interior Minister, it was announced.

Laval, Deat In 'Good Condition'

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 1—Former Vice Premier Pierre Laval and his newspaper editor supporter, Marcel Deat, were reported in good condition in a Versailles hospital. Both were shot by a De Gaullist last week.

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Vichy Employe Held After Fire

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 1—A Finance Ministry employe was arrested today in a new case of suspected sabotage following a 2,000,000-franc fire at the Royat Thermal establishment last night.

Earlier Perrier, Senator from the Isere Department, was arrested and administratively interned at Vals-Les-Bains on charges of being a "notorious Freemason" and maintaining contact with the Free French, it was an-

30.24 — 11537

30.24 — 11537

Paris Broker Shot To Death

BY ROY PORTER

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, German - Occupied France, Sept. 1—Adolphe Rosenthal, a well-known Paris stock broker, was found murdered today in an underground traffic lane at Porte Maillot, fashionable Paris suburb. His death was attributed to a new outburst of anti-Jewish terror.

Rosenthal was killed by a revolver shot in the temple, fired at close range. Police said he had been spirited away from home by three pretended policeman who said they were going to take him to a concentration camp.

He was a brother of Leonard Rosenthal, diamond merchant who now is in the United States. Leonard Rosenthal's transactions in diamonds, pearls and emeralds once reached astronomical figures.

Robbery obviously was not the motive for the crime since a pocketbook containing 1,500 francs was found in the dead man's pocket.

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Naaazees or Nahtsees, Winnie Will Beat 'Em

EDINBURGH, Sept. 1 (AP).—George Gibson, president of the Trades Union Congress, British labor's parliament, told the delegates today:

"The distinguished statesman who calls the Germans 'Naaazees' promised me: 'George, we will beat these blighters even if we have to live on porridge.'"

[Winston Churchill alone, among British statesmen, pronounces "Nazi" in that fashion. The word usually is pronounced "Nahtzee."]

NAZIS FROWN ON PETAIN'S NEW PARTY

Marshal's Announcement Of It Censored Out Of Paris Newspapers

Broker Slain, Fresh Outbreak Of Anti-Jewish Terror Feared

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BY TAYLOR HENRY

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, Sept. 2—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Göteborg, Sweden, reported today that four tons of powder and other war supplies were blown up by saboteurs at a powder works near Drammen, Norway.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 1—Marshal Petain's announcement of a new government party, the Legion of War Veterans and Volunteers of the National Revolution, was censored out of the German-controlled Paris press today—an indication that the totalitarian-style movement was trouble-bound.

Even *La Petite Gironde*, of Bordeaux, circulating in both occupied and unoccupied zones, omitted mention of the legion in reporting the anniversary celebrations of the veterans.

The coldness of the Paris press was all the more marked since Petain's move was first publicly suggested by the Paris newspaper *Les Nouveaux Temps*.

Vice-Premier Darlan, acting in his capacity as Navy Minister, shook up the naval high command, removing his long-time collaborator, Admiral Maurice Leluc, as commander in chief. In Leluc's place, Darlan appointed Rear Admiral Auphan, youngest admiral in the navy, and appointed him also as director of the Navy Ministry secretariat. Political circles could offer no explanation for the change.

The French said they had been notified by the British that Gen. Henri Dentz, former high commissioner for Syria, and other high French officers held as hostages for the return of Britons following the Syrian campaign, would be released Wednesday.

To Keep Only 2 Hostages

The British said they would keep only two hostages until the return of two missing British officers. An authoritative source said the two Britons had not been returned because they were not in physical condition to be moved. One was said to be in Belgrade; the whereabouts of the other was not made known.

The Paris press was not reticent in printing the statement last night by Fernand de Brinon, Vichy representative at Paris, that there had been no general political discussions with Germany. Asked whether talks for an agreement were in view, de Brinon said:

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"This is the wish, but for the moment we are only trying to prepare for the possibility of such discussion."

Broker Slain In Paris, Anti-Jew Terror Feared

Paris, Sept. 1 (AP)—A new outbreak of anti-Jewish terror was suspected tonight in the slaying of Adolphe Rosenthal, a once-prominent Paris stock broker, whose body was found today in a traffic underpass in the Porte Maillot district.

Robbery evidently was not the motive since a wallet containing 1,500 francs lay untouched in the dead man's pocket.

Rosenthal was killed by a shot in the temple from a small cheap pistol of the same type that was used by Paul Colette to shoot Pierre Laval, former Vice-Premier, and Marcel Deat last week.

Body Thrown From Auto

He apparently was shot sometime between 11.45 P. M. Sunday and 1 A. M. Monday from close range and his body then thrown from a speeding automobile not far from his home.

Investigating police said Rosenthal left his home Sunday evening, apparently lured to his death by three men posing as policemen who told him they were taking him to a concentration camp.

He was a brother of Leonard Rosenthal, widely known diamond merchant, whose transactions in diamonds, pearls and emeralds once involved huge sums. Leonard Rosenthal is said now to live in the United States.

Both Laval And Deat Reported Convalescing

Versailles, Occupied France, Sept. 1 (AP)—Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat, eading French exponents of collaboration with Germany, were reported out of danger and convalescing tonight from wounds suffered in an assassination attempt August 27.

The assassin, Paul Colette, was freed of a charge of Communism which might have meant his summary execution by order of the special anti-Communist court. An investigating committee reported it had found no evidence to support the charge of Fernand de Brinon, Vichy representative in Paris, that Colette was a "camouflaged Communist" instead of a supporter of the Free French movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

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13 Die In French Crash

[By the Associated Press]

Marseille, France, Sept. 1—Thirteen persons were killed, including a French member of the French-Italian armistice commission which sits at Turin, Italy, today when an Air France transport plane crashed near the Marseille airport. One of the plane's motors was said to have died shortly after the takeoff.

Four persons were seriously injured when the large plane pancaked into Lake Bolman, near Marseille airport, only a few minutes after it had started for Toulouse.

The member of the Armistice Commission who was killed was M. Gourret, who also is general director of the port of Marseille.

Thirteen Meet Death In French Plane Crash

One Of Victims Of Accident Was Member Of Armistice Commission

Marseille, Sept. 1 (AP)—An Air France transport plane dived suddenly today into Lake Bolmon, a small salt-water estuary northwest of here, killing thirteen occupants.

A French member of the French-Italian Armistice Commission, Jean Gourret, was among those killed, and an Italian member, Mario Petorinu, was one of three others gravely injured.

First reports of the accident said that the pilot noted something wrong with one engine soon after taking off this morning for Toulouse, and turned back. The balky engine was said to have stalled as the plane struggled back toward Marignane airport, a few miles outside Marseille.

Gourret also was general director for the port of Marseille.

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Norse Want Berries, Nuts

Oslo, German - Occupied Norway, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Ministry of Education today ordered all students over 13 years of age to spend two weeks in September gathering berries and nuts.

Spanish General Sees Hitler

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today received Gen. Munoz Grande, commander of the Spanish Volunteer Division, at his field headquarters.

Norse Ship "Sunk"

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Oslo said today the 2,467-ton Norwegian merchantman Helle, in British service, had been lost.

41 Survivors Landed From 2 Sunken Ships

Portuguese Liner Lima Takes Group To Lisbon After British, Netherlands Vessels Go Down

Lisbon, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Portuguese liner Lima arrived from the Azores today with forty-one survivors of two ships sunk recently in the Atlantic.

The sunken vessels were the 4,665-ton freighter Sheridan, torpedoed in the Atlantic July 29 while en rounte to Iran with war material from England, and the Netherlands merchant ship Sitoebondo, sunk on a voyage to Cape Town from England.

Six survivors of the Sitoebondo reported sixteen members of the crew drowned. Fifty-three additional survivors of the Netherlands vessel reached New York aboard a rescue ship yesterday.

New Teheran Raid Reported

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[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Iran, Aug. 31 (Delayed)—For the second time since Iran ceased fighting, bombs which the Iranians said were Russian fell today on the outskirts of this capital. Some civilian casualties were reported.

The bombs were said to have fallen in a working class district to the south of the city and in an open field a mile from the Doshan Tappen airport.

Two bomb craters five feet deep in the field were examined by Lieut. Col. Francis Tompkins, United States military attache, who said he found propaganda leaflets near by telling the Iranians that the Russians were their friends.

Today, however, Russian planes again were over the Teheran area dropping leaflets for an hour and forty-five minutes, and explosions were heard.

The belief was expressed in some quarters that the Soviet air force was continuing its activity to "persuade" the Iranian Government not to delay in accepting British-Russian terms.

These were being considered today and the Premier told Parliament a final settlement probably would be reached within two days.

Soviet forces were reported here to have entered the pilgrimage city of Meshed and Neyshapur, site of the tomb of the poet Omar Khayyam.

It was learned that Major Afkhami, adjutant to the commander of the Iran Air Force, was taken to a hospital after Iranian anti-aircraft batteries opened fire on two fleeing Iranian planes Saturday. It was not known whether he was in serious condition.

FINAL IRANIAN PEACE SIGNED, ANKARA HEARS

British Motorized Unit Retires After Overnight Contact With Reds

English And Russian Officers Toast Each Other In Beer And Vodka

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 1—Martin Agronsky, NBC representative in Ankara, Turkey, said tonight in a broadcast that Iranian, Russian and British representatives had signed final peace terms in Teheran.

[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 1—A British mechanized column, after an overnight contact with the Red Army at Kazvin, ninety miles northwest of Teheran, retired today in the direction of Aveh pass on the Hamadan road.

Aveh pass is sixty miles southwest of the point where the unresisted Soviet forces, moving in from the north, and the British, advancing from the southwest, met yesterday morning.

When British and Soviet army officers met at Kazvin, they saluted each other and sat down in tongue-tied silence to rounds of beer and vodka. It was several hours before the ice was broken when an interpreter was found.

"Clarity" Produced

In Teheran, government leaders announced negotiations with the British and Russians thus far have produced "a certain amount of clarity" and that final results may be forthcoming by tomorrow.

British sources said one of the terms for a settlement would be the immediate roundup of Nazi agents, whose presence in Iran brought the Russo-British march into the country. They predicted all probably would be sent either to India or Siberia or interned in Iran.

Russian Bombs Fall

Meanwhile, bombs identified as

Anglo-Russian Iran Victory Eases Tension In Japan

Russian fell today on the outskirts of Teheran for the second time since Iran ceased resistance. Some civilian casualties were reported.

Col. Francis Tompkins, United States military attache, who examined two five-foot deep bomb craters, said he found propaganda leaflets nearby telling Iranians the Russians were their friends.

Soviet Advance Halted

Moscow, *Tuesday*, Sept. 2 (AP)—Soviet troops have been ordered to halt their advance in Iran in view of negotiations with Britain and Iran, it was announced today.

Iran Invasion: Troops Occupy Kermanshah

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By Edward Kennedy

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With British Forces in Iran, Aug. 30 (Delayed)—Indian troops entered Kermanshah this morning and formally took possession of the city, second largest in Iran and capital of the great western province of the same name.

The occupation represented an advance in this rugged sector of some 150 miles. There were several fierce encounters with the defenders, but contrary to earlier reports no battle was fought at the famous Paytak Pass.

Everything was set for a battle there, but the Iranians retired at the last minute.

Decorous Plan Offered

When the armistice agreement was reached, the Iranian command at Kermanshah offered a decorous plan for retiring a little each day, but the British commander rejected this, insisting that his men proceed forthwith into the city.

"We'll have to telephone the Shah about it," was the Iranian reply.

The British waited and the final reply was: "All right, the Shah says you can come in."

British forces have fought in a number of deserts in this war, but the Iranian desert regions have proved the worst of all. Several soldiers have been lost.

Terrain Was Treacherous

Much of this terrain is flooded by the Tigris river in the winter and turns rapidly to desert under the scorching summer sun and oven blasts from the Persian Gulf. It looks strangely like a dried out but soft sea bottom.

The worst areas are known as "subka" land into which a vehicle will sink once the frail surface breaks.

Tracks are effaced so soon in the soft sand regions that it is very easy to lose the trails. On the way from Ahwaz after the occupation of that city, four war correspondents went astray.

Route Is Lost

Tracks which indicated the route suddenly disappeared. We went many miles without finding any trace of them. At sun down, and without a compass, we were lost.

We knew our general direction was west so we marked the place the sun set by a star just above it and went toward that star. Two hours later it sank beneath the horizon and we continued blindly, hoping we were right. The car got stuck in the sand dunes twice but we got it out and eventually reached the Tigris three miles off our course.

Indian Force Credited

As fuller information of the campaign became available, it was increasingly apparent that the Indian army scored one of the greatest British achievements in this war.

By making deep inroads in lightning speed, which, together with Russian successes in the north, caused the Shah to ask for an armistice, the Indians achieved the kind of success originally hoped for in Syria. Lack of equipment and inadequate forces caused the latter campaign to drag out six weeks.

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British Meet Reds In Iran

[By the Associated Press]

Simla, India, Sept. 1—A British communique said today contact had been established between British and Russian forces in Iran.

It said a detachment of British troops yesterday moved from Kermanshah north to Sinneh where a small detachment of Soviet forces was met.

The Russians, the communique reported, "withdrew to their headquarters after a mutual exchange of compliments."

Martial Law Proclaimed

The announcement also reported the proclamation of martial law yesterday in Teheran and British occupation on Saturday of Hamadan, about 200 miles southwest of the Iranian capital.

The communique follows:

"In north Iran our troops entered Hamadan on the evening of August 30 and found the situation quite peaceful.

"The local officials and the departments were most helpful and the inhabitants very friendly.

British Residents Safe

"British residents were all safe and sound.

"On August 31 another detachment of our troops moved from Kermanshah on Sinneh (seventy miles to the north) to make contact with forward Soviet forces.

"They met a small detachment of the latter who withdrew to their headquarters after a mutual exchange of compliments.

"There was no c[illegible]e in the southern area.

"It was found that slight damage had been done to the railway tracks between Bandar Shahpur and Gargar (30 miles to the north.)

"Martial law was declared in Teheran August 31."

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Have to Say It With Drinks

Tehran, Iran, Sept. 1 (AP).—British and Soviet Army officers making contact yesterday at Kazvin, Iran, saluted each other and sat down in tongue-tied silence to rounds of beer and vodka. Several hours later the ice was broken when an interpreter was found. Today they parted.

In Tehran, government leaders announced that negotiations with the British and Russians thus far have produced "a certain amount of clarity" and that final results may be forthcoming by tomorrow.

Second Meeting Reported

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—The news agency D. N. B. said in a dispatch from Teheran, Iran, that British and Soviet forces had met today at Kazvin, about eighty miles northwest of Teheran.

Nazis Report Fires at Alexandria

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Germans reported today that the Port of Alexandria, Egypt, British naval base, was bombed last night. They said the western section of Alexandria's large railway switching station suffered especially, with large fires breaking out.

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Planes Attack Alexandria

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 1 (AP)—Two persons were killed and forty-three injured in an air raid on Alexandria in the light of a rising moon last night. The Suez Canal region also was raided, but no casualties resulted there.

BRITISH TO FREE DENTZ

Vichy Hostages in Syria Due to Depart Tomorrow

VICHY, France, Sept. 1 (AP)—A French spokesman said today that Vichy had been notified by the British that General Henri Fernand Dentz, former High Commissioner for Syria, who is reported to be slated for an important government post, and other high French officers held as hostages for the return of Britons after the Syrian campaign, would be released on Wednesday.

The British said they would keep only two hostages until the return of two missing British officers. An authorized source said the two Britons had not been returned because they were not in physical condition to be moved.

Taken To Avert Vladivostok Friction

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[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 1—The British-Russian success in Iran and reports here that the United States will send most of its aid to Russia by way of the Middle East instead of Vladivostok gave the Japanese stock market a stronger tone today.

Shipping stocks were particularly strong on the report that the United States might avoid offending Japanese feelings by sending Russian aid through nearby waters to Vladivostok.

On the conciliatory side, too, was "an open letter to Foreign Minister Toyoda" by Retsu Kiyosawa, commentator in the widely read commercial paper *Chugai Shogyo*.

Some Compromise Urged

He urged that Japan return to the diplomacy of the past when Japan was more open to bargaining. In recent years Japan's uncompromising diplomacy, which has been marked by insistence upon an "immutable policy" in East Asia, has tended to convert friends abroad into enemies, Kiyosawa said. He urged Toyoda to try to regain friends abroad.

The militaristic daily *Kokumin*, however, declared that "the European war which extended to Iran, is now threatening to involve the prosperity sphere" of Japan. *Kokumin* contended that Japan must bolster her total war structure and continue to pursue the immutable policy based on the tri-power pact and Japan's ambitions for a Japanese new order in East Asia.

Britain Criticized

Kiyosawa cautioned his countrymen against expecting an early end to the European war, although he said Germany had conquered a territory more than three times as large as Japan.

The newspapers *Kokumin* and *Hochi*, meanwhile, purported to see political motives in the British arrangements to send a ship to Japan to remove British nationals. They said Britain thus again was bringing up rumors of dangers in East Asia.

Other newspapers continued to mention Premier Konoye's message to President Roosevelt last week as the start of direct negotiations toward a settlement between the United States and Japan in the Pacific.

With one minute of silence, signaled by the sound of sirens at 11.58 A. M., Japanese throughout the empire and particularly in the capital, paid tribute today to almost 100,000 persons who perished in the Tokyo earthquake and fire disaster eighteen years ago.

The observance coincided with the start of the East Asia days—the first day of each month—when citizens are reminded by closed bars and other means that sacrifices are needed to finish the campaign in China and build a sphere of prosperity in East Asia.

THREAT OF WAR VOICED AGAINST U. S. IN JAPAN

Army Spokesman Warns 4-Nation 'Encirclement' Shall Be Broken

Declares Tokyo Is Willing To Risk Conflict To End Economic Pressure

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Sept. 2—The Japanese army's chief spokesman declared bluntly last night that Japan was determined to use force if necessary to "break through the encirclement by the United States, China, Britain and the Netherlands" even though this may mean "entry into a long-term war against Britain and America."

The spokesman, Lieut. Col. Itsuo

30.24 — 11539

30.24 — 11539

Mabuchi, chief of the army press section of imperial headquarters, told the nation in a broadcast that Japan was resolved to build her coprosperity sphere in East Asia despite British-American efforts at restraint.

War Against Inaction

"The longer we remain passive against such moves, the more dangerous it will be for this country," he said. He added that the Washington and London governments were well aware of this and were acting accordingly.

Soldiers should not be employed uselessly, the colonel declared, adding that therefore diplomatic efforts should be pushed as long as possible.

"Peaceful means will not be allowed to be dragged along forever," he said. He added that if diplomatic means failed Jaban would "break out of encirclement" forcefully before economic pressure reduced her to pauper status.

Military Note Injected

The broadcast was a part of a memorial meeting for the 100,000 who perished in the Tokyo earthquake and fire of 1923. It injected a militant note in contrast to other developments of the day. Japanese hopes for postponement of a showdown had risen with reports that the United States might avoid offending Japanese feelings by sending most of its aid to Russia through Iran instead of Vladivostok.

The stock market took a stronger tone on news of British-Russian successes in Iran and press reports that the main shipment of American supplies to Russia would be through Iranian ports rather than the Sea of Japan.

Tanker's Approach Watched

The press and nation has watched uneasily the approach of the first American tanker bearing aviation gasoline which is forbidden to the Japanese. The tanker left Los Angeles August 14 and is expected to arrive in the Sea of Japan this week. The Japanese have made representations over the shipment.

The press kept up its insistence on the "immutability" of Japan's tie with Germany and Italy. But now that it has dawned on Japanese that the Russian-German war may be protracted, commentators have stressed the necessity of solving Pacific problems without new conflict.

Danger spots have been the Manchoukuo-Siberian frontier, the Sea of Japan and the Malay Peninsula, where Japan contends Britain, the United States and the Netherlands are acting to thwart Tokyo's "legitimate economic interests."

Conciliation Urged

Foreign Minister Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyoda was urged by the widely circulated newspaper *Chugai* to adopt a bargaining attitude and emulate Japanese statesmen who in the past have prevented formation of any strong coalition against Japan. Newspapers have seen conversations between President Roosevelt and the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, as a sign that a complete break with Washington might be averted.

Japanese now acknowledge that Germany's war against Russia is going slower than expected and believe the campaign may extend through the winter, with possible damaging effects to German morale.

Situation Delicate

The situation in Vladivostok, which Japanese call a dagger pointed toward the heart of Japan, is described in Tokyo as tense and very delicate. Kazuyuki Kajiura, diplomatic courier just arrived from Moscow, said in an interview with the newspaper *Yomiuri* that a new cruiser and several destroyers were in the port, engaged in maneuvers.

Vladivostok was said to be plastered with anti-Nazi posters. All citizens were carrying gas masks. Munitions and fighter planes were being unloaded in the harbor and anti-aircraft guns were being placed in the mountains behind the city.

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U.S. Increases Far East Army

Incorporates 10 Philippine Regiments Into MacArthur's Command

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 1 (AP).—United States Army forces in the Far East were increased by approximately 22,000 officers and enlisted men today.

Ten regiments of Philippine Army reservists were incorporated into the command of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur. The regiments are concentrated at mobilization points throughout the Islands.

Length of service for the native soldiers is uncertain. The mobilization order said they were being summoned for the duration of the emergency.

Freeze Axis Funds Further

Manila, *Tuesday*, Sept. 2 (AP)—Customs Bureau officials said today the amount of money that may be taken from the Philippines by a citizen of a country whose assets have been frozen by the United States has been reduce dfrom $500 to $200.

They said any amount exceeding $200 in cash and securities found in the possession of the departing alien would be seized and turned over to the office of Francis B. Sayre, high commissioner.

Costa Rica Refuses To Recall Envoys From Nazi-Held Nations

German Request Denied With Assertion That Compliance Would Admit Right Of Conquest

La Paz, Bolivia, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Bolivian Government today announced it had complied with a German request that its diplomatic representatives in all occupied countries be withdrawn.

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[By the Associated Press]

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 1—Costa Rica today refused Germany's request that its consulates be withdrawn from occupied countries by declaring such action "would be admitting the right of conquest to which Costa Rica and other nations of the American Continent are opposed."

Foreign Minister Alberto Echandi in his note asked Germany to reconsider its request.

The Costa Rican note said:

"My Government cannot accede to the request of closing the consulates because their officials are accredited to nations with which we have political and commercial relations, nations which in spite of being occupied cannot be said to have lost their international jurisdical entities, although their sovereignty happens to be limited simply by reason of the German military occupation.

Invasion No Excuse

"Your excellency knows that total or partial invasion of the territory does not in direct effect substitute the defeated government with a victorious one during the time that the war lasts.

"In accordance with that doctrine, the Government of Costa Rica believes, nevertheless, that in spite of the occupation of their territories, the Governments of France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Norway continue to exist juridically in the occupied regions, for which reason it doesn't consider necessary the closing of the consulates.

"To do otherwise would be admitting the right of conquest to which Costa Rica and the other nations of the American continent are opposed. For the reasons which I have stated, I respectfully request that you reconsider your petition."

Arrest In Nazi Probe

La Paz, Bolivia, Sept. 1 (AP)—Federico Stenberg, owner of a farm where police said a Nazi organization met, was arrested today along with three other persons, including the Palca district alderman, Jose Pizarrozo.

Assistant Chief of Police David Mollendo said he confiscated rifles, munitions, swastika flags and pictures of Hitler and Von Hindenburg on Stenberg's farm.

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Mexican Arms Are Aligned With U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Sept. 1—President Avila Camacho in his first annual message to Congress today pledged the nation's arms in defense of the Western Hemisphere and forecast a complete rapprochement with the United States.

He warned foreign investors, however, that Mexico's social revolution is to continue on its course.

Aligning Mexico with the United States and other countries against the Axis powers, the Mexican Chief Executive declared the Mexican army is being reorganized to "cooperate at any given moment in defense of our territorial integrity and the security of the American continent." He said his Government would not "recognize conquest by force" anywhere in the world.

Settlement Promised

A "general settlement, both just and equitable, of the various questions pending" between the United States and Mexico is about to be concluded, he said. "I hope within a few weeks, possibly in certain cases within a few days, the nation will know in detail the importance of the solutions achieved."

Pending questions include Mexico's 1938 expropriation of foreign oil properties, indemnification for American property seized or destroyed during Mexico's frequent revolutions earlier this century, and mutual defense questions.

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Army and Navy were being given new weapons and the arms industry was expanding.

He said German consulates in Mexico had been closed because of the peremptory fashion in which Germany had withdrawn permission of a Mexican consular official to remain in Paris.

The United States and Mexico, he declared, are about to conclude a "general settlement, both just and equtable, of the various questions pending."

"I hope within a few weeks, possibly in crtain cases within a few days, the nation will know in detail the importance of the solutions achieved."

[United Press reported from Mexico City today the announcement that the State Department in Washington has given Class A-3 priority to 1,000 railroad boxcars ordered by the Mexican National Railways, despite the fact that American Railways are facing a shortage of rolling stock.]

Mexico Pledges Hemisphere Aid

BY JOHN T. LLOYD

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (AP).—Mexican arms were pledged to Western Hemisphere defense today by President Manuel Avila Comacho who forecast a complete rapprochment with the United States and declared that the National Social Revolution would continue.

". . . jealous of our independence," Avila Camacho said in his first annual message to Congress, "we shall not omit a single effort to maintain, along with the invincibility of our territory and sovereignty of our institutions, the integrity of America and the sacred right to think and work as free men in a hemisphere where the great ideals of liberty and justice are affirmed."

The President said the Mexican

Willkie To Represent Film Industry In Senate Inquiry

Subcommittee To Probe Charges Propaganda Pictures Are Being Produced

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 1—Wendell Willkie confirmed toady reports that he would represent motion picture interests during a forthcoming Senate inquiry into whether the film industry has engaged in propaganda.

In response to questions, Willkie said by telephone from New York that he had requested a one-week delay in the investigation, scheduled to start next Wednesday.

"I asked the postponement," the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee added, "in order to familiarize myself with details of the situation.

"We expect to show that although the motion-picture industry has not engaged in any kind of propaganda, the men in the industry are completely opposed to Naziism."

Chairman Clark (Dem., Idaho) of the Senate group conducting the inquiry told reporters that Willkie's request for a postponement seemed a fair one. He added he would discuss it with other committee members, and added that it was possible a postponement would be granted at least until next Monday.

GAS SALES CURB TO BE DISCUSSED

Eastern States Dealers To Open Conference In Philadelphia Today

Head Of Group Warns Of Possibility That Stations May Be Closed

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Sept. 1—The possibility tha nearly all of the 100,000 Eastern seaboard gasoline stations will colse as a result of the oil shortage, unless the Government insur dealers a "living margin," was seen tonight by Benpamin L. Jacoby, president of the Associated Gasoline Retailers of Philadelphia and vicinity

Jacoby said the shutdown would be discussed at an Eastern States conference of gasoline retailers here tomorrow and Wednesday.

He blamed the situation on the Government's gasoline quota regulations, effective today, which fixes dealers 'quotas for September at fifteen per cent. under their July sales.

Predicts 25% Cut

Ralph K. Davies, acting petroleum coordinator, who fixed the quota, "doesn't know the first thing about the gasoline business," Jacoby asserted, adding that July is a poor busines month because of vacations. He predicted the actual reduction in dealers' sales for September would be twenty-five per cent. as a result.

Declaring that "dealers at their meeting here are going to protest all phases of this curtailment to Washington, to President Roosevelt himself, if necessary," Jacoby said one of these courses appeared inevitable:

The Government must permit dealers to raise their prices sufficiently to offset their losses from curtailment of their gas supplies.

A direct Government subsidy similar to those given farmers for not raising crops to keep dealers in business.

The dealers will find it just about as cheap to close up and lose money as sto stay open and lose money under the present Government setup.

Nation Would Feel It

The dealers don't want to close if they can avoid it, he declared, but added:

"If 90,000 dealers of the 100,000 closed their stations only three or four days, the nation would soon recognize the need for keeping them open. Even the defense program would feel it."

Jacoby also challenged the existence of an oil shortage, the reason for the gasoline consumption curtailment program.

"Id like them to show me," he declared. "There are plenty of tank cars available to haul the oil East, if the big companies wanted to pay the extra freight."

U. S. Extends Control To 95 P. C. Of Exports

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 1—A survey of American trade restrictions in the interests of national defense disclosed today that President Roosevelt has brought approximately ninety-five per cent. of all exports—some $4,000,000,000 worth of goods annually—under the export control licensing system.

"Export control schedule No. 19," which became effective August 17, has been interpreted by the Administrator of export control to include practically all exports which have not previously required licenses.

421 New Categories

The new export control schedule contains 421 additional categories of commodities—from naval stores to hamburger steaks. It covers a list of commodities which in the past have accounted for approximately fifteen per cent. of all exports.

Export officials emphasized that all commodities on the export control list—except high-grade oil and gasoline and a relatively few other strategic war materials—are not embargoed, but may not be shipped abroad except when export licenses have been granted.

One official summed the situation up by remarking that there was little, if anything, left that was worth going to the trouble to license.

Administration of the licensing system has been linked closely with American diplomacy, with licenses granted liberally for exports to Britain, China, Soviet Russia and the other American Republics.

In their practical application the embargo and licensing restrictions have hit Japan the hardest since that nation, always a heavy purchaser here, has been—particularly since the war—dependent on the United States for major portions of its needed oil, steel and iron, cotton, machinery, tools and other commodities for daily life and industry, as well as for supplies for the Japanese army and navy.

ARMY FLYERS MAY QUIT TO FERRY PLANES

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Release Of Pilots To Aid Pan American As Civilians Hinted

Officials Silent On Proposal For Sending Craft To British In Near East

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 1—Army flyers released from military service and holding the status of civilians, it was learned today, probably will help Pan American Airways operate its new plane ferry and air transport service across the Atlantic ocean and Africa to British forces in the Near East.

While official sources were silent on such a possibility, well informed quarters indicated arrangements already are being made to permit army pilots to resign from the service and join the Pan American staff.

Announced By Roosevelt

President Roosevelt immediately after returning from his conferences at sea with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, announced that Pan American would undertake the task of ferrying planes and transporting plane parts to the Near East.

This work will require a large number of pilots and copilots as well as technical experts and ground crews at bases on the African West coast and inland. Army assistance in furnishing the men would be in line with the practice established several months ago with respect to the Far East.

Incidental Benefits

At that time it was disclosed some military flyers would be permitted to resign and go to China in purely civilian capacities to help the Chinese operate their air force, swelled by the addition of American-made combat planes.

Aside from the general purpose of helping Britain, informed quarters said, there would be at least two incidental benefits to this country from permitting army flyers to resign and aid in the ferry service to the Near East.

Strategical Advantage

One is the strategical advantage of manning plane bases on the west African coast and in the interior with Americans capable of safeguarding this country's interests in event of a Nazi move into the French west African port of Dakar. German occupation of this port long has been pictured by officials here as a possible first step in a Nazi move on South America.

Another benefit, it was said, would be to give young American flyers, now being turned out of training schools at the rate of more than 12,000 a year, invaluable practical experience as copilots of multi-motored ships and pilots of smaller planes.

Training Ahead of Plane Output

Army pilot training is running ahead of its plane acquisitions because of the large number of combat craft being turned over to Britain. It was partly for the purpose of giving experience to its flyers that the army earlier this summer set up its ferry command to deliver British-bound planes from manufacturing centers to East Coast ports.

What routes Pan American will follow in flying bombers and other long-range craft to the Near East have not been disclosed officially, but speculation has been that both the United States base at Trinidad and fields in the vicinity of Natal, Brazil, might be used.

British Bases

On the African west coast, the British have bases at Freetown and at Bathurst, the former being about 500 miles south of Dakar and the latter about one hundred miles south. From Natal to Freetown the overwater distance is about 1,600 miles.

Bombers flown to the African ports and shorter-range planes shipped across and assembled there could be ferried to Royal Air Force operations centers in the Near East by way of intermediate bases, probably including Khartoum, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

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CONFLICT IN ARMY ON DEFENSE SHOWN

Officer Says Ample Land-Based Air Power Makes Sea Invasion Impossible

But Chief Of Staff In Spring Got $92,000,000 From Congress For Coast Artillery

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 1—Differences within the army over projected strengthening of the nation's coast defenses broke into the open today with a declaration by a member of the General Staff Corps that "the bomber has made the American coast impregnable to invasion."

Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Phillips, army commentator on tactical problems, asserted in *Army Ordnance*, semi-official publication, that "the whole business of invasion across the sea against ample land-based air power no longer is in the book of possibilities."

Citing the British experience in trying to invade Norway, Phillips contended that "the presence or absence of harbor defenses along the American coast would be of no importance whatsoever against a sea-borne invasion, as long as we possess ample land-based air power."

92 Millions For Guns

Last spring, Congress appropriated $92,000,000 for an extensive program of modernization of coast defenses. It provided for replacement of virtually every old battery with new long-range guns.

At the time, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told Congress that the high command's concept of seacoast defense requirements "has been changed as a result of the change in status of the French fleet and as to the future possibility of a less active English fleet in the Atlantic."

Phillips, at present stationed at the headquarters of the army's Puerto Rican Department, said the seacoast program was described as designed to make the country safe for fifty years to come. Then he asked:

"Is this really looking forward, or are the harbor defenses being provided to cover the fifty years which have just passed?"

He went on to say that harbor defenses originally were constructed to permit movement of a country's naval forces in and out of the harbors, to protect harbor facilities and ships from enemy gunfire and torpedoes, to prevent enemy ships from entering the harbor and to furnish incidental support to defense against landing attacks.

One Need Eliminated

"If a hostile fleet cannot remain on guard outside a harbor to prevent the exit or ingress of our own fleet because of the threat of bombing," he continued, "then no harbor defenses are necessary for that purpose alone."

On the other hand, he said that protection of ships and harbor facilities from naval gunfire and torpedoes is still as necessary a function of harbor defenses as ever.

"The European war has shown that ships can stay within bombing range at night long enough to make raids on shore installation," he said. "The French and British both raided Italian shore installations and escaped with minor damage."

"Air power has not superseded coast defenses, but it can perform some of their functions more effectively than guns ever did."

On Texas Defenses

Discussing a proposal by Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, retired, for new harbor defenses in the Houston-Beaumont area in Texas to protect the oil fields from invasion, Phillips asserted that air power not only has made such an invasion impossible but "new American defenses closing the gaps in the Caribbean through the Greater and Lesser Antilles will make this sea, through which the Gulf ports of the United States must be approached, a trap which no hostile naval force or transports ever would dare to enter."

"The West Indies, if fully exploited to close the Caribbean," Phillips added, "furnish complete protection for the American Gulf Coast. Not only are no new harbor defenses needed, but those now in existence have little further reason for being maintained. And not only do American defenses along the Antilles protect the Gulf Coast, but they also secure the northern shores of Venezuela and Colombia, the Panama Canal and the Eastern coast of Central America and Mexico."

Reports Average Briton Expects U.S. To Enter War

New York, Sept. 1 (AP)—Hubert Chappell, vice-president of the Central Hanover Bank in charge of the London office, arriving from England today on the American Clipper, said it was the man in the street and not top British officials who expected the United States to become a belligerent.

The officials, he said, felt they were receiving a large part of American production and expected airplanes, guns and particularly ships from America to replace those lost.

The Rev. Edward Ziarkowski, returning from Rome where he studied, asserted that Germans in Italy, along with wealthy Italians, took refuge in Rome because they felt it enjoyed immunity from British bombing.

Began With First Alarms

He said the influx into Rome began at the sound of raid alarms in Naples.

The priest, en route to Kulpmont, Pa., said Italian confidence in the infallibility of the German military machine had been shaken since the Russian invasion, and added:

"They were led to believe that the Germans would capture Leningrad, Kiev and Moscow in three weeks and that the Soviet would be completely defeated in four weeks. Now . . . they are digging in for a long war. The Italians feel that Germans are fighting for them, but it does not seem to mean much to the Italians. The people are against Mussolini's foreign policy, but they feel that if they had not joined the Axis Italy could have been defeated within five days."

30.24— 11541

30.24— 11541

War Communiques

SEP 2 1941

Russian

Moscow, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau communique said today:

In the course of the night of August 31-September 1 our troops fought the enemy on the whole front.

In "X" sector of the northern front, the enemy hurled a German SS division and a White Finnish brigade against one Soviet regiment. By courageous resistance the Red army men thwarted all plans of the German command. Soon our regiment was reinforced by another unit and the resistance of the Soviet troops grew stronger.

The Fascists gave up hope of breaking our defense by frontal attack and decided to outflank our units. Across swamps and thick forests the regiment of the White Finns penetrated our rear and cut the highway. The Nazis reckoned that by this move that they would sow panic and confusion among our Red army men. But the enemy miscalculated.

Our troops organized a circular defense and repulsed all enemy attacks just when our reinforcements arrived on the scene. Drichkin's detachment joined the action straight from the march and in a fierce encounter overwhelmed the enemy.

The badly battered Finnish regiment was pressed against a lake. Red army men of Evselv's detachment turned its flank. The Finns themselves were now in encirclement. By a determined attack, Soviet troops finished off the White Finnish regiment.

Out of 2,000 Fascist soldiers who penetrated our rear, not over 600 escaped encirclement. Forty sub-machine guns and machine guns, many mine-throwers, rifles and other military equipment were captured or destroyed. According to testimony of Corporal Harlamo Jugo Vilgo, taken prisoners, "almost all company commanders were killed or wounded. In many sections only two or three soldiers remained out of twelve."

Guerrillas are giving no respite to German and White Finnish troops which have seized certain districts of the Karelian-Finnish republic. The Fascist command has detailed considerable forces to fight the guerrillas and has strengthened protection of roads, bridges and warehouses, but the undaunted guerrillas find the enemy's weak spots and deal him telling blows.

A small White Finnish force was quartered in the Village "K." At night a guerrilla party commanded by "L" surrounded it and launched a surprise attack in which it killed twenty enemy soldiers, destroyed a provision store and captured two machine guns and several scores of rifles. A guerrilla detachment commanded by "M" learned that the enemy intended to transfer motorized-mechanized troops to the area "N."

In a short space of time the guerrilla group covered a large distance and, forestalling the Finns, blew up a bridge on the way. The enemy tanks were forced to halt. Another group of guerrillas of this detachment destroyed a telegraph line at many points and mined roads. In area "P," guerrillas set fire to a forest in which enemy troops were advancing. The fire barred the enemy's progress. The Fascists rushed back, but here, too, the forest was burning along the road. The Fascists sustained heavy losses. The guerrillas know no fear in fighting Fascist bandits. While executing his commander's orders, guerrilla Zernov suddenly encountered a group of White Finns. Without losing his presence of mind, he hurled at them two hand grenades. Four enemy soldiers were killed. Zernov reached a river and swam across it and safely returned to his detachment.

Hundreds of thousands of wounded German men and officers have packed all hospitals in Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. The other day the Fascist command ordered occupation of all Belgian hospitals for wounded. Thousands of gravely ill Belgians are being ousted by Gestapo men in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Ghent and other Belgian cities. In addition, the Fascists are requisitioning hundreds of private houses and apartments. The requisitioned houses will be equipped as hospitals for Fascist officers. Another party of 40,000 wounded Germans is expected in Belgium within a few days.

German Fascists continue their savage atrocities over French patriots. Eighteen Catholic priests have been thrown in prison at Strasbourg on special order for anti-Fascist utterances, among them Abbots Ebert and Pink. In Moselle department sixty priests have been sent to concentration camps in the past few days alone. Spontaneous demonstrations of protest against the Fascist invaders break out daily in Paris. Thousands of Parisian women participated in one such demonstration held in Roquette street. In a movie theater in Melun all spectators demonstratively left the house when a Fascist newsreel appeared on the screen. Gestapo agents drove the public back to the hall. The next day the German commandant of Melun prohibited the French to appear on the streets after 9 P. M. In the Paris suburb of Courdevoie patriots burned a plant filling German orders. In Seine-Oise department a tremendous warehouse with forage requisitioned by the Germans was gutted by fire.

Leningrad workers respond by new feats to Vorishilov's, Zhadanov's and Popkov's appeal. Kazachenko, a turner at "X" plant, now turns out four times as many articles as he formerly did. Mikhailov finishes over 200 parts per shift on a gear-cutting machine instead of the scheduled 70. Driller Shuvalov, turner Soloviev, planer Sokolov, gear cutter Plank and hundreds of other Stakhanovites now produce three to five quotas per shift. In another Leningrad plant, output increases with every day. Workers in the first machine shop within the past few days have quadrupled their output of most important defense production. Turner Nekhkats, driller Ridzin and others daily treble their quotas. The other day a tool shop received a rush order. The work was entrusted to two turners—Kruznetzov and Rykhlevsky. They quickly mastered production of the new article and almost doubled the plan.

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

In the course of the night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1 our troops fought the enemy on the whole front.

The Moscow radio broadcast the following communiqué:

Soviet bombers raided the Berlin district and the cities of Koenigsberg, Danzig and Memel on Sunday.

Incendiaries and high-explosive bombs were dropped on military and industrial targets in Berlin, Koenigsberg, Danzig and Memel. Fires and explosions were observed in all the cities enumerated.

All our planes, with the exception of one, returned to their bases.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué today:

During Sept. 1 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

Our air force continued to inflict concentrated blows on enemy Panzer troops, infantry and artillery, and to destroy aircraft on airdromes.

According to incomplete data, thirty-one German planes were destroyed in air combat on Aug. 30. We lost sixteen planes.

British

SEP 2 1941

London, Sept. 1 (AP)—An Air Ministry communique said today:

Overcoming bad weather and persistent clouds, a considerable force of R. A. F. bombers last night attacked objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland, principally in the Essen and Cologne districts.

Docks at Boulogne were also bombed and mines were laid in enemy waters.

Seven of our bombers are missing from these operations. An aircraft of the fighter command is missing from a night patrol over enemy-occupied France.

A joint communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries said:

Last night a larger number of enemy aircraft operated over this country than of late.

These mostly were over the east and northeast coasts, but a few penetrated as far inland as the home counties.

There was some damage to residential property at a place in northeastern England, where a number of persons was killed or injured. From elsewhere only slight damage has been reported and the number of casualties is small.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

SIMLA, India, Sept. 1 (AP)—A British communiqué follows:

In North Iran our troops entered Hamadan on the evening of Aug. 30 and found the situation quite peaceful. The local officials and the departments were most helpful and the inhabitants very friendly. British residents were all safe and sound.

On Aug. 31 another detachment of our troops moved from Kermanshah on Sinneh to make contact with forward Soviet forces. They met a small detachment of the latter, who withdrew to their headquarters after a mutual exchange of compliments.

There was no change in the southern area.

It was found that slight damage had been done to the railway tracks between Bandar Shahpur and Gargar.

Martial law was declared in Teheran Aug. 31.

Middle East

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 1 (AP)—An R. A. F. communique today follows:

Heavy bombers of the R. A. F. again raided Tripoli harbor during the night of August 30-31. A large quantity of bombs was dropped on the Spanish quay and on ships unloading in the port.

Large fires broke out, and volumes of black smoke rose in the air. One ship at the quayside was hit and set ablaze. Large fires were still burning from the heavy attack on the previous night and others were smouldering.

Aircraft of the fleet air arm bombed dumps near Bardia, causing a number of explosions suggesting that ammunition dumps had been hit.

Other heavy bombers of the R. A. F. raided airdromes at Maritza and Calato on the island of Rhodes. At Maritza, direct hits on hangars and aircraft were observed, and fires broke out in various parts of the airdrome. At Calato, explosions and fires followed the attack.

During the night of August 30-31, aircraft of the fleet air arm made a torpedo attack on a merchant vessel near Lampedusa Island. One torpedo struck the vessel which stopped with a heavy list. A second torpedo also is believed to have found its mark. From these operations, one of our aircraft is missing.

The British Middle East general headquarters communique said:

Libya: In the frontier area, there was a considerable amount of enemy shelling.

At Tobruk, enemy artillery activities were less than usual.

Italian East Africa: In the Uolchefit area, a small party of patriots, supported by a few light guns, successfully attacked an enemy position, capturing a few prisoners.

German

Berlin, Sept. 1 (AP)—The High Command communique, issued from "the Führer's headquarters," said today:

Units of the German army destroyed 27 Soviet monitors and gunboats on the Dnieper north of Kiev since August 26.

In the course of the mop-up of Estonia, the harbor of Haapsalu on the west coast was taken. In the battles for Tallinn completed August 28, 11,432 prisoners, 239 cannon, 91 tanks, 2 armored trains and a great quantity of war material were taken.

German naval forces con-

tinued mining operations in the gulf of Finland. More than sixty burning enemy ships were observed in our minefields.

In the Atlantic, one submarine after repeated, tenacious attacks, sank in a convoy four enemy marchantmen totaling 14,000 tons.

Stronger units of battle planes last night attacked the important harbor of Hull on the British Isle. Bomb hits caused the destruction of dock facilities, a warehouse and supply depots and there were numerous fires in the city.

Other battle planes bombed additional harbor facilities on the English east coast and airports in the county of Lincolnshire. They shot down two bombers over England.

In the course of the evening hours yesterday in North Africa German battle planes effectively attacked military facilities at the British naval bases of Alexandria and Port Said.

British planes last night flew into western Germany. Bombs caused damages in buildings in residential sections of several places, including Cologne. Individual enemy bombers made ineffectual efforts to attack northeast Germany. Night chasers and anti-aircraft shot down seven British bombers.

Italian

Rome, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Italian high command's communique today said:

On the Tobruk front enemy attempts to approach were completely broken up by immediate reaction of our detachments, which inflicted losses on the adversary.

German planes bombed the barracks, harbor works and defense fortifications of the fortress, where numerous fires were started. German fighter planes shot down a Blenheim bomber.

Enemy planes dropped bombs on several places on the island of Rhodes, where several were injured. There was little damage.

In various sectors of the Gondar front, constant activity is reported by our detachments, which frustrated enemy actions and surprised enemy elements, dispersing them and capturing ani[illegible]d material.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT X X X 16 PLANES.

SOVIET TANKISTS COMMANDED BY COL. FOUCHKÎNE CRUSHED A FASCIST MOTORIZED COLUMN COMPOSED OF 50 TANKS, 200 TRUCKS AND INFANTRY AT THE APPROACHES OF THE CITY OF D. THE ENEMY'S TANKS WERE MET BY SOVIET ARTILLERY. OUR HEAVY TANKS, IN HIDING, HELD THEMSELVES READY TO ATTACK ON THE FLANKS.

SEP 2 1941

THE ADVANCING GERMAN COLUMN RAN INTO THE FIRE OF ARTILLERY AND THE CANNON OF THE HEAVY TANKS. MANY FASCIST MACHINES TOOK FIRE. THE SOVIET HEAVY TANKS HURLED THEMSELVES UPON THE ENEMY COLUMN. IN THE FIRST ATTACK 20 GERMAN LIGHT TANKS WERE DESTROYED AND OTHERS DAMAGED. SOLDIERS BROUGHT TO OUR REAR TWO TANKS TAKEN FROM THE GERMANS. A GROUP OF RED SOLDIERU WENT BACK TO THE BATTLEFIELD AT NIGHT AND BLEW UP THE DAMAGED TANKS.

RECONNAISSANCE AND DEPOSITIONS OF PRISONERS SHOWED THAT IN THE BATTLE NEAR THE CITY OF D THE GERMANS LOST ABOUT 1,000 SOLDIERS KILLED, 99 TANKS, 100 TRUCKS, 60 CANONS, TEN ARMORED CARS, 50 MOTORCYCLES AND MANY MACHINE-GUNS. AMONG OUR TROPHIES WERE A COMPLETE BATTERY OF FOUR PIECES OF ARTILLERY, SEVERAL CANONS OF VARIOUS CALIBER AND A STAFF AUTOMOBILE WITH DOCUMENTS OF THE 275TH GERMAN TANK REGIMENT.

EIGHTEEN FASCISTS PLANES ATTEMPTED TO BOMBARD ONE OF OUR MILITARY OBJECTIVES. THE ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERY OF CAPTAIN OUROCHKIVE, DISPOSED ABOUT THE OBJECTIVE AND ITS APPROACHES, CHALLENGED THE GERMAN BOMBERS. NOT ONE ENEMY PLANE DROPPED BOMBS WITHIN ONE KILOMETER OF THE OBJECTIVE.

WM917PED

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30.24—11543

30.24—11543

ROOSEVELT

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT.2-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH GENERALLY WAS INTERPRETED AS "FORESHADOWING THE IMMINENT ADOPTION OF CONVOYS--ESCORTING AMERICAN-MADE WAR SUPPLIES TO THE BATTLEFRONTS BY AMERICAN WARSHIPS," THE DAILY MAIL'S NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT SAID IN A DISPATCH TODAY.

SEP 2 1941

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS PLAYED UP THE PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "WILL DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO CRUSH HITLER."

THE DAILY SKETCH SAID THERE WERE "REASONS FOR HOPING AMERICA NOW IS BEGINNING SUCH AN AWAKENING TO DANGER AS WE EXPERIENCED A YEAR AGO," AND THAT THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS WOULD ASSIST THAT AWAKENING.

THE LONDON TIMES SAID THE SPEECH "SHOULD PUT AN END TO THE TENDENCY WHICH HAD BEGUN TO MAKE ITSELF FELT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC TO QUESTION THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AMERICAN HELP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HITLERISM AND THE DETERMINATION BY WHICH IT IS INSPIRED.

"THE SPEECH IS A MORE DIRECT CHALLENGE TO HITLER THAN ANY THE PRESIDENT YET HAS MADE. WHETHER HITLER WILL TAKE IT UP IS ANOTHER MATTER. NO DOUBT THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF CAREFULLY IS WEIGHING UP THE PROS AND CONS OF A DECLARATION OF WAR OR OF A FORCIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH THE STREAM OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES WHICH WOULD PROVOKE A DECLARATION FROM THE AMERICAN SIDE. BUT FOR THE TIME BEING AT ANY RATE THEY PREFER TO ACCEPT THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PRESENT POSITION RATHER THAN INCUR THE RISK OF OPEN HOSTILITIES."

MV1227AED

MOSCOW - ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X GERMAN LINES.

SOVIET MILITARY SOURCES GAVE THIS VIEW OF THE CONFLICT AS THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE FOR THE FIFTH SUCCESSIVE DAY REPORTED NO CHANGES IN POSITIONS AND CONTINUED FIERCE FIGHTING.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE DESTRUCTION OF 99 GERMAN TANKS AND 100 TRUCKS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A TOWN IDENTIFIED AS O. IT ADDED THAT NEARLY 1,000 NAZIS WERE KILLED AND THAT THEIR LOSSES INCLUDED QUANTITIES OF MACHINE-GUNS, MINE-THROWERS, ANTI-TANK GUNS, 10 ARMORED CARS AND 50 MOTORCYCLES.

SEP 2 1941

VIGOROUS RUSSIAN STANDS IN POCKETS BEHIND THE MAIN POSITIONS OF ADOLF HITLER'S ARMY, PARTICULARLY ON THE BLACK SEA COAST AND IN NORTHERN ESTONIA, APPEARED TO HAVE ATTRACTED MUCH GERMAN ATTENTION, GIVING THE RUSSIAN FRONT LINE FORCES TIME TO DIG IN AT NEW POSITIONS.

CONTINUED COUNTER-ATTACKS BY THE CENTRAL FRONT ARMY OF MARSHAL SEMEON TIMOSHENKO WERE INDICATED IN MILITARY DISPATCHES, WHILE THE DEFENDERS OF LENINGRAD ON THE RIGHT FLANK AND THE LOWER DNIEPER ON THE LEFT HELD AGAINST GERMAN PRESSURE.

ENCIRCLEMENT PLANS OF A GERMAN S.S. DIVISION AND A FINNISH BRIGADE DRIVING AGAINST SOVIET TROOPS THROUGH FORESTS AND SWAMPS ON THE FAR NORTHERN FRONT WERE DECLARED BY THE RED ARMY HIGH COMMAND TO HAVE BEEN SMASHED THROUGH A BLOODY BLOW AGAINST ONE UNIT IN THE OPERATION.

A FINNISH REGIMENT OF 2,000 MEN WHICH HAD FOUGHT TO THE REAR OF THE RED ARMY DETACHMENTS AND SUCCEEDED IN CUTTING A HIGHWAY, THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED, WAS TRAPPED IN A RUSSIAN COUNTER-ENCIRCLEMENT AND ONLY 600 ESCAPED. MINETHROWERS AND OTHER WEAPONS WERE LISTED AMONG THE BOOTY.

BULLETIN

MOSCOW, TUESDAY, SEPT.2-(AP)-THE RED ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTE TODAY THAT FIGHTING EXTENDED ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT.

MV659PED

THERE STILL WAS NO CONFIRMATION HERE OF GERMAN CLAIMS TO HAVE REDUCED THE TALLINN POCKET IN ESTONIA, TO THE WEST OF LENINGRAD, OR OF THE FINNISH CLAIM TO VIIPURI, TO THE NORTHWEST.

THE HIGHWATER MARK OF THE NAZI INVASION ACKNOWLEDGED HERE RUNS THROUGH NOVGOROD, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE VOLKHOV RIVER ON THE NORTHERN FLANK, AND DNIEPEROPETROVSK, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DNIEPER IN THE SOUTH.

SEP 2 1941

BETWEEN THESE STRONGLY FORTIFIED SECTORS, WHERE TRENCH WARFARE APPEARED TO BE DEVELOPING, RED ARMY FORCES WERE SAID TO BE HAMMERING THE GERMANS INCESSANTLY IN STIFF, MOBILE COUNTER-OFFENSIVES.

BEFORE LENINGRAD, THE RUSSIANS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BUILT A FORMIDABLE SERIES OF FORTIFICATIONS COMPARABLE TO DEFENSES WHICH EXISTED ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS TO THE NORTH.

A TASS REPORT CLAIMED THE RECAPTURE OF ONE UNDESIGNATED TOWN, PRESUMABLY SOMEWHERE ON THE LONG FRONT BETWEEN THE BLACK AND BALTIC SEAS SINCE IT SAID GERMANS HAD OCCUPIED THE PLACE.

FH254PED

-95-MOSCOW, SEPT. 1-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT SAID SOVIET BOMBERS ATTACKED THE BERLIN DISTRICT AND OTHER GERMAN CITIES LAST NIGHT.

KOENIGSBERG, DANZIG AND MEMEL WERE AMONG THE TARGETS MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY BESIDES BERLIN.

(THE GERMANS SAID THAT RUSSIAN PLANES COMING IN FROM THE BALTIC LAST NIGHT FAILED TO REACH BERLIN.)

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, SAID FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS BROKE OUT IN EVERY ONE OF THE CITIES ATTACKED.

IT ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF ONE BOMBER.

MV542PED

BERLIN, TUESDAY, SEPT. 2-(AP)-BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKING WESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT "WITH WEAK FORCES" WRECKED APARTMENT HOUSES BUT CAUSED NO DAMAGE TO MILITARY OBJECTIVES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

SEP 2 1941

ONE BRITISH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN, IT WAS SAID.

STRONG GERMAN AERIAL UNITS CARRIED OUT A FIVE-HOUR ATTACK ON AN IMPORTANT BRITISH EAST COAST HARBOR WITH "GOOD RESULTS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

RETURNING PILOTS CLAIMED THEY NOTICED A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRES AMONG WAREHOUSES AND ALONG THE DOCKS.

MV146AED

BERLIN, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE SOUTHEASTERN SECTION OF HULL AND THE VICTORIA DOCKS ALONG THE THAMES BELOW LONDON WERE THE TARGETS OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE LAST NIGHT IN WHAT AUTHORIZED SOURCES CALLED THE FIRST LARGE SCALE ATTACKS ON BRITAIN SINCE LAST SPRING.

EXTENSIVE FIRES DEVELOPED IN THE BOMBED AREAS, THESE SOURCES SAID.

THEY ALSO REPORTED THAT FOUR AIRPORTS IN LINCOLNSHIRE WERE BOMBED AND TWO BOMBERS DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

JR710AED

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT 1-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBERS ASSAULTED A NORTHEAST COAST TOWN LAST NIGHT IN THE HEAVIEST RAID UPON BRITAIN SINCE THE BOMBING OF HULL ON JULY 17.

LONDON ALSO HEARD ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN AN OUTER DISTRICT IN ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE JULY 27 BUT NO ALERT WAS SOUNDED AND NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

U121AAED

30.24 — 11545

30.24 — 11545

HULL, ENGLAND, SEPT. 1-(AP)-TWO PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS IN A WORKING CLASS DISTRICT IN THIS EAST COAST CITY WERE HIT BY GERMAN OVERNIGHT RAIDERS IN THE WORST ATTACK ON ENGLAND IN WEEKS. RESCUE SQUADS STILL DUG IN THE RUINS TODAY FOR TRAPPED PERSONS.

IN ANOTHER DISTRICT TWO DOMESTIC SHELTERS WERE DEMOLISHED AND THREE PERSONS KILLED AND 10 RESCUED. SEVERAL SURFACE SHELTERS WERE BLASTED IN ANOTHER SECTION.

THE RAIDERS DIVED ON THE CITY THROUGH A HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT BARRAGE.

(NO PICKUP)

N1016AED

SEP 2 1941

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS SERVICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT "THE ECONOMIST," LONDON FINANCIAL WEEKLY, ESTIMATED PROPERTY VALUED AT $480,000,000 WAS DESTROYED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY BOMBERS DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR.

THE ESTIMATE WAS BASED ON A $24,000,000,000 VALUATION FOR BRITISH REAL ESTATE.

FW1129PED

CAIRO, EGYPT, SEPT 1-(AP)-THE BRITISH AGAIN DROPPED A LARGE QUANTITY OF BOMBS O 'ITALY'S AFRICAN BASE AT TRIPOLI SATURDAY NIGHT, STARTING FIRES ON THE SPANISH QUAY AND AMONG SHIPS UNLOADING, AN RAF COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS RESULTED FROM OTHER RAIDS ON HANGARS AND AIRFIELDS AT MARITZA AND CALATO ON THE ITALIAN ISLAND OF RHODES IN THE DODECANESE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

A MERCHANT SHIP WAS HIT BY TWO TORPEDOES IN AN ATTACK OFF LAMPEDUSA, IT WAS SAID.

QQ1049AED

ROME, SEPT. 1-(AP)-BRITISH PLANES HAVE BOMBED THE ISLAND OF RHODES IN THE DODECANESE AND KILLED SEVERAL PERSONS, BUT THEY DID LITTLE DAMAGE, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

JR827AED

SEP 2 1941

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THOMAS J. DAVIS, OF BUTTE, MONT., PRESIDENT OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ON A VISIT. HE SAID HE WANTED TO FIND OUT ALL HE COULD ABOUT THE BRITISH WAR EFFORT SO HE COULD GO HOME "AND TELL AMERICANS THE UNBIASED FACTS."

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-GEORGE GIBSON, PRESIDENT OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, IS SEEKING THE HELP OF UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT IN GETTING MARGARET JACKSON, 52, OF WESTBORO, MASS., TO LONDON AS AN AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS WARDEN.

IN OPENING A T.U.C. CONGRESS AT EDINBURGH, GIBSON READ A LETTER RECEIVED FROM HER AND REPORTED THAT SHE HAD GONE TO BOSTON AND TRAINED AS A WARDEN AND IN GAS DECONTAMINATION WORK.

"I AM AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO IS HOPPING MAD," THE LETTER SAID, "BECAUSE I CAN'T FIGHT THIS WAR SOMEWHERE ON THE FRONT LINE.

"YOU ARE ESPECIALLY ANXIOUS FOR MUCH CLOSER CONTACT BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN WORKERS. AND SO AM I, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GIRLS WHO ARE TRYING TO DO EVERYTHING THEY ARE ABLE AND PERMITTED TO DO TO SQUEEZE THE UNSAVORY OLD JUICES OUT OF ADOLF."

BERLIN, SEPT. 1-(AP)-BELATED ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY DNB TODAY THAT TWO GERMAN ARMY CHAPLAINS OF FIVE WHO DROPPED ONTO CRETE BY PARACHUTE WERE KILLED DURING THE AIR-BORNE INVASION OF THE ISLAND LAST MAY.

THE AGENCY SAID 27 CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS HAD RECEIVED THE IRON CROSS, SECOND CLASS, AND FOUR THE IRON CROSS, FIRST CLASS.

HELSINKI, SEPT. 1-(AP)-A MAJOR GENERAL SELENTSOV, COMMANDER OF THE 88TH SOVIET DIVISION, WAS REPORTED BY FINNISH ARMY CORRESPONDENTS TODAY TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN ACTION IN EASTERN KARELIA. A CRACK UNIT FORMED OF CADETS FROM AN OFFICERS' SCHOOL AND ATTACHED TO THE SAME DIVISION, WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

NIGHT LEAD LAVAL-DEAT

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 1-(AP)-ADVICES TONIGHT FROM VERSAILLES SAID THAT PIERRE LAVAL, LEADING EXPONENT OF FRENCH-GERMAN COLLABORATION, AND MARCEL DEAT, EDITOR SUPPORTER, WERE DOING WELL UNDER TREATMENT, FOR GUNSHOT WOUNDS INFLICTED LAST WEEK BY A YOUNG NORMAL DE GAULLIST.

SEP 2 1941

BELGRADE (VIA BERLIN), SEPT. 1-(AP)-PREMIER NEDITSCH ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARMED FORCE OF UNSTATED STRENGTH AND A VOLUNTEER LABOR SERVICE IN THE NEW SERB STATE. HE DECLARED ALSO THAT THE STATE HAD ACQUIRED THE RIGHT TO HAVE A FLAG AND A NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN IRAN, SEPT. 1-(AP)-COMMANDERS OF BRITISH-RUSSIAN ARMIES IN IRAN, MAKING THEIR FIRST CONTACT SUNDAY MORNING IN WHAT NOW HAS BECOME AN UNRESISTED MARCH OF OCCUPATION, DRANK TEA TOGETHER SUNDAY MORNING AT A POINT NEAR SINNEH.

TEHERAN - THIRD ADD IRANIAN X X X WERE HEARD.

THE BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED IN SOME QUARTERS HERE THAT THE SOVIET AIR FORCE WAS CONTINUING ITS ACTIVITY TO "PERSUADE" THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT NOT TO DELAY IN ACCEPTING BRITISH-RUSSIAN TERMS.

THESE WERE BEING CONSIDERED TODAY AND THE PREMIER TOLD PARLIAMENT A FINAL SETTLMENT PROBABLY WOULD BE REACHED WITHIN TWO DAYS.

BRITISH CIRCLES IN THE CAPITAL SEEMED RELIEVED THAT RED ARMY FORCES WERE NOT TO PUSH ON INTO TEHERAN -- A POSSIBILITY WHICH EXISTED AS LATE AS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. BRITISH LEGATION STAFF MEMBERS KEPT WATCH ON THE KAZVIN ROAD TO TEHERAN UNTIL THE RECEIVED SOVIET ASSURANCES THAT THE RUSSIAN TROOPS WOULD NOT ENTER THE CAPITAL.

MOST BRITISH SUBJECTS HAVE LEFT THEIR LEGATION COMPOUND AND RETURNED QUIETLY TO THEIR HOMES.

OFFICIALS OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY SAID RUSSIAN PLANES BOMBED THEIR BIG STORAGE PLANT AT KAZVIN LAST THURSDAY NIGHT BUT THAT MUCH OF THE PLANT HAD BEEN SAVED FROM FLAMES.

THEY SAID THE BOMBS DESTROYED A 500,000 GALLON GASOLINE TANK, AND EXPRESSED SURPRISED THAT THE PLANT HAD BEEN BOMBED AFTER IRANIAN RESISTANCE CEASED AND WHEN RUSSIAN FORCES WERE ONLY 36 HOURS MARCH FROM THE TOWN.

SOVIET FORCES WERE REPORTED HERE TO HAVE ENTERED THE PILGRIMAGE CITY OF MESHED AND NEYSHAPUR, SITE OF THE TOMB OF THE POET OMAR KHAYAM.

TOKYO, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY A NUMBER OF PERSONNEL CHANGES, AMONG THEM THE APPOINTMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL SEIICHI ITO AS ASSITANT CHIEF OF THE NAVAL GENERAL STAFF.

THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID IT IS UNUSUAL FOR THE POST TO BE FILLED BY A MAN OF THAT RANK, THE LAST INSTANCE BEING 27 YEARS AGO AT THE TIME OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

BERLIN, SEPT. 1-(AP)-DNB SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM TEHERAN, IRAN, THAT BRITISH AND SOVIET FORCES MET TODAY AT KASVIN, ABOUT 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF TEHERAN. (A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FIRST RUSSIAN-BRITISH CONTACT CAME YESTERDAY AT SINNEH, MORE THAN 250 MILES AIRLINES WEST OF TEHERAN.)

SEP 2 1941

R613AED

HELSINKI, FINLAND, SEPT. 1-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MEMBERS OF THE FINNISH LEGATION IN MOSCOW WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED FOR TWO MONTHS IN RAILROAD CARS IN SOVIET RUSSIA CROSSED INTO TURKEY YESTERDAY TO RESUME THEIR LONG-INTERRUPTED JOURNEY HOMEWARD.

THE PARTY, HEADED BY FINNISH MINISTER PAAVO HYNNINEN, INCLUDED ONLY MEN -- 12 MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC MISSION AND ONE PRIVATE FINNISH CITIZEN. A DOZEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAD BEEN PERMITTED OUT OF RUSSIA SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE.

(BECAUSE OF DISPUTES OVER EXCHANGES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MISSIONS, BOTH THE RUSSIAN AND FINNISH DELEGATIONS HAD BEEN VIRTUAL PRISONERS SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.)

JR835AED

30.24— 11547

30.24— 11547

CERBERE, FRANCE (AT THE SPANISH FRONTIER), SEPT. 1-(AP)-VARIAN M. FRY, AMERICAN SOCIAL WORKER AIDING REFUGEES AND POLITICAL PRISONERS IN FRANCE, HAS BEEN ARRESTED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES WHO SOUGHT SOME WAY TO EXPEL HIM FROM THE COUNTRY.

SEP 2 1941

BROUGHT TO THE SPANISH FRONTIER BY FRENCH POLICEMEN, FRY WAS TURNED BACK BY SPANISH BORDER OFFICIALS BECAUSE HE LACKED A VISA.

HE SAID HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND ORDERED DEPORTED FOR BEING PRO-JEWISH AND ANTI-NAZI. HE SAID ALSO THAT HE WAS CHARGED WITH SEND. MONEY TO A COMMUNIST IN THE COURSE OF HIS REFUGEE WORK.

--DASH--

FRY, A HARVARD GRADUATE AND FORMER EDITOR OF THE LIVING AGE, WAS ARRESTED LAST WINTER BY FRENCH POLICE IN MARSEILLE, BUT WAS RELEASED AFTER QUESTIONING. HE IS HEAD OF THE AMERICAN AID CENTER WORKING AMONG REFUGEES.

JR802A.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT.1-(AP)-THE VICHY GOVERNMENT OF MARSHAL PETAIN HAS TAKEN ANOTHER STEP TOWARD THE AUTHORITARIAN STATE IT HAS BEEN BUILDING SINCE THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY BY MAKING FRENCH WAR VETERANS--TRADITIONALLY RIGHTIST--THE POPULAR BASE OF ITS RULE.

VETERANS OF ALL WARS, FORMED INTO THE FRENCH LEGION, WILL BE JOINED BY VOLUNTEERS--WHETHER VETERANS OR NOT--WHO SUPPORT THE MARSHAL.

THEY WILL BECOME THE ONLY FUNCTIONING POLITICAL PARTY IN FRANCE.

ANNOUNCING THE MOVE, PETAIN TOLD A GATHERING OF THOUSANDS OF LEGIONNAIRES AT VICHY YESTERDAY THAT "WE--THE GOVERNMENT, ADMIRAL DARLAN AND MYSELF--INTEND TO LEAN (ON THE LEGION) FOR SUPPORT."

THE LEGION, HE SAID, WILL INCLUDE THOSE WHO "SHARE YOUR FAITH AND WISH TO JOIN YOUR SAVING ACTION."

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THAT "FROM TODAY THE LEGION INHERITS FROM THE DEAD 'NATIONAL GROUP' NOT ONLY THE WAR VETERANS BUT ALL THOSE WHO WISH TO PARTICIPATE IN THEIR ACTION. A SINGLE PARTY IS BORN."

SEP 2 1941

THE NATIONAL GROUP, FIRST FORMED AS A SUPPORT BY THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT, FAILED TO CATCH HOLD AND EXPIRED AFTER A RIVAL NATIONAL GROUP WAS FORMED IN PARIS WHEN VICE PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL WAS OUSTED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

THE LEGION, CAREFULLY NURSED BY THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT, HAS GROWN TO A REPORTED 1,300,000 TO 1,500,000 MEMBERS.

--DASH--

THE LEGION IN FRANCE HAS BEEN COMPARED BY SOME OBSERVERS TO THE STAHLELM, GERMAN VETERANS' ORGANIZATION AFTER THE WORLD WAR WHICH WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE NAZI PARTY AFTER HITLER'S RISE TO POWER.

FOR MANY MONTHS MILITARY MEN ATTACHED TO PETAIN'S STAFF HAVE BEEN ORGANIZING WAR VETERANS, ALL OF WHOM TAKE AN OATH OF LOYALTY TO PETAIN.

IT FITS INTO THE PROGRAM OF MAKING FRANCE A TOTALITARIAN STATE, ALONG WITH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL MEASURES WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE VICHY GOVERNMENT. POLITICAL PARTIES RECENTLY HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED AND FORMER PARLIAMENTARIANS HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THEIR SALARIES,

ALTHOUGH THE SENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TECHNICALLY STILL EXIST.

THE MOVE CAME AS INCREASING UNREST IN FRANCE WAS EVIDENCED BY LAST WEEK'S SHOOTING OF FORMER VICE PREMIER PIERRE LAVAL AND HIS NEWSPAPER EDITOR SUPPORTER MARCEL DEAT. BOTH ARE REPORTED RECOVERING IN A VERSAILLES HOSPITAL.

R519AED

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT.1-(AP)-THE ANTI-COMMUNIST COURT SENTENCED TWO WOMEN TO 12 YEARS AT HARD LABOR TODAY AND TWO RAILROAD WORKERS TO THE MAXIMUM PENALTIES WHERE THE CHARGE IS ONLY DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS.

SEP 2 1941

THE RAILROAD WORKERS GOT FIVE YEARS IN JAIL AND WERE FINED $1,150 FOR PASSING OUT TRACTS AMONG OTHER EMPLOYES IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE WHERE MANY ACTS OF SABOTAGE HAVE BEEN COMMITTED, PARTICULARLY AGAINST GERMAN FREIGHT TRAINS.

THE TWO MEN WERE SENTENCED FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.

MV1250AED

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 1 P.M., E.S.T. TODAY, MONDAY, SEPT.1)

(ADVANCE) MEXICO CITY, SEPT.1-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO IN HIS FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS TODAY PLEDGED THE NATION'S ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND FORECAST A COMPLETE RAPPROCHEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

HE WARNED FOREIGN INVESTORS, HOWEVER, THAT MEXICO'S SOCIAL REVOLUTION IS TO CONTINUE ON ITS COURSE.

ALIGNING MEXICO WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS, THE MEXICAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE DECLARED THE MEXICAN ARMY IS BEING REORGANIZED TO "COOPERATE AT ANY GIVEN MOMENT IN DEFENSE OF OUR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND THE SECURITY OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT". HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT "RECOGNIZE CONQUEST BY FORCE" ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

A "GENERAL SETTLEMENT, BOTH JUST AND EQUITABLE, OF THE VARIOUS QUESTIONS PENDING" BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO IS ABOUT TO BE CONCLUDED, HE SAID. "I HOPE WITHIN A FEW WEEKS, POSSIBLY IN CERTAIN CASES WITHIN A FEW DAYS, THE NATION WILL KNOW IN DETAIL THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SOLUTIONS ACHIEVED."

PENDING QUESTIONS INCLUDE MEXICO'S 1938 EXPROPRIATION OF FOREIGN OIL PROPERTIES, INDEMNIFICATION FOR AMERICAN PROPERTY SEIZED OR DESTROYED DURING MEXICO'S FREQUENT REVOLUTIONS EARLIER THIS CENTURY, AND MUTUAL DEFENSE QUESTIONS.

SEP 2 1941

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 1 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, MONDAY, SEPT.1)

FH1230PED

TORONTO, AUG 31-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRAZER OF NEW ZEALAND, WHO RECENTLY CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER HIGH UNITED STATES OFFICIALS, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT STAND IDLE IF NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES WERE ATTACKED.

SPEAKING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE FRAZER SAID HE GAINED THE IMPRESSION IN WASHINGTON "THAT ANY ATTEMPT TO DESTROY EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION IN THE PACIFIC WOULD BE RESISTED BY THE UNITED STATES."

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION HE SAID HE HAD HEARD REPORTS THAT

30.24 — 11549

30.24 — 11549

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MIGHT MEET JAPANESE OFFICIALS IN A SEA CONFERENCE AND COMMENTED "I THINK EVERY STEP COMMENSURATE WITH THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR EVERY PACIFIC COUNTRY SHOULD BE TAKEN XXX."

HE CALLED THE SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC CRITICAL BUT NOT PAST THE ADJUSTMENT STAGE.

SEP 2 1941

M132AED

OTTAWA, SEPT. 1-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVE A.S.MONRONEY,OF OKLAHOMA CITY, A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE HOUSE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE AND ARDENT SUPPORTER OF AID-TO-BRITAIN MEASURES, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT TO STUDY OPERATIONS OF THE WAR-TIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD.

MONTREAL, SEPT.1-(AP)-A "TORCH OF FREEDOM" SYMBOL, A GIFT FROM OHIO TO THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN, ARRIVED AT ST.HUBERT AIRPORT TODAY ON A NEW LOCKHEED HUDSON BOMBER ON ITS WAY FROM DAYTON TO LONDON, AND IN A BRIEF CEREMONY WAS PRESENTED TO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WHICH WILL CARRY IT OVER THE OCEAN.

LIEUT.I.E.WINTERMUTE, UNITED STATES AIR CORPS PILOT WHO BROUGHT THE TORCH FROM DAYTON, PRESENTED IT TO SQUADRON LEADER G.S.OLLIVER, CHAPLAIN OF NO. 3 TRAINING COMMAND HERE.

SQDN.LDR. OLLIVER OFFERED A PRAYER OF DEDICATION AND THEN GAVE IT TO GROUP CAPT.A.L.MORFEE, ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, WHO IN TURN PRESENTED IT TO AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR FREDERICK BOWHILL OF THE R.A.F. FERRY COMMAND.

A "BUNDLE FOR BRITAIN", CONTAINING MEDICINES FROM THE PEOPLE OF DAYTON, ALSO WAS PRESENTED BY LIEUT.WINTERMUTE TO SIR FREDRICK WHO GAVE IT TO GROUP CAPT.J.H.POWLE, R.A.F., WHO WILL FLY BOTH TORCH AND BUNDLE TO BRITAIN.

THE TORCH, A GLEAMING COLUMN OF SILVER ABOUT THREE FEET TALL BEARING A FIGURE SYMBOLIC OF AVIATION, WAS SENT FROM THE POST CHAPEL OF WRIGHT FIELD IN DAYTON. ON THE BASE IS INSCRIBED "TORCH OF FREEDOM --- AUGUST 1941 --- TO THE BRAVE DEFENDERS OF DEMOCRACY. MAY YOU CARRY THE TORCH TO VICTORY. CITIZENS OF OHIO, U.S.A."

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

(WX)-INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

SEP 2 1941

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

BERLIN'S EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE THAT FINLAND WOULD NOT ARRANGE A SEPARATE PEACE "UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES" HAS A RING OF FINALITY. ADOLF HITLER IS NOT ACCEPTING THE RESIGNATION OF ANY AXIS JUNIOR PARTNERS JUST NOW.

IF THE TIME ARRIVES WHEN RUSSIAN RESISTANCE HAS BEEN COMPLETELY CRUSHED, HE MAY BE IN A MORE LENIENT FRAME OF MIND, BUT NOT NOW.

TECHNICALLY, OF COURSE, THE FINNS ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE AXIS AT ALL. THEIR CONTENTION IS THEY HAVE NO ALLIANCE, AND ARE FIGHTING THEIR OWN SEMI-INDEPENDENT WAR TO RECOVER LOST TERRITORY WITHOUT HAVING MADE ANY COMMITMENTS TO THE NAZIS.

BUT HITLER PROCLAIMED THEM TO BE HIS ALLIES ON JUNE 22 WHEN HE LAUNCHED THE INVASION OF RUSSIA, AND ALLIES THEY APPEAR DESTINED TO

CONTINUE, WILLINGLY OR OTHERWISE, UNTIL THE REICHSFUEHRER HAS DECIDED THEY HAVE PAID THE PRICE HE SETS ON THE VALUE OF NAZI COOPERATION.

IN A DIFFERENT CATEGORY, THE RUMANIANS LIKEWISE LACK ENTHUSIASM FOR KEEPING UP THE FIGHT, NOW THAT THEY HAVE RECOVERED BESSARABIA. THERE WERE REPORTS VIA TURKEY THE OTHER DAY THAT SOME LEADERS WERE EAGER TO CALL IT ALL OFF. BUT RUMANIA IS LASHED SECURELY TO THE NAZI CHARIOT. RUMANIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN TAKING PART IN THE SIEGE OF ODESSA. THE RUSSIANS ASSERTED THE OTHER DAY THAT THEY HAD SMASHED TWO RUMANIAN DIVISIONS THERE.

ITALY'S MARTIAL FERVOR LIKEWISE HAS EVAPORATED. THE BULGARIANS SIGNIFICANTLY WERE NOT REQUIRED TO TAKE PART IN THE ATTACK ON THEIR FELLOW SLAVS, IN THE FACE OF NAZI EFFORTS TO RECRUIT "TOKEN" FORCES FROM OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO GIVE THE INVASION THE APPEARANCE OF A CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

ONE WONDERS ABOUT THE HUNGARIANS' ENTHUSIASM. BUT NO NATION IS GOING TO BE ALLOWED TO QUIT THE AXIS BUND AT THIS STAGE, AFTER FIGHTING A MERE HALF-WAR.

SEP 2 1941

FINLAND'S SPOKESMEN MAKE OUT AN APPEALING CASE FOR HER. MADE BY GEOGRAPHY A BUFFER BETWEEN RUSSIA AND SCANDINAVIA, FINLAND HAS BEEN FIGHTING RUSSIAN EXPANSION WESTWARD FOR NEARLY A THOUSAND YEARS, AND IT IS CONTENDED THAT THE PRESENT FIGHT IS AS MUCH A SIDESHOW OF THE GREAT WAR AS WAS THE 1939-40 WINTER CONFLICT.

AFTER THAT STRUGGLE ENDED IN A PEACE DICTATED BY MOSCOW, THE FINNS COMPLAINED THEY WERE STILL SQUEEZED BY THEIR GIANT NEIGHBOR. THEY EXPLAIN THEY THEN ASKED BERLIN REPEATEDLY WHETHER GERMANY WOULD HELP IN CASE FIGHTING WERE RENEWED, BUT RECEIVED NO REPLY. THE ANSWER CAME IN HITLER'S JUNE 22 PROCLAMATION.

THE FINNS WAITED SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE GOING TO WAR AGAIN. THEY HAVE PUSHED AHEAD STEADILY TOWARD THEIR FORMER BOUNDARIES, PROTESTING THE WHILE THAT THEY HAVE NO INTEREST IN HELPING THE NAZIS GIVE RUSSIA A MORTAL BLOW.

COLONEL PER ZILLIACUS, THE FINNISH MILITARY ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON, SAYS HE SEES NO REASON WHY FINNISH TROOPS SHOULD TAKE PART IN THE FINAL ATTACK ON LENINGRAD, SHOULD THE IRON RING THROTTLE THE CITY. FINLAND IS LOATH TO SHED MORE OF HER BLOOD, HAS MADE NO AGREEMENT TO SEND TROOPS ANYWHERE TO AID GERMANY, AND HAS NOT BEEN PROMISED ANYTHING BY HITLER, COLONEL ZILLIACUS INSISTS.

THE FINNS NEVERTHELESS HAVE BEEN OF FIRST CLASS HELP TO THE GERMAN INVASION. WITH 16 OR SO VETERAN DIVISIONS, BETTER ARMED NOW, PARTIALLY WITH AMERICAN NAVAL PLANES AND GUNS, THEY CLAIM TO HAVE DESTROYED NINE OF SOME 25 RED ARMY DIVISIONS OPPOSING THEM.

SEP 2 1941

THEY THREATEN TO SEVER THE IMPORTANT RAILWAY LINE TO THE MURMANSK GATEWAY IN THE FAR NORTH, ISOLATING POSSIBLY EIGHT MORE DIVISIONS. AT LEAST THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS, MEANWHILE, HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO CROSS FINNISH TERRITORY TO FIGHT THE RUSSIANS IN THE NORTH.

WITHOUT THE FINNS, THE WEHRMACHT MIGHT WELL HAVE FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO TURN THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE RED ARMY'S 2,000-

30.24—1155

MILE LINE. WITH WINTER COMING ON AND THE GERMANS RELATIVELY SHY OF SKI TROOPS, THE FINNS CAN BE OF GREAT USE TO THEM. FOR FINLAND TO LAY DOWN ARMS NOW WOULD BE EQUIVALENT TO A SMASHING RUSSIAN VICTORY.

ALTOGETHER BERLIN'S CONVICTION THAT TALK OF A SEPARATE PEACE IS PREMATURE IS READILY UNDERSTANDABLE.

SEP 2 1941

EG512PES NM

HITLER APPEALS TO DUCE FOR TROOPS TO FILL GAPS ON EAST FRONT, REDS SAY

Plea Reported Made At Dictators' Meeting Last Week—Russians Admit Fall Of Tallinn, Deny Peace Bid To Finns

SEP 3 1941

Odessa's Supply Of Drinking Water Cut Off By Rumanians, Nazis Assert—Germans Declared Within Twenty Miles Of Leningrad

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 2—S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, said tonight that Hitler had appealed to Mussolini to fill gaps caused by huge Nazi losses on the Eastern front.

Lozovsky said the plea was the reason for their meeting on the front last week.

Reds Admit Fall Of Tallinn, Claim Huge Nazi Losses

SEP 3 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Wednesday*, Sept. 3—The Russians acknowledged today the loss of Tallinn, Estonian capital whose capture the Germans announced last Friday, but declared this and other Nazi gains have been at such enormous costs in man power that Adolf Hitler was compelled to rush reserves from occupied Europe to his Eastern armies.

The early morning communique said Tallinn, which had been used as a Baltic Red fleet base, was given up only after fierce fighting. It added that stubborn fighting continues along the entire Western front.

Hitler Reported Hard-Put

In three days since Saturday the Russians placed German plane losses at 198, with Russian losses less than a third of this figure.

The Soviet general staff said Hitler was so hard-put by his losses that in some cases he was having to leave wounded men to hold Nazi-conquered areas of western Europe.

This information was attributed to captured German officers. It was offered as confirmation of earlier Russian assertions that Hiler's original invading forces were dissolving under the shock of casualties declared already to have mounted to 2,500,000 men with 1,000,000 of them killed.

Regiment Annihilated

It was supported by a claim in the midday Soviet communique that in a single sector of the central front about Smolensk—where a Russian counter-offensive was reported still rolling with the aid of "stormer" bombers assaulting Nazi troops from altiudes of a few yards—a German western infantry regiment of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Division had been annihilated.

Only eight to ten men survived in each German company, it was asserted, and these were taken prisoner.

The communique quoted a captured German company commander, First Lieut. Ludwig Roberg, as declaring that his outfit had arrived ten days ago from Toul in France, and that the whole Toul garrison had at the same time been sent hurrying to the Russian front.

Garrisons Sent Up

German garrisons in Belgium, Holland, France and elsewhere in the west, he was represented as saying, had been sent up.

"At the beginning of the war," his story continued, "regular army contingents (in the west) were replaced by reservists. Now the reservists, too, are being dispatched to the Eastern front and replaced by wounded soldiers who as yet have not completed treatment. Many of them still wear bandages."

Aside from reporting progress for the central counter-offensive, today's Soviet military dispatches also indicated that heavy aerial action was in progress to relieve the hard-pressed southern Red armies standing in the lower Ukraine.

Bombers of the Black Sea fleet air arm were reported in running assault on German-held ports and concentrations of troops. A German warship was declared to have been disabled and eighty-three German tanks destroyed, along with more than fifty armored cars and many tank cars.

Recalling that two months ago the Germans had claimed to be standing before Kiev in the Ukraine, the Government newspaper *Izvestia* remarked sardonically:

"They still stand before Kiev."

Before Leningrad in the north—where it was claimed that the markets were still filled with all sorts of food—the Nazis would have no better luck, the paper added.

Nothing was said in the afternoon Soviet communique as to the specific battle positions before Leningrad, Kiev or at the center.

SEP 3 1941

Hitler's Infantry Routed in Smolensk Area, Reds Claim

Regiment Rushed From France Declared Beaten; Soviet Troops Dig In

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—Red Army units counter-attacking on the central sector toward Smolensk have routed a German infantry regiment rushed to the eastern front from France only 10 days ago, it was announced officially today.

The beaten regiment was of the 161st German Division, the Russian daily communique stated in its supplementary portion. It said the regiment came to the eastern front from the German-occupied French city of Toul, near Nancy and close to the German border.

The Black Sea naval air force was described as in action against land as well as martitime objectives, fighting along the entire front, and Odessa still held out under a German-Rumanian siege.

Red Navy bombers raided Axis ports and troop concentrations over the last three days, a communique said, damaging a warship and destroying 83 tanks and more than 50 armored cars.

Strengthened Stand Noted.

The strengthened stand of the Red Army from hard-pressed Leningrad to the banks of the Dnieper was noted in dispatches.

A captured lieutenant of the 161st Division, Ludwig Robert, was quoted by the Soviet Information Bureau as saying that tremendous losses on the eastern front had compelled the German high command to withdraw garrisons from occupied countries—France, Belgium, Holland and others.

"The whole garrison of Toul," he was quoted, "has been sent to the Russian front. At the beginning of the war regular army contingents were replaced by reservists. Now reservists, too, are being dispatched to the eastern front and replaced by wounded soldiers who, as yet, have not completed treatment. Many of them are still wearing bandages."

During France's participation in the war Toul was headquarters of the Lafayette Squadron, made up of French pilots flying American-built planes.

Red Star, the army newspaper, said that the Red Air Force was supporting ground troops in the counter-attacks to the west. During the last few days, dispatches said, squadrons of "stormers," bombing and machine-gunning from a low altitude, had inflicted heavy losses on German troops and air bases.

The Log of One Unit

The log of a unit of three squadrons showed the following operations:

August 24—German Airdrome with eighteen planes destroyed.

August 25—Enemy motorized infantry column attacked with more than thirty trucks destroyed.

August 26—Three motorized columns of 165 trucks raided successfully.

Leningrad Like Front

A *Tass* dispatch from Leningrad said the city was becoming like a front line zone, with parks and gardens lined with trenches and the streets filled with troops and munitions trucks.

The night blackout was said to be as complete as that on the front.

A *Pravda* dispatch from Leningrad reported, nevertheless, that collective farm markets were filled with meat, milk, cream, eggs and vegetables and that the food supply was growing daily.

For the fifth consecutive day the official Moscow communique declared Russian defense positions unchanged as the Red Army stood off German onslaughts and struck back in sector after sector along the entire front.

Vessel Sunk in Baltic.

The midday war bulletin said Soviet naval planes sank a vessel during an attack on Axis shipping in the Baltic Sea.

The Moscow radio broadcast a statement that the German Army was bleeding to death slowly from the wounds of almost 10½ weeks of costly assault. It declared the Nazi casualties had mounted to 2,500,000—with 1,000,000 of that total killed.

No specific sectors were named in Moscow war reports, but the midnight communique credited massive Russian tanks with literally smashing beneath their heavy treads a German light tank attack at the outskirts of a city identified only as "D."

The attackers first ran into heavy Russian artillery fire, the war report declared, and then into a counter-attack by big Russian tanks which, in their first sweep forward, crushed 20 German tanks and put others out of action.

99 Tanks Declared Lost.

Altogether, the attacking Germans were said to have lost 99 tanks, 100 trucks, 10 armored cars, 50 motorcycles, 60 cannon and many lighter arms. A thousand Germans were reported killed.

An official announcement last night said the Red air fleet attacked the Berlin district Sunday night after a bombing sweep westward across Memel, Koenigsberg and Danzig.

The Russians said large fires were started in all of the cities attacked. (The Germans said planes approaching from the east that night failed to reach Berlin.)

Odessa's Drinking Water Supply Cut Off, Nazis Claim

SEP 3 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 2—The Germans claimed tonight that their troops had broken through outer defenses to within twenty miles of Leningrad, while Rumanians in the south had cut off the drinking water supply for the 500,000 civilians and soldiers in besieged Odessa.

DNB reported that Rumanian troops participated in the siege of the Black Sea port had occupied its main waterworks.

Informed German quarters said the most advanced *Panzer* units stood before Krasnogvardeisk, railway junction from where they could see the smoke of Leningrad's great factories twenty miles to the northeast.

Approaching Railroad

This advance unit would be only twenty miles west of the Leningrad-Moscow railroad along a spur line from Krasnogvardeisk, a junction for railways from Pskov, Tallinn and Leningrad. It was said to have reached the town after two weeks of hard fighting from Kingisepp.

The head of another column in the ring of steel the Germans said they were tightening about Leningrad was said to have passed Luga, seventy miles to the south. Much booty and motorized equipment and many guns were reported seized in fighting north of Luga in which "strong Soviet formations" were annihilated.

Roads Made Impassable

The battle was said to have occurred in the most difficult weather and along roads made impassable by heavy rains. Columns of German soldiers had to carry heavier weapons forward, the German account said.

In the south Rumanian troops were said by the DNB agency to be besieging Odessa's main waterworks, where some Red troops were holding out. Cutting off the water supply, the agency stated, seriously endangered Red army soldiers and civilian defenders of Odessa, which has been under siege since August 12.

Already Short Of Food

Odessa was said to be already suffering from a shortage of food.

A number of Soviet counter-attacks were acknowledged, but the German accounts said all were repulsed. Soviet attempts to regain the western shore of the Dnieper south of Kiev by boat crossings under cannon fire were said to have been thwarted "with heavy losses to the Russians."

DNB reported that German infantry had stormed Soviet positions on heights in the northern sector of the front yesterday and held them against repeated Russian counter-attacks.

Although the area of the fighting was not specified, it was indicated that it was on the Leningrad front.

German big guns were said to have destroyed eight of ten Red army batteries which sought to hold up the German advance in the north. In the Viipuri area north of Leningrad the Russians were reported to have suffered heavy losses to the Finns.

On the sea front the Germans reported destruction of the Russian destroyer Straschny by a mine near the Estonian island of Oesel.

The Germans said the *Luftwaffe* was continuing its destructive work unabated, especially in air attacks on soldiers and war materiels in the Leningrad area.

They also reported heavy assaults on railways and communications in the middle sector and *Stuka* attacks on western Crimea.

Railroads Blasted

In the middle sector of the front *Luftwaffe* attacks disrupted three railway routes for Russian supplies, DNB said. Trains standing at railway stations at Lozovaya and another town were said to have been hard hit. One munitions train went up in flames, DNB reported.

Northwest of Lake Ilmen, which is south of Leningrad, twenty-eight trains were said to have been halted by heavy bomb damage. On the Dneiper dive bombers were credited with sinking a monitor and six barges. Four other monitors burst into flames after being hit, the agency reported.

A German mine sweeper sank a Russian speedboat and damaged three others in an engagement in the eastern Baltic, DNB announced. The Russian boats were said to have been supported by a coastal battery.

Odessa Waterworks Are Reported Under Siege

SEP 3 1941

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The most advanced German units in the Leningrad drive are standing before Krasnogvardeisk, 20 miles southwest of that second city of the Soviet Union, informed German quarters said today.

Rumanian troops were declared by D.N.B., official news agency, to be besieging the main water works of Odessa, isolated Russian city on the Black Sea.

Cutting off of the Odessa water supply, the news agency said, would seriously endanger Red Army soldiers and civilian volunteers defending the port, already said to be suffering from a shortage of food.

The report of the German movement to Krasnogvardeisk—a junction for railways from Pskov, Tallinn and Leningrad—followed a D.N.B. report that German infantry had stormed important heights in the northern sector of the front yesterday and held them against repeated heavy Russian counter-attacks.

Airports in Arctic Raided.

Russian military facilities and airports south of Arctic Murmansk were raided "with excellent effect" by German bombers yesterday, D.N.B. said. East of Alakurtti, the agency reported, combat planes bombed Soviet soldiers and then machine-gunned them in low-diving attacks.

Eight of 10 Red Army batteries which sought to hold up the German advance in the north were reported to have been destroyed in a furious artillery duel and, in the south, Stuka dive-bombers struck their first blow of the war at peninsular Crimea. A ring of steel was said to be closing about Leningrad.

D.N.B. said German troops, despite difficult terrain and weather conditions, had destroyed Russian units north of Luga yesterday and seized much booty, vehicles and guns, mired in swamps.

Resistance "Tenacious."

South of Lake Ilmen, the news agency said, the Soviet forces showed "extraordinarily tenacious and bitter resistance," but the Germans overcame them and continued their advance. Lake Ilmen is 100 miles south of Leningrad.

German sources said the Russians suffered heavy losses at the hands of Finns in the Viipuri area above Leningrad, tabulations thus far listing 143 cannon and 64 tractors.

On the southern sector, 1,200 prisoners were reported captured and 9 Soviet tanks and 14 planes were declared destroyed.

(The Berlin radio heard in New York said a German cyclist detachment sank a Soviet gunboat on the Dnieper yesterday and, "in the panic which ensued among the Bolshevists," boarded and captured an accompanying 40-ton motorship.)

South of Kiev the Russians attacked a German division's positions yesterday but were driven back, D.N.B. said.

This attack was prepared with a heavy artillery barrage and supported with tanks. The Germans stopped it, then counterattacked immediately, driving deep into the Russian lines and taking many prisoners in heavy fighting, D.N.B. said.

Adolf Hitler's field headquarters in a noon communique said operations on the eastern front were "progressing according to plan."

Railways in the Kharkov district, 130 miles northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk, and in the area south of Moscow were effectively bombed, it said, while on the Dnieper River dive bombers sank one Soviet gunboat and set three afire.

Dispatches from the Leningrad area said German and Finnish troops were pushing ahead relentlessly everywhere, overcoming stubborn resistance rallied by Soviet Marshal Klementi Voroshilov.

The prominence given by German newspaper and military commentators to reports of the fighting created the impression that the battle for Russia's second-largest city rapidly was nearing a climax.

Tighten Ring at Leningrad.

The Germans declared their land forces and those of the Finns already were threatening Leningrad from the north, west, south and southeast. The ring is gradually being squeezed shut, it was said, leaving the Russians less and less space in which to operate.

On the sea front, it was said, Leningrad's only protection was afforded by the remnants of the Red Baltic fleet and the fortress of Kronstadt, situated some 20 miles west of the city.

The Red fleet has been reported badly crippled, but the Germans acknowledged that Kronstadt, with its modern fortifications, may be a tough nut to crack.

All day yesterday, military dispatches said, the Luftwaffe kept Russian troops and artillery positions in the Leningrad zone under continuous bombardment. Roads leading to the city also were said to have been bombed repeatedly.

Reports of operations at the southern end of the long battlefront were highlighted by news of the first air attack on the Crimea, where vital military targets on the western side of the peninsula were said to have been battered heavily.

1,108 Planes Claimed.

German anti-aircraft artillery and reconnaissance planes destroyed 1,108 Soviet warplanes between the start of the German-Russian war June 22 and August 27, D.N.B., official news agency, declared today.

The agency credited anti-aircraft guns with bringing down 1,018 planes and said Nazi air scouts had shot down 43, and destroyed an additional 47 on the ground.

The same air units were said to have disabled 396 tanks, destroyed 171 bunkers and 26 battery positions and sunk two Russian merchant ships in the same period.

Russian Crops Harvested.

German dispatches said Russian peasants in occupied territory, at the command of the German Army and under the eyes of governmental trustees, were harvesting crops left standing by the retreating Red Army.

Preparations for fall planting also were ordered as the Reich sent overseers to control Communist collective farms.

"Work must be done by hand," said a dispatch of war reporter Fritz Meske quoting the army order, "whatever machines and other apparatus for bringing in the crops are missing."

Meske said inducements were offered to the peasants to co-operate—higher prices than were paid in the U. S. S. R., forms of operation to remain unchanged for the present, private property to remain tax free, livestock increases to be permitted.

Meske said farmers obeyed "willingly and almost 100 per cent."

57 Nazi Divisions Lost, Russ Say

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 2—The British radio quoted reports from Moscow today as saying that Germany had lost fifty-seven divisions, either decimated or so battered that they have ceased to exist as military units, on the Russian front.

It listed these as twelve armored divisions, thirty-seven infantry divisions and eight divisions of *Schnelltruppen*—speed troops. The broadcast was heard here by NBC.

The fifty-seven divisions would be made up of possibly 850,000 men. Russians declare that these and other German units have suffered a total of 2,500,000 casualties, including 1,000,000 dead, in the campaign.

FINNISH DRIVES PUSHED

Heavy Attacks Cited in Denial That Peace Is Sought

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 2 (AP)—Heavy Finnish attacks against Russian troop concentrations and supply bases on the Karelian Isthmus today gave prompt support to the declaration of a Finnish battle leader that the war against Russia "is not finished."

A tremendous explosion during an attack against a Red Army supply base on the Isthmus indicated, according to an official Finnish announcement, that a direct hit had been scored on an ammunition dump. Direct hits also were scored, it was said, on motorized supply columns and troop concentrations.

The Finnish attack was carried north and destroyed three Russian engines on a siding of the Murmansk Railway, the announcement said. These attacks followed a declaration by Lieut.-Gen. Lennart Oesch that the war against Russia would continue. There had been rumors that Finland would drop the fight against Russia now that she has recovered most of the territory lost in the Russo-Finnish war of 1939-40, but Gen. Oesch brought out old Finnish territorial claims against Russia and said the war would go on.

Finland's largest daily, Helsingin Sanomat, run by former Foreign Minister Elias Erkko, said today: "Finland took up arms to destroy the eternal eastern menace and to secure for herself a peaceful life within a safe frontier. Our people are absolutely unanimous in the belief that only a common victory can guarantee the permanence of our own victory."

Moscow Denies Report Of Peace With Finns

Moscow, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—S. A. Lozovsky, vice-commissar for foreign affairs, denied tonight foreign reports that actual negotiations had been started for a separate Russo-Finnish peace.

"In Finland there is a great desire for peace, but reports of negotiations do not correspond to reality," he said.

Hull Denies Hearing Winant Would Mediate

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull told questioners today that he had no information that John G. Winant, American Ambassador to Great Britain, would act as an intermediary in attempting to end the war between Finland and Russia.

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Aerial Reinforcements Received by Russians

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—A Moscow dispatch to the London News Chronicle said today that strong aerial reinforcements for the Red air force had arrived in Russia.

"The material that has now arrived," the dispatch said, "is both as to quantity and types obviously a military secret. But when this new help makes its bow on the battle-front the Germans are going to get a shock."

Meanwhile the Daily Express' Stockholm correspondent said many new Red Army land divisions had arrived from the interior and were attacking south of Leningrad, near Gomel in the center and at Rogachev on the Dnieper River 160 miles southwest of Smolensk.

British-Russian Terms Answered, Iran Says

By Wireless to The Sun

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 2 (AP).—The government of Iran announced today that it had replied last night to British-Russian terms and that the details would be made public at a "suitable time."

The new Acting Minister of War, Gen. Mohammed Nakhjevan, took his seat with the cabinet today, replacing Gen. Ahmad Nakhjevan, who is a kinsman. The shift was not explained.

Practically all shops in the city opened today under threat of punitive action by the Military Governor of Teheran. The Governor said alarmed merchants who closed their stores had made it difficult to obtain necessities.

The Iranian air force adjutant, Maj. Afkhami, died today of a neck wound suffered Saturday, it was reported.

In Kazvin, 90 miles from the cap-

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ital, Russian troops were reported to have given a party for two unidentified American visitors.

The United States Legation here was trying to confirm the safety of American missionaries in various Russian-occupied sections of the kingdom.

A traveler arriving from the holy city of Meshed, now occupied by Soviet Russian forces, asserted he saw Soviet planes machine-gunning Moslem pilgrims on roads Thursday some hours after the Iranian cease-fire order.

He reported 12 civilians were killed by bombs Thursday in Meshed, in Northeastern Iran.

Britain and Soviet Reach Agreement With Iranians

Broad Principles for Accord Decided On In Teheran Parley

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The broad principles of an agreement to settle the situation in Iran have been reached by British and Russian ministers and the Iranian government at Teheran, authoritative quarters reported today.

No armistice terms have been signed, but the Iranians were showing "good feeling and sense" in conversations during the past three days, it was said.

Many details still are to be worked out, including the status of the German Legation in Teheran, the quarters, said, but when a final agreement is reached there will be "no possibility of further trouble" from Germany in Iran.

Further Communiqués Unlikely

SIMLA, India, Sept. 2 (AP)—The situation in Iran was reported quiet today, and authoritative sources said that British headquarters here probably would issue no further communiqués on the progress of occupation operations being carried out by British Imperial and Soviet Russian troops.

[By the Associated Press]

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 2—A Russian military mission, traveling across the Arctic to the United States, took off today on a hop to Anchorage, 500 miles to the southeast.

Anthony Fedatoff, a Russian consul to the United States who had flown here from Washington to meet them, was aboard.

Called "Technical Mission"

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—The War Department announced today that the Russian military mission en route to this country was a "purely technical mission," coming here to observe American aircraft at the plants at which they are made.

Officials said the forty-seven Russian airmen would visit a number of American aircraft factories, but the itinerary was not disclosed. The visitors will confine their activities to observation and will not engage in training.

Russians in Nome Expected to Hop For Capital Today

Alaskans Think Soviet Group Is Scheduled to Ferry U. S. Warplanes

By the Associated Press.

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 2.—Alaskans in this far northern settlement speculated today on the possibility that the group of 47 uncommunicative Russians who arrived here Sunday night in two flying boats would ferry American-built warplanes back to their embattled homeland.

The take-off of the two big ships, en route to Washington, was expected today, weather permitting, despite official silence on that subject and all other aspects of the mystery flight over "the roof of the world."

Russian Consul Fedotoff arrived from Washington, via Fairbanks, late yesterday and went into conference with Gen. Mikhail Gromov, commander of the expedition and one of the Soviets' outstanding airmen.

The speculation of Alaskans over the possibility of the men ferrying airplanes back to Russia was based on the fact that most of them appeared to be aviators.

The flying boats are expected to fly south via Sitka and Seattle to San Francisco. A report from Anchorage indicated there might also be a stop at Kodiak, where a large United States naval air base is being constructed.

In Washington some quarters were reported as indicating that the mission might be largely of technicians, coming to look over the latest American planes and to discuss technical problems.

There was official silence in the Capital, both in Russian and governmental offices, as to the purpose of the mission. Some Washington quarters indicated they knew of the flight at about the time the airmen took off from Moscow five days ago.

The presence of the flying mission in Nome coincided with the arrival of two Russian Army officers and three Embassy attaches in San Diego. They were believed to be on a buying mission to the Consolidated Aircraft Corp. which built the two PBY type ships which landed in Nome.

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Consolidated officials said the seaplanes were built for Russia under a $1,000,000 contract in 1937, with the approval of the United States Navy. Three PBY ships were included in the contract.

Russians Visit Bomber Factory

Soviet Airmen En Route To Washington On War Plan

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 2 (AP)—Five Soviet Russian officials visited the Consolidated Aircraft plant today.

The party, headed by Maj. Gen. Alexander K. Repin, chief of an aviation mission from U.S.S.R., arrived yesterday by plane from Washington, accompanied by Col. Philip R. Faymonville, U.S.A., formerly with the American embassy in Russia.

Asked if his group was on a purchasing mission, Repin answered that it was an inspection tour. He said they had visited Eastern aircraft plants.

Reliable sources reported, however, the group was interested in Consolidated bombers, and that the quintet might be here in connection with possible plans to divert to Russia some of the bombers now going to Great Britain.

The same sources said it was probably the two seaplanes which arrived in Nome, Alaska, Saturday from Moscow with 47 men aboard would come to San Diego.

These seaplanes, of the PBY type manufactured by Consolidated, are the result of a $1,000,000 contract made with Russia in 1937.

Repin said that every plane which could be given to Russia would hasten victory over Germany.

"Russia's scorched earth policy is helping win the war," said Repin. "We will win sooner if other countries will help us, but the difference is only in time."

Seattle, Sept. 2 (AP)—Thirteenth District Navy headquarters received a terse message from the new Navy air base at Kodiak, Alaska, tonight that the two Russian flying boats that took off from Nome earlier today had landed there at 7:25 p. m. (Pacific Standard Time).

The elapsed time for the flight was nearly seven and a half hours.

Information at the time of the Nome takeoff set Anchorage as the destination, but the members of the 47-man technical military mission apparently chose Kodiak because of the better seaplane facilities there and possibly because of the water route around the coastline.

The Nome-Kodiak distance is about 600 miles direct and about 800 around the coast. Kodiak is the site of one of the large United States Navy Air Bases now under construction.

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ANTI-RED QUIP IS CHARGED TO HIGH BRITON

Minister Accused Of Hoping Nazis And Foe "Exterminate Each Other"

Moore-Brabazon's Attitude "A Terrible Crime," Says Laborite

[By the Associated Press]

Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 2 — A British Cabinet Minister was accused before the Trades Union Congress today of voicing the hope that Germany and Russia would "exterminate each other," thus leaving Britain the dominant power in Europe.

The charge was made against Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister for Aircraft Production, by Jack Tanner, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which is dominant in its important field embracing aircraft production. The congress, his sounding board, is known as the British working man's parliament.

Situation "Extraordinary"

Assured by Tanner that the charge could be substantiated, Sir Walter Citrine, the congress secretary, said "that the person impugned will have to pursue the matter," adding, "It is an extraordinary situation if such a statement can be made by a Cabinet Minister in a Government whose Prime Minister has so fully pledged the country to render every possible help to Soviet Russia."

Tanner did not specify the time or circumstances of the alleged remark, which he said expressed a point of view that "may result in nullification of our whole war effort."

An authoritative quarter in London said Tanner evidently was referring to a passage "in a recent *ex tempore* speech which was open to misinterpretation," and which, presumably, Moore-Brabazon made at a private gathering.

Minister's Views Cited

The Minister's views on Russia were declared by this quarter to be those of a public announcement in which he called for all possible help for everyone who was "fighting Britain's battles."

There was no quotation of Moore-Brabazon's extemporaneous remarks by this source, but Tanner told the story this way:

"There are people in high places who declare they hope the Russian and German armies will exterminate each other and, while this is taking place, we British commonwealth nations will so develop our air force and other armed forces that if Russia and Germany destroy each other we shall have the dominating power in Europe.

"This point of view was expressed quite recently by a Cabinet Minister, a gentleman who holds a very important position, none other than the Minister for Aircraft Production, Col. Moore-Brabazon.

"Terrible Danger"

"I think everyone will agree that such an attitude is a terrible danger and a crime against the people of this country and the people of Russia. If Russia succeeds, we succeed; if Russia fails, we fail.

"The impression is still strong that certain elements desire to switch to war against Russia. I hope the Government will remove from its ranks those who are reactionary enough to make the statements they have and (who) in effect desire the defeat of the Soviet Union."

The congress unanimously called for establishment of an Anglo-Russian trade union council and pledged its support to all efforts to supply war materials to Russia.

It praised the alliance with Russia and the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of aims.

Sir Walter added the proviso, however, that "we are not prepared to collaborate with the British Communist party. We have found them totally unreliable for carrying out any policy."

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British Minister Accused of Hoping For Soviet Defeat

Plane Production Chief Named at Congress of Trade Unions

[By the Associated Press]

Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 2—The charge that Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister for Aircraft Production, had expressed the hope that the German and Russian armies would "exterminate each other" and leave Britain the dominating power in Europe was made today before the Trades Union Congress by Jack Tanner, president of the powerful Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Tanner did not name the occasion on which Colonel Moore-Brabazon is supposed to have made the remark, but he declared that such a viewpoint "may result in nullification of our whole war effort."

"Open To Misinterpretation"

Later an authoritative quarter said the Tanner charge "evidently refers to a passage in a recent extempore speech which was open to misinterpretation," made presumably at a private gathering.

This source added that Moore-Brabazon's views on Russia were those in a recent public announcement in which he said, "Everyone fighting was fighting Britain's battle and for that reason they (the British) should give all the help they could."

Names Moore-Brabazon

"There are people in high places," said Tanner, "who declare they hope the Russian and German armies will exterminate each other and, while this is taking place, we British commonwealth nations will so develop our air force and other armed forces that if Russia and Germany destroy each other we shall have the dominating power in Europe.

"This point of view was expressed quite recently by a Cabinet Minister, a gentleman who holds a very important position, none other than the Minister for Aircraft Production, Colonel Moore-Brabazon.

"Crime Against" Russia

"I think everyone will agree that such an attitude is a terrible danger and a crime against the people of this country and the people of Russia. If Russia succeeds, we succeed; if Russia fails, we fail.

"The impression is still strong that certain elements desire to switch to war against Russia. I hope the Government will remove from its ranks those who are reactionary enough to make the statements they have and (who), in effect, desire the defeat of the Soviet Union."

Official Startled

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the T. U. C., which is British labor's parliament, said he was startled by the charge and added it was a serious situation if Tanner's accusation could be substantiated.

"It can," rejoined Tanner.

"I feel sure," said Sir Walter, "that the person impugned will have to pursue the matter. . . . It is an extraor-

dinary situation if such a statement can be made by a Cabinet Minister in a Government whose Prime Minister has so fully pledged the country to render every possible help to Soviet Russia."

Earlier the T. U. C. had unanimously indorsed a proposal of its general council for establishment of an Anglo-Russian Trade Union Council. It also pledged its support of all efforts to supply Russia with war materials, praised the Anglo-Soviet alliance and lauded the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration.

Sir Walter, in support of the proposal, asserted firmly, however, that "we are not prepared to collaborate with the British Communist party."

"We have found them totally unreliable for carrying out any policy," he said.

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London Press Plays Up Moore-Brabazon Story

London, *Wednesday*, Sept. 3 (AP)—The London press this morning headlines accounts of the charge made at the Trades Union Congress in Edinburgh that Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister for Aircraft Production, had voiced the hope Germany and Russia "would exterminate each other."

The Laborite *Daily Herald* in a two-column front-page article forecast that the Minister "may be forced to go." It added that "the resignation from the Government of Colonel Moore-Brabazon has become an immediate political issue."

The *Daily Mail's* front-page account was headed "Minister is accused by T. U. C. member."

The *News-Chronicle* said questions about the colonel's attitude would be asked in Parliament.

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JAPAN CONSIDERS SEA SAFETY ZONE TO BAR U. S. SHIPS

Konoye Studying Plan Shutting Vladivostok From American Aid

Nazis Reported to be Using All Possible Pressure To Force Tokyo to Enter War

Tokyo, Sept. 2 (AP)—A plan to establish a "safety zone" all around the Japanese islands and thereby possibly shut off the big Siberian port of Vladivostok from American shipments was before Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye today while the Japanese press read a variety of meanings into President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech.

Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, director of the Asia Development Federation, which represents about sixty nationalist organizations, said Prince Konoye had agreed to consider the federation's proposal for a safety zone.

Vladivostok is approachable by sea only through straits between the Japanese Islands; so such a program might isolate it just as the first American shipload of aviation gasoline for Soviet Russia is nearing Japanese Empire seas.

A Japanese spokesman said new representations against the shipments were being made to Russia and the United States.

Urging maintenance of Japan's present foreign policy, the Asia Development Federation declared, "the United States of late has unreasonably tightened economic pressure against Japan" and supplied materials "to nations hostile to our Axis powers."

Both these American actions must be rejected by Japan, it stated.

Nichi Nichi Views

Nichi Nichi, large Tokyo paper, remarked that President Roosevelt had not mentioned Japan in his Labor Day radio talk.

"If silence about Japan means readiness to accept principles laid down by Japan there is some cause for hopefulness, but this country cannot be a party to any scheme which entails the old status quo condition," the paper asserted.

"Japan takes a position of watchful waiting to see what this new silence portends."

Nichi Nichi added, "if the United States hides behind the name of freedom of the seas and objects to Japan's justifiable road, Japan will not hesitate to break through whenever it is necessary."

Both Nichi Nichi and the foreign office paper, The Japan Times and Advertiser, suggested that the Roosevelt speech indicated a labor crisis in the United States.

"Washington fears a possible disintegration of the national production," said the English-language Times and Advertiser.

Going farther, Chugai Shogyo editorially asserted:

"When Roosevelt declared the Hitler Nazi Army should be wiped out we believe he meant to say the Axis group should be wiped out as a whole. We consider the United States went too far in declaring an intention to destroy the Axis without participating in the war, merely by acting as a munitions factory."

Pressure Redoubled

Nichi Nichi, in a dispatch dated Bangkok, said British pressure on Thailand has redoubled recently.

British-Thai relations are intimate, it said, and Chinese-Thai relations are close, whereas Japan is almost a newcomer.

"In the field of propaganda Britain is way ahead in grasping the Thai people," it said, "and Britain has succeeded in creating a fear of Japan."

Domei, Japanese news agency, said fresh British reinforcements had arrived at Singapore and other Malayan bases.

Meanwhile, Japan heard that the United States had a six months' supply of raw silk and was using 50,000 bales a year to make parachutes.

This word came from Shiro Zuzuki, Yokohama silk expert just returned from three months in the United States.

Quantities of silk needed for parachutes are insignificant compared with silk stocking requirements he said, but he added that use of substitutes in American women's stockings was growing.

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Tokyo

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 2—Premier Konoye was reported today to be considering the establishment of an ocean safety zone all around Japan as the first American ship bearing aviation gasoline to Russia approached the Empire's waters.

Vladivostok, ringed by Japanese islands, was the gasoline carrier's destination.

Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, director of the powerful Asia Development Federation—representing about sixty nationalist groups—told the federation today that Premier Konoye had agreed to consider its proposal for the creation of a safety zone embracing the entire ocean area adjacent to the Japanese islands.

Apt To Mean Sea Patrol

(Presumably such a zone, extending territorial waters of the islands into a solid sea area, would be patrolled by Japanese warships and planes.)

Firm maintenance of Japan's present diplomatic policy, with adherence to her Axis obligations as the basis, was advocated by the federation in a resolution sent to the Premier yesterday with the safety-zone suggestion.

"The United States of late has unreasonably tightened economic pressure against Japan," the federation said, and it declared that this action as well as supply of materials "to nations hostile to our Axis powers" must be rejected.

"Opinions Unsatisfactory"

The developments came as Domei reported the arrival of fresh British reinforcements at Singapore and Malayan bases, and a Government spokesman said Japan again was drawing the attention of Moscow and Washington to her concern over shipment of United States war supplies to embattled Russia.

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The spokesman, Ichii Kishi, told a press conference no official replies to Japanese representations had been received, but said there had been "expressions of certain opinions which were unsatisfactory to Japan."

Might Okay Iran Route

Some Japanese expressed the opinion that an oil shipment crisis could be avoided without loss of face to either side if American supplies to Russia were routed through Iran instead of the sea of Japan.

(This would be about triple the distance by sea.)

Kishi indicated Japanese-United States negotiations were in a delicate stage, for he told correspondents the less said about them at this time the better.

Discounts Bellicose Speech

Asked to comment on an army spokesman's declaration that Japan would use force if necessary to avert encirclement by the United States, Britain, Russia and other nations, Kishi said it had no connection with the Washington talks.

He also remarked it would be a mistake to draw any inference from the apparent difference between bellicose utterances of military men and conciliatory attitudes expressed by civilians.

Lieut. Col. Itsuo Mabuchi, chief of the army press section of Imperial headquarters, said in a broadcast last night that Japan was resolved to construct her Asiatic co-prosperity sphere even though it meant "entry into a long-term war against Britain and America."

Force If Diplomacy Fails

Mabuchi, in an unusually frank statement, asserted it would be dangerous to wait passively too long, but said soldiers should not be sent to war uselessly and therefore diplomatic efforts should be pushed as long as possible.

"Peaceful means will not be allowed to be dragged along forever," he said, adding that if diplomatic means failed, Japan would break out of encirclement forcefully before economic pressure reduced her to pauper status.

Firm Stand Demanded

General Hayashi did not disclose the extent of the ocean safety zone, which, along with some other policies, was proposed in the resolution the Federation sent the Premier yesterday.

Other points said to have been included in that resolution were:

1. Firm maintenance of Japan's present diplomatic policy, with adherence to her Axis obligations as the basis.
2. Strengthening of the new order and coprosperity sphere in East Asia.
3. Rejection of the acts of third nations aiding the Chungking regime.

"Japan Wants Peace"

The resolution said:

"As declared at the time the tripartite pact was concluded, Japan's desire is to settle world disturbances and bring about peace.

"With the above desire in mind, Japan now is paying the utmost attention to a speedy settlement of the China affair and establishment of a coprosperity sphere.

"U. S. Misunderstands"

"However, the United States' misunderstanding of Japan's true intentions and misunderstanding of the hopes of Asiatic nations, is hindering settlement of the China affair and attempting to check Japan's peaceful advance in the South by cooperation with Britain and the Netherlands.

"Japan and the Japanese positively cannot allow such actions by the United States.

"The United States of late has unreasonably tightened economic pressure against Japan.

"This attempt on one hand to check our activities and on the other to supply materials to nations hostile to our Axis powers evidently is to put the European war on a long-term basis.

"We must reject all such actions on the part of the United States.

"We ask serious consideration from the United States Government and people."

Singapore Preparations Noted

Domei reported from Bangkok, Thailand, today the constant arrival at Singapore and the Malayan peninsula of British reinforcements from Malta and Gibraltar.

The news agency said anti-aircraft emplacements, dugouts and shelters were being constructed and that blackouts had been enforced for several nights. Some firms and shops in Singapore have been closing because so much of the city's population has moved away to rural districts, Domei added.

Says U. S. Silk Supply Will Last Six Months

Shiro Zuzuki, Yokohama Expert, Returns To Japan After Visit In America

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Tokyo, Sept. 2 (AP)—Japan has heard that the United States had a six-month supply of raw silk and was using 50,000 bales a year to make parachutes.

This word came from Shiro Zuzuki, Yokohama silk expert, just returned from three months in the United States.

Quantities of silk needed for parachutes are insignificant compared with silk stocking requirements, he said, but he added that use of substitutes in American women's stockings was growing.

TOKYO URGED TO DEFY U. S., SHANGHAI SAYS

Konoye Government Believed Facing Overthrow By Extremists

Nippon Ponders Plan To Isolate Vladivostok With "Safety Zone"

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Sept. 2—German advisers are pressing the Japanese Government toward a policy of aggression on the Asiatic Continent and defiance of the United States and Great Britain, reliable foreigners recently arrived from Japan said today. They added that the Nazis are bringing all pressure possible to force Japan into war.

These foreigners, including Axis nationals, asserted that the Konoye Government probably would have to choose between yielding to the extremist elements—notably the army—or face the possibility of overthrow by violence.

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Moderates Intimidated

Moderates in Japan who wish to avoid war with the democracies are being intimidated, it was said. The recent attempt to assassinate Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Vice-Premier and Minister without Portfolio, was a deliberate warning to the moderates, the travelers said.

Baron Hiranuma, considered an outstanding moderate, began an investigation of Nazi penetration of Japanese government and industry when he was Home Minister in an earlier government, the travelers said.

News of the plot against Hiranuma leaked out prematurely, and on August 13, the night before he was shot, an Axis journalist telephoned police and asked whether Hiranuma was dead. This newspaperman has been under close police investigation since, according to the travelers.

Seek a Way Out

Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda and Tsuneo Matsudaira, veteran diplomat now serving as minister of the imperial household, were said to be trying determinedly to find a way out of the present crisis toward an understanding with the United States.

The moderates are said to feel that Japan will run into catastrophic defeat if she challenges the United States, Britain and Russia.

Tokyo's population, described as virtually without air raid defenses, was said to be in near panic over the prospect of air attacks.

30.24— 11555

30.24— 11555

Travelers Report Japan in State of Dangerous Ferment

Nation Declared Pressed By Germany to Take Aggressive Action

By CARL LEE

By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—Reliable foreigners, including Axis nationals, arriving at Shanghai said today Japan is in a state of dangerous ferment, with extremists being pressed by German advisers toward immediate aggressive action on the Asiatic continent and with moderate leaders making one last effort to avoid war in the Pacific.

The German advisers were said to be demanding continued Japanese defiance of the United States and Britain.

The consensus in these stories of the behind-the-scenes struggle in Japan is that the Konoye government either must yield to the extremists, notably army elements, or face the possibility of violent overthrow, since, it is said, the supernationalists will not hesitate to use force.

The recent shooting of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Vice Premier and minister without portfolio, was not merely an isolated individual manifestation, but a deliberate warning to moderates in whose ranks Hiranuma had come to be considered outstanding, the travelers said.

The informants reported that Hiranuma, while Home Minister in the previous Konoye cabinet, began an investigation of Nazi penetration of Japanese government and industry and growing Nazi influence over the army. They said the Nazis were bringing every conceivable pressure to bear to force Japan into war.

News Got Out Prematurely.

These persons asserted that news of the plot against Hiranuma leaked out prematurely and on the night before the shooting, that is, August 13, an Axis journalist telephoned police to inquire if Hiranuma was dead. Since the shooting, it was said, this newspaperman has been under severe police interrogation.

Hiranuma is recovering.

The arrivals from Tokio said that despite the Hiranuma attack such leaders as Foreign Minister Vice Admiral Teijiro Toyoda and Minister of the Imperial Household Tsuneo Matsudaira were determinedly seeking a way out of Japan's dilemma through an understanding with the United States.

The informants said this group should be called realists rather than moderates, since they fear that Japan faces catastrophic defeat if she challenges the United States, Britain and Russia.

The arrivals emphasized, however, that not even the so-called moderates were willing to promise a complete reversal of Japan's expansionist policies, but merely hoped for a breathing spell to delay a Pacific showdown while attempting to win American recognition of those policies.

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War Seen Inevitable.

The informants said a majority of foreigners in Japan believe the United States is not willing to bargain with Japan's expansionist policy and hence to them war in the Pacific appears inevitable.

The British-United States freezing of Japanese credits with consequent suspension of trade was said already to have crippled Japanese economy severely and business elements were pictured as unanimously hopeful of restoration of trade with the United States and Britain, lacking which, Japan's position appears certain to become more desperate.

The arrivals reported that Tokia's population was in near-panic over the prospect of air raids. They said the capital was virtually without shelters and that civilians would be defenseless.

Prior to air raid precautions drills started yesterday at Tokio the government attempted to organize air defense through associations of residents and enlistments of young girls, boys and women. Some residents expected construction of big shelters, but found these impossible because of subsurface water.

Gardens to Be Refuges.

The [illegible] decided, according to these informants, that in event of raids the people would abandon their homes, taking refuge in their gardens under tatamis—floor mats made of reeds.

In Kobe buckets of water and piles of sand were reported placed outside every house to fight incendiaries.

One foreigner commented: "Th precautions are pitiful—at least the seem so until you remember Chung king."

13 Japanese Attaches Leave N. Y. For Frisco

Foreign Office Aides To Take Ship For Home After Tour With Matsuoka

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—Thirteen attaches of the Japanese Foreign Office, who arrived last Saturday from Lisbon, left New York by train tonight for San Francisco to take ship for Tokyo.

They had accompanied Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, on his visits to Rome, Berlin and Moscow.

"It is our time to go home," was the only explanation they would give of their departure.

Peiping Press Shifts.

Peiping, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—In contrast with its recent pro-Axis attitude, the Japanese controlled press here today chorused that Germany will find ultimate victory difficult because of American aid to Britain. The unexplained about-face comment continued with predictions that Moscow would survive through the remainder of the year and that it was almost impossible for Germany to gain a victory over Russia before winter.

The British-Russian occupation of Iran threatens Germany with strong democratic lines from many directions, it was said. The British-Russian air forces were described as already equal to the Luftwaffe while British shipping losses were listed at only 20 per cent of their former high.

The papers closed with the comment, seemingly officially inspired, that the victors in this war will be those who maintain their neutrality the longest.

Songgram Heads Thai Navy As Well As Army

Field Marshal Also Named Commander In Chief Of Air Force

Bangkok, Sept. 2 (AP)—Field Marshal Luang Bipul Songgram, already commander in chief of the Thai army, today was appointed special commander in chief of the Thai navy and Thai air force.

It was announced August 25 that the Premier had given up duties as Minister of Defense, Foreign Affairs and the Interior, and that he was remaining Premier in name only.

Police Major General Aduldet Charas was appointed to act as Premier. These changes were made to relieve the Premier of the pressure of the work, it was said at the time.

Arnstein, Hellman, Davis Reject Burma Road Job

Turn Down Chiang Proposal to Operate Transportation

GUAM, Sept. 2 (AP).—Three Americans on their way home from China reported today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had offered to let them operate transportation on the Burma Road as a private enterprise if they would stay to supervise carrying needed war materials to the republic.

The trio, Daniel Arnstein, Marco Hellman and Harold Davis, all of New York, said they were offered unlimited profits if they would accept the proposal, but they refused.

"We wish no profits from the Chinese crusade," they added.

War Takes the Wave Out of Tokio Coiffures

TOKIO, Sept. 2 (AP).—Beginning with the fall semester, high school girls of the Saitama prefecture, Tokio suburbs will not be permitted to bob or wave their hair.

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Permanent waves are considered contrary to the spirit of the current national emergency, the newspaper "Nichi Nichi" explained.

FORTRESS HITS BREMEN SECOND TIME IN 3 DAYS

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American-Built Bomber Again Blasts Important German Port

Torpedo-Carrying Planes Battle Nazi Shipping In North Sea

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 2—An American-built Fortress aircraft bombed Bremen in the second raid upon the big German port in three days by these speedy, high-flying planes during a widespread dawn-to-dusk R. A. F. offensive today against the German-held continental coast and against Nazi shipping by torpedo-carrying Beauforts in the North Sea.

The Bremen attack followed one Sunday in which bombs were declared dropped squarely in the middle of the port by a Fortress bomber without opposition from the *Luftwaffe*.

No Nazi Planes Seen

The crew of the fortress, which flew the substratosphere to press home th attack, said no German planes were sighted but that ground defenses sent up a terrific barrage of shells.

Beauforts pouncing on a German convoy off the Norwegian coast hit the largest vessel with two torpedoes and probably destroyed it, and a hit was scored on [illegible] escort vessel, the Air Ministry announced.

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In numerous sweeps over northern France and the Channel, the British said, not a single German fighter rose to the challenge. From all the operations only one plane, a Beaufort, was reported missing.

Regular Crossings

The day's offensive was carried out by R. A. F. planes moving across the Channel with conveyor-belt regularity.

Planes setting out for the attack with heavy loads of bombs were passed in the air by craft returning with empty racks.

Heavy rumbling which rolled back to the English coast indicated that the attack was as heavy as it was prolonged.

Attack Ship Off Dunkerque

In one incident British planes attacked an enemy supply ship off Dunkerque and left it "enveloped in smoke," the Air Ministry stated, despite the fact it was protected by six anti-aircraft ships and four E-boats.

The big daylight assault followed a night raid centered upon the German industrial city of Cologne. Other Rhineland points also were raided.

Light German activity was reported over England during the day after heavy night attacks on a northeastern English district. (The Germans reported a severe attack on Newcastle.)

Vast R. A. F. Attacks Are On

Air Squadrons Strike Across Channel in Day Raids and on Heavy Scale at Night, Too.

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The R. A. F. launched another heavy attack on the German-held coast of northern France this evening after its daytime assaults had filled the skies with planes from dawn to late afternoon.

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Heavy explosions rumbled across the Channel and Dover Strait tonight from seemingly an air attack as vigorous as it was strong numerically. Then the planes turned homeward, some skimming the waves and zooming up just in time to clear the chalk cliffs of England.

In the morning and afternoon raids, the planes passed one another coming and going with the regularity of railroad trains on busy tracks.

Last night the German industrial city of Cologne bore the brunt of a severe attack.

British planes attacked an enemy supply ship off Dunkirk, leaving her enveloped in smoke during the morning attack, an Air Ministry communique said. The attacked vessel was protected by six anti-aircraft ships and four E-boats, the Ministry said. One of the attacking Blenheim bombers was missing, and two German Messerschmitt fighters were shot down, the account said.

A lone raiding plane dived on a railway station in East Anglia today and machine-gunned two freight trains.

Workers hurriedly crawled under the cars. No casualties were reported, although the station was riddled with bullets.

The German industrial city of Cologne bore the brunt of a severe R. A. F. night attack.

The Air Ministry said the night attack was not on a particularly heavy scale, but declared "good results" nevertheless were achieved. Loss of one plane was acknowledged.

The government reported small-scale German activity in general over Britain, but said one district in Northeast England bore the brunt of the raiding and suffered damage and casualties. Two German aircraft were claimed destroyed.

Leave Blank

Battle Against Odds

SEP 3 1941

How Air Fortress Met Test

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Sept. 2—The first of Britain's big American-made Fortress bombers to be tackled by German interceptors came through a seven-plane assault, battered and smoking, some of the crew dead and others wounded, and returned to Britain, with its mission fulfilled.

The official account of the test was made public tonight—an elaboration of a brief report of the dogfight that ensued August 16 when one of the winged Fortresses carried out a high altitude bombardment of the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at Brest, France.

It did not say how many of the plane's crew were killed.

The Air Ministry news service, which carried the account, said the Fortress flew at less than the "full ceiling," which is the substratosphere at between 30,000 and 40,000 feet—thus indicating that the five Messerschmitt 109F's and two Heinkel 113's were benefitted by the denser air at the lower altitude.

Not many pursuit planes can achieve, for operations, the extreme ceiling of the air-borne Fortresses.

"Flying at a great height, but not at the Fortress' full ceiling, the bomber crossed the Channel," said the news service.

"Near Brest the bomber was separated from the rest of the detachment. . . . It flew on, attacked and returned by itself. . . .

"Not all the crew saw the bombs burst, but the fire controller, a flight sergeant who is now recovering from his wounds in a hospital, saw one bomb out of a stick burst on the quay just beside one of the battle cruisers. He did not see the other bursts."

Anti-aircraft shells were bursting all around the big plane.

"Three minutes after the bombs had gone, the fire controller—it's his job to stand with his head in the astro-hatch and watch every part of the sky—saw two Heinkel 113's coming out from a light cloud about a thousand feet below the Fortress and slightly to starboard," the story continued.

Joined By Messerschmitts

"They were joined almost at once by five Messerschmitt 109F's. All the fighters appeared to come from the same quarter of the sky. Their arrival was so prompt that it was obvious that they had come from a standing patrol.

"The fighters made many attacks from both sides and from dead astern. Two of the Fortress' gunners and the wireless operator were severely wounded. In spite of his wounds the wireless operator continued to signal to his base. The captain swung the bomber quickly from side to side and dived—now fast, now slow.

"Down came all the fighters after him, firing all the while. The Fortress No. 4 petrol tank was punctured and the crew thought the engine had caught fire. As one of them said, 'there seemed to be no part of the bomber not hit.' . . .

Fighters Broke Away

"Then when the fight had gone on for twenty minutes the Fortress reached a low patch of cloud and all the enemy fighters broke away. Black smoke was now pouring from the bomber.

"The fighters had scarcely left when the fire controller, though wounded in the hand and leg, tried to reach the other wounded men. To do so he would have had to walk along the gangway which leads from the pilot's cabin to the rear. But the gangway was now covered with a tangled mass of wires and cables, and guide ropes along the side had been shot away.

"The bomb doors were wide open below. This was a result of damage done by the German fighters—and the gangway was a narrow bridge over empty air. The fire controller had to be held back, so anxious was he to get to the wounded men.

Parachute Caught

"The observer then tried to make a crossing, but when partly over he found that a slip was almost certain and went back for his parachute. He tried again but this time his parachute was caught and entangled in the wreckage.

"As soon as he reached the English coast the captain made for the nearest airdrome. He still thought the No. 4 engine might be alight.

"With flaps out of action, tail tabs shot away, bomb doors wide open, tail wheel stuck half up and half down, brakes not working, only one air aileron any good, and a scarcely controllable rudder, the captain had to land on a strange airdrome that was rather too small for the Fortress.

"With his second pilot doing everything he could to help him, he made the landing."

Nazis Gloat Over Two Major Raids On England

Berlin, Sept. 2 (AP)—Authorized German commentators declared tonight, with obvious satisfaction, that for two consecutive nights the *Luftwaffe* has launched major attacks against Britain after a rather long pause.

Taking note of the British concentration on defense, German military spokesmen declared that "an island is no longer a problem for the German army on the basis of experience in Norway and Crete."

Dienst aus Deutschland, a commentary close to the Foreign Office, said this statement showed that "the problem of military conquest of England itself should be in the foreground."

Hull And Newcastle Raided

Last night Newcastle was raided, and the night before Hull was bombarded with several thousand pounds of explosives and thousands of incendiaries, the commentators said.

This, they declared, indicated resumption of intensified activity on Germany's Western front and was intended as proof that the *Luftwaffe* was not so occupied with Russia as not to have plenty of planes left for pounding away at England.

DNB said Newcastle was heavily damaged last night and that near-by airports were raided and military objectives elsewhere in England were attacked.

Reviews 2 Years Of War

In a general review of the war with Britain, which completed its second year tonight, the German news agency asserted that "by declaring war on Germany, Britain consciously unchained on September 3, 1939, the thirteenth continental war in British history."

"Two years since have passed," it said, "filled by British defeats and unheard-of German victories. In these two years Great Britain had to give up one military position after the other on the Continent after expeditionary forces in France and Norway in 1940 and in the Balkans in 1941 had been crushed and forced to overhurried flight.

"Neither could British diplomacy in the face of able German counter movements, succeed in unchaining war on two fronts as she had hoped to do. The German high command has, therefore, been able in each decisive moment to collect its forces and crush its opponents.

In Favor Of Nazis

"At the end of the second year, the war on the Continent has been clearly decided in favor of German arms, although the fight against the Soviets is as yet uncompleted."

The agency declared that Britain had tried in vain to "make ever new peoples fight her war" while she concentrates her own forces " exclusively for defense of her own political power, above all the British isle proper."

Newcastle Raided.

Berlin, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The British east coast port of Newcastle was heavily damaged last night by German aid raiders who also blasted airports near the city and attacked other military objectives elsewhere in England, DNB, the German official news agency, said today.

Berlin Reports Strong Raid by R.A.F. Bombers

Reich Counts 3,853 Killed, 9,445 Injured in Attacks By Air Since War Began

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (Wednesday).—British bombers attacked this capital last night with heavy explosives and incendiary bombs in one of the liveliest raids of the war.

Three of the planes identified officially as British were reported shot down.

Northern, central and southwestern areas of Germany also were attacked.

The planes attacking Berlin were acknowledged as "strong units," but an official communique said that only a few bombers managed to penetrate anti-aircraft defenses to reach the capital's heart.

Apartment houses were damaged in the capital and "insignificant damage" resulted elsewhere, it was said.

3,800 Killed, Nazis Admit

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—The German radio in its foreign service tonight alleged that casualties in R. A. F. raids on Germany were 3,853 dead and 9,445 injured from the start of the war until August 29.

(Up to June, acknowledged British civilian casualties in air raids were 41,150 killed.)

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Sept. 2—The biggest radio blackout of the war was reported in Germany and German-occupied countries tonight, indicating large-scale British or Russian air raids were in progress.

The BBC said that German stations and German-controlled stations in eastern Europe, including Budapest, Bucharest and Prague, shut down sometime after nightfall. It added that this was the first time so many stations were off the air at the same time.

German stations still were off the air four hours later.

A BBC broadcast heard by CBS said the Bucharest station also went silent and that the German stations till were off the air four hours after closing down.

2 AMERICANS, 8 OTHERS DIE IN FERRY PLANE

Eastbound Transport Cracks Up On Mountainside In England

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Sept. 2 — An eastbound transatlantic transport plane previously reported missing has been found wrecked in an isolated mountainous district of the west coast with all ten aboard dead, including an American naval officer and the assistant military attache of the Belgian Embassy in London.

The American officer was Capt. Sherwood Picking, en route to London to become assistant United States naval attache. The Belgian was Count Guy de Baillet-Latour, who had been in Washington on an official mission.

Announcement of the discovery of the plane's wreckage was made by the Air Ministry tonight.

A second American lost was Charles Alvan Spence, of Little Neck, N. Y., flight engineer of the plane.

Others Aboard

The others aboard were:

DR. MARK BENJAMIN, of Wembley, England, of the central scientific office in Washington.

DR. FOSTER B. MOWAT, of Bristol, attached to the British Library of Information.

E. TAYLOR, of Farnborough, Hampshire, England, principal technical officer of the British Air Ministry.

COL. L. H. WRANGHAM, of the Imperial Army.

CAPT. KENNETH GARDEN, of Sydney, Australia.

FIRST OFFICER GEOFFREY L. PANES, of Tonbridge, Kent, England.

RADIO OFFICER SAMUEL WALTER SYDENHAM, of Edmonton, Alberta.

Count Guy de Baillet-Latour had been in Washington on a mission for the Ministry of Colonies of the emigre Belgian Government. He formerly was director of a mining company in the Belgian Congo and was president of the Belgian Football Federation in England. His wife is the daughter of James Clement Dunn, political adviser to United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Father Not Aboard

It first was announced that his father, Count Henri, president of the International Olympic Congress, was aboard the plane. The Belgian Embassy, however, said it was Count Guy, and that Count Henri was still in German-held Belgium.

Captain Picking, a native of Baltimore and a resident of Portland, Maine, was commander of the submarine O-10 during the World War, winning the Navy Cross for heroic action. He also was awarded the Victory Medal with submarine clasp.

DR. MOWAT, an eminent British historian, was professor of history at the University of Bristol since 1928 and had been on a lecture tour in the United States since November.

Appeared At Universities

His tour, under auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, included appearances at the universities of Arkanas, California, Indiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Wisconsin and West Virginia and at Rollins and Beloit colleges.

He was professor of history at the University of Wisconsin in 1925-26.

Two westbound ferry planes crashed in England August 19 and 14, killing forty-four persons, including eighteen Americans. An eastbound plane crashed in Newfoundland in February, killing three persons, including Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin.

Garrison at Tobruk Beats Off Attack By 100 Warplanes

British Bombers Blast Sicily, Killing 12 And Wounding 24

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By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Sept. 2.—The British garrison of besieged Tobruk on Libya's Mediterranean coast beat off a heavy dive-bombing attack in which 100 planes took part, the British Middle East command announced.

Despite the severity of the attack, damage and casualties were negligible, the British said.

A patrol operating out of Tobruk captured and occupied an enemy post, the command said.

30.24—11557

30.24—11557

Tripoli Bombed Again

Cairo, Sept. 2 (AP)—The R. A. F. Middle East command tonight reported a second successive night raid on the Libyan port of Tripoli August 31 damaged one Axis merchant ship and left another ablaze.

Two raids on the harbor of Bengasi the same night also were reported in addition to attacks against Bardia and storage dumps at Gambut.

12 Killed, 24 Wounded, In Raid on Sicily

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP).—The Italian high command reported today that British warplanes had bombed Crotone, Sicily, killing 12 civilians and wounding 24, but doing only slight material damage.

The British raiders also machine-gunned a passenger train at Pozalo, near Ragusa, Sicily, injuring some passengers, the daily war bulletin declared.

Mass formations of Italian planes, meanwhile, were reported to have bombed the British stronghold of Tobruk, Libya, in repeated attacks, hitting gasoline and ammunitions dumps.

Four British planes were shot down in attacks on Tripoli and Bengasi, the communique added.

Cl... Suez Canal Closing

Berlin, Sept. 2 (AP)—DNB said today that the Suez Canal was closed to traffic for twenty days during June, July and August because of German air raids.

Ferry Plane Is Lost With 2 Americans

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Six Passengers and Four Crew Members Feared Dead

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Two Americans and Count Guy de Baillet-Latour, son of the chairman of the International Olympic Committee, Count Henri de Baillet-Latour, were among 10 persons aboard a transport plane of the R. A. F. ferry command given up for lost today by the Air Ministry.

The ferry command at first announced that the Olympic official himself was aboard the plane, but the Belgian Embassy later confirmed that it was the son, who is assistant military attache of the Belgian Embassy in London and son-in-law of James Clement Dunn, political advisor to United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

On Mission in Washington.

Count Guy had been in Washington on a mission as a member of the staff of the minister of colonies of the emigre Belgian government. His father still is in England.

The Americans were Capt. S. Picking of the United States Navy, a passenger, and Flight Engineer Charles Alvan Spence of Little Neck, Long Island, a member of the crew.

The plane left North America (presumably Canada) yesterday for England. In announcing that the craft was missing today the Air Ministry said the next of kin of those aboard had been informed.

One of the passengers on the plane was Dr. Mark Benjamin of Wembley, England, of the Central Scientific Office in Washington.

Others on Plane.

Others aboard were:

Passengers:

Prof. R. Mowat, Bristol, British Library of Information.

E. Taylor, Farnborough, Hampshire, England, principal technical officer, British Air Ministry.

Col. L. H. Wrangham, Imperial Army.

The crew:

Capt. Kenneth Garden, Coogie, Sydney, Australia.

First Officer Geoffrey L. Panes, Tonbridge, Kent, England.

Radio Officer Samuel Walter Sydenham, Edmonton, Alberta.

Prof. Mowat had been in the United States as a visiting professor at several colleges under a Carnegie Institute plan, and had addressed the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, Ontario, just before leaving for England.

Two Previous Fatal Crashes.

The ferry command, whose airmen fly new American-made bombing planes to Britain and bring flyers to the American side of the ocean for more, suffered two serious crashes recently which took a toll of 44 lives, including those of 18 Americans.

On August 10 a plane taking off from England for North America, returning pilots for new assignments, crashed and killed 22, including 7 Americans. Four days later in an almost identical accident a second returning plane crashed and burned, killing another 22, including 11 Americans.

Planes flying to England, such as the one lost today, frequently carry important British and American passengers, including Army and Navy officers, diplomats and distinguished visitors to England.

Capt. Sherwood Picking, who had been ordered to London as assistant naval attache, had been on duty in the office of the chief of naval operations, in Washington, since May 13, 1941. A resident of Falmouth Foreside, Portland, Me., Capt. Picking was born at Baltimore in 1890.

He is the son of Rear Admiral Henry Forry Picking. After being graduated from the Naval Academy in 1911, he served on the U. S. S. North Dakota until 1913. He commanded several submarines in the Asiatic fleet until 1917.

Awarded Navy Cross.

He was awarded the Navy Cross with a citation during the World War when he served as commander of the submarine O-10. In 1922 he returned to Washington, where he was placed in command of the Aeronautical Test Laboratory. The following year he was on duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

After two years in the Bureau of Ordnance here he was given command of a destroyer in 1929, and in 1931 became naval inspector of machinery at the Groton (Conn.) Electric Boat Co. He was commander of Submarine Squadron 5 in the Asiatic fleet from 1934 to 1936, and until 1939 was on duty at Harvard University in connection with the naval R. O. T. C. unit there.

From 1939 until early this year he was commander of the submarine base at Coco Solo, in the Panama Canal Zone.

His other decorations include the Submarine Clasp for his World War duty.

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Married Heroine 1936.

Count de Baillet-Latour was married at St. Matthew's Church here on April 30, 1936, to Marianna Armour Dunn, daughter of the State Department official. Immediately after the wedding, the young couple went to Brussels where they lived for some time with the Count's father, an international banker.

Count Guy was a graduate of Eton College in England and of the University of Louvain in Belgium. He was a reserve officer in the Belgian Army.

Most of his visits here were purely social, it was said at the Embassy today. He was in Washington in the middle part of August on an official mission for the emigre Belgian government in London and presumably was returning to England on the R. A. F. plane.

Countess de Baillet-Latour and their two children are residing with her father.

No D. C. Connection Found.

Although Dr. Mark Benjamin was said to be connected with the Central Scientific Office in Washington, no office by that name could be located immediately.

Prof. Mowat, one of the most distinguished English historians, was professor of history at the University of Wisconsin from 1925 to 1926.

2 AMERICANS KILLED IN AIR FERRY CRASH

Capt. Sherwood Picking, U. S. N., and Flyer From Little Neck Lose Lives as Craft Hits British Hillside and 10 Die.

SEP 3 1941

Montreal, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—An R. A. F. Ferry Command Atlantic transport plane, reported earlier to be missing, has crashed into a hillside in Britain, and all ten persons aboard, including two Americans, have been killed, it was announced today by the Montreal command.

Officials issued the following announcement:

"The Royal Air Force Ferry Command regret to announce that the trans-Atlantic aircraft reported missing is now known to have crashed into a hillside in the United Kingdom. There are no survivors."

De Valera Accuses Paper Of Fifth-Column Tactics

Charges 'Irish Independent' Seeks to Undermine Faith

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's newspaper, "The Irish Press," accused "The Irish Independent," Dublin's largest newspaper, today, of fifth-column tactics.

"The Press," organ of the government party, Fianna Fail, assailed as sinister the following passage from an editorial in "The Independent": "Anybody in touch with public feeling in this country must be disturbed by the cynicism, not unmixed with despair, which is so common at the moment. There is a danger that, having lost faith in those charged with management of the country's affairs, the people may begin to lose faith in themselves."

"The Press" said of this: "In any country in the world it would be regarded as the most contemptible of all unpatriotic acts to undermine the authority of those who are endeavoring to bring this country safely through the most dangerous emergency in its history, but 'The Irish Independent' is not only attempting this but also trying to shake people's faith in themselves. Its ambition seems to be to become the organ of a native fifth column."

Transylvania Traffic Disrupted By Flood

Rivers Rise Two Feet In Few Hours—Trains Fail To Reach Destinations

Budapest, Sept. 2 (AP)—Rail transportation in Transylvania was disrupted today by floods which sent rivers rising two feet in a few hours.

Tracks near Kolozvar were submerged and trains which left Budapest yesterday morning had not yet reached there tonight.

Hundreds of trees were uprooted in nearby towns by winds of near-tornado proportions which accompanied the torrential rains.

Sabotage Feared in Norway

OSLO, German-occupied Norway, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Norwegian Minister of the Interior today ordered all vital Norwegian plants and warehouses to establish company defense corps to guard against deliberate damage.

Croats Reports Battling Reds

Berne, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—DNB, the German official news agency, declared in a dispatch from Zagreb today that Dr. Ante Pavelic, Premier of the new Croat State, had created motorized safety units to fight communists.

It said that one of the officials of the Ustache, the single political organization headed by Pavelic, was assassinated by four communists.

VON PAPEN LEAVES TURKEY

German Ambassador Reported Flying Back To Berlin

Istanbul, *Monday*, Sept. 1 (Delayed) (AP)—Diplomats close to the Axis said today that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, was flying back to Berlin, and it was rumored persistently he would not return.

One of the new school of Nazi diplomats may take his place, it was said.

Doubt Cast On Return Of Lord Halifax To U. S.

London Reports Published He And Hoare Are Considered As Viceroy Of India

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—There was published speculation today that Viscount Halifax might not return to the United States as Ambassador. It was said in these accounts that both he and Sir Samuel Hoare were being considered for the post of Viceroy of India.

Informed persons, however, deprecated these reports, along with one that Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, now special representative of the War Cabinet in the Middle East, might replace the Viscount in Washington.

Lord Halifax himself said upon his arrival from the United States two weeks ago that he expected to return shortly.

British Pick Wilson As Chief Purchaser

Head Of Royal Bank Of Canada Named Supply Council Chairman—Succeeds Purvis

London, *Wednesday*, Sept. 3 (AP)—Appointment of Morris Wilson, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, as chairman of the British Supply Council and chief purchasing agent of Britain in the United States, was announced today by Prime Minister Churchill.

Wilson, who had been deputy chairman, succeeds Arthur Purvis, who was killed in the crash of a transport plane two weeks ago.

E. P. Taylor, Toronto industrialist, was appointed to the newly created post of chief executive officer of the council. Taylor now represents the Canadian Government in Washington on matters relating to supply between the two countries.

Vichy Coup In Tahiti Fails

Sydney, Australia, Sept. 2 (AP)—News reaching here said Vichy sympathizers in the Tahiti Government failed recently in an attempt to seize control from the De Gaulle Free French, who assumed the rule of that South Pacific island last spring.

The reports said the Free French Governor General Richard Brunot arrested a number of citizens, who probably will be deported, and freed De Gaullists who had been imprisoned by a local governor. The majority of the population supports the Free French movement, which is in control in all the French Pacific islands.

FASHION CAPITAL REBELS

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—This hard-hit but persistent fashion capital has put up grimly with less food and drink and ersatz apparel such as pumps made from old Panama hats, but the howls were loud and long over a plan to turn out "assembly line clothes." Authorities today hastily dropped the matter.

Laval and Deat Better; Colette Faces Hearing

Former Vice-Premier Sits Up, Takes Food for First Time

VICHY, Sept. 2 (AP).—Pierre Laval's physicians issued a bulletin this morning saying the former Vice-Premier, who was gravely wounded by an assassin's bullet at Versailles last Wednesday, was showing "progressive improvement."

The condition of Marcel Deat, Laval's newspaper friend, apparently was so much improved that his physicians did not bother to issue a bulletin today. Laval was reported able to sit up in bed for a time and take food for the first time since the shooting.

Paul Colette, their young assailant, was expected to appear before an examining magistrate some time today, with a defense attorney appointed against his will but in accordance with the law. He was visited in St. Pierre Prison yesterday by his parents, who came from Caen to see him.

France Wants Girls Socially Gracious and Good Cooks, Too

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Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 2—(AP)—Madeleine is to be educated for a decorous life in the drawing room, a useful one in the kitchen and she will get some outdoor exercise to make her a healthy mother, under the Vichy Government's reorganized educational system for French girls and boys.

Girls will be taught more music, drawing, dressmaking and domestic science at school, and their brothers will study more mathematics and physics and get more manual training.

Five hours of physical training each week will be required of boys; four of girls.

The classical side of education also will be stressed with six years of compulsory Latin.

Since the French revolution the school system of France has been a bone of contention between Left and Right.

New War Bond Offering Announced in Italy

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 2.—Italian banks announced today the imminence of a new government bond issue, the second within eight months, to help finance the war.

Circulars urged customers to buy bonds as a patriotic duty. Nine-year 5 per cent treasury bonds are expected to be offered September 15 at 97.50 lira per 100 lira, as were similar bonds issued last February.

Subscriptions to the February issue were last reported in March at 18,016,000,000 lira, or 918,000,000 at the present nominal exchange rate.

Finance Minister Thaon di Revel estimated in April that Italy's budget deficit this year would amount to 65,000,000,000 lira, about $3,422,000,000.

150 U. S. WORKERS ARRIVE IN IRELAND

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The United States technicians who are employed by the British Government on defense facilities in Ulster were re-enforced last night by the arrival of 150 more Americans.

There now are about 950 Americans thus engaged in Northern Ireland.

American Nurses Arrive in Britain

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Twenty-two Red Cross nurses were among a large group of American citizens who arrived in Great Britain by boat today.

The nurses rounded out a staff of sixty-three for the new Harvard-Red Cross Hospital at Salisbury.

Aboard the same convoy were some 200 Americans, including cavalrymen, serving with the Canadian Army.

O' COURSE IT STAYS —CORSET WHAT?

London, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Board of Trade (Ministry of Commerce) got down to women's corsets today and put stays on wholesale prices. Normal sizes are to be sold for $1.10 wholesale from now on.

Corsets allowing for an extra bulge here or there will cost 40 cents extra.

Berlin Refuses to Believe Tobacco Famine Is Over

Assured Supply Is Plentiful, Smokers Still Queue Up

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP).—The retail tobacco trade announced today that the troubles of Berlin smokers are over and that there need be no more standing in line before tobacco shops. In fact, signs in the shops advised customers it was forbidden to stand in queues. They did not seem to impress the populace, however.

Some tobacconists also displayed signs reading: "No Jews admitted." The ban against Jews is usually invoked when a commodity is scarce.

But the retail association insisted there is no tobacco shortage, and inserted advertisments making four contentions: Tobacco supplies are more favorable than in peace-time because practically all Balkan production now is available to Germany; there have been more tobacco imports daily since termination of the Balkan campaign released transportation facilities for such shipments; German cigarette production is a third higher than in peace-time, and all cigarette stores are adhering rigidly to prescribed hours of sale.

"Don't buy more than you need daily," the association cautioned. "You'll save time and temper. There will be no difficulties if the smoker disciplines himself. There is enough for everybody."

Just how far self-discipline is supposed to go was unspecified, but there still are lines before some tobacco shops.

Lisbon Bank Head Flying To U. S.

Lisbon, Sept. 2 (AP)—Dr. Joao Emauz, director of the Bank of Portugal, left for New York today by clipper plane.

He said his trip was entirely "private business." His last previous visit to America was last September.

Emauz is a director of several African companies and it is believed he is going to America in connection with them and the promotion of the Portuguese end of American business.

General Dentz, Former Vichy Commissioner In Syria, Goes Free Today

Cairo, Sept. 2 (AP)—Henri Dentz, former Vichy French High Commissioner in Syria who has been detained because of France's refusal to release a number of British prisoners after the Syrian armistice, will be given his freedom tomorrow, it was announced here tonight.

Thirty-two of the thirty-four other Vichy officers held by the British also will be released, the British said. All but two of the Britons held by the French reached Beirut the last week end.

The two Britons still in French hands were said to have been left in France because they were ill. When they are set free, the British said, the two remaining French officers will be released.

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SWITZERLAND IS TRAPPED IN ECONOMIC NET

Both Axis and Allied Nations Exert Controls Over Neutral Nation

BERN (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Switzerland's predicament today shows what can happen to a small, neutral country caught in the crossfire of economic warfare between Britain and Germany.

Invasion Unnecessary

It demonstrates how economic jurisdiction over a nation can be accomplished without military invasion or political subjugation.

It illustrates the methods by which free-trade countries could be brought into collaboration with a totalitarian economic system organized and directed by a single world power or group of powers.

This is not to say that Switzerland has been conquered economically. Switzerland still is free, neutral and democratic. Yet—

1. Switzerland cannot export so much as one microscopic watch screw today without the permission of the German and Italian governments and, in some cases, of the British government. German control authorities actually have been installed at two stations on Swiss territory itself.

2. Although the country lives by imports, it cannot bring in so much as one pound of coffee without the approval of either the British or Axis authorities, or both.

Must Sell to Nazis

3. Within certain limits, it must sell to Germany anything—notably manufactured goods—which the Germans choose to take from the country. And—

4. It must not only supply Germany but must advance credit out of its own pocket to producers selling to Germany whenever German payments lag more than three months.

The four major restraints on Swiss economy were imposed with the utmost legality and correctness. All are sanctioned by the international rules of warfare or result from negotiations.

The latest additions to the trade controls were made in a treaty concluded in July with the German government, an agreement extending from July 19 to the end of 1942.

In return for considerable concessions, Switzerland scored two important and several lesser points. Restrictions on its export trade were relaxed somewhat and it obtained increased quotas of three vital raw materials—coal, iron and oil.

COSTA RICA WON'T CLOSE CONSULATES

Denies German Authority Over Occupied Lands.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Costa Rica, the little Central American republic of 600,000 population, sat tight today awaiting developments on her refusal to withdraw her consulates from German-occupied territory.

Foreign Minister Alberto Echandi asked Germany in a note yesterday to reconsider her request to have the consulates withdrawn, because such action "would be admitting the right of conquest to which Costa Rica and other nations of the American continent are opposed." Costa Rica has consulates in France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg and Norway.

"My Government cannot accede to the request of closing the consulates because their officials are accredited to nations with which we have political and commercial relations, nations which, in spite of being occupied, cannot be said to have lost their international judicial entitles," Dr. Echandi wrote.

"Total or partial invasion of the territory does not in direct effect substitute the defeated Government with a victorious one during the time that the war lasts,' the note said.

[By the Associated Press]

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 2—United States planes will be stationed on this British island in a month's time and American troops will be here within two months, Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, commandant of the Panama Canal Zone, said today.

General Van Voorhis has just completed inspection of the American base at Sandy Gully. Construction of United States defense bases here is proceeding satisfactorily, he said. The bases are among those being constructed under terms of the American-British lease-lend agreement.

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Brazil Will Feature U. S. Army Equipment On Independence Day

Rio De Janeiro, Sept. 2 ((AP))—New mechanized military equipment obtained by Brazil from the United States will have its first public showing in an Independence Day parade here Sunday.

There will be light tanks, armored cars and trucks which arrived recently in the first shipment of $100,000,000 worth of war supplies on order.

Under an agreement with Washington delivery of this order is scheduled to be completed within three years. Brazil has six years to pay, with part payment in strategic materials.

The United States agreed on May 14 to take over all Brazil's production of 11 strategic materials for the next two years, except for those absorbed in private industry, and Brazil undertook to permit exportation of these materials only to the United States.

Ecuadoreans Take Over Nazi Airline's Facilities

By the Associated Press.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 2.—An army detachment took custody today of the Guayaquil and Quito hangars and facilities of Aerea Sedta, subsidiary of Lufthansa, the German aviation concern.

Newspapers carried announcements by Aerea Sedta that on next Friday all activities of the line would be discontinued and that the last flight to Loja and Cuenca would be tomorrow, a plane leaving those cities for Quito with a call at Guayaquil.

The suspension followed similar action by Bolivia and Peru against German air lines. Pan American more than a week ago announced extension of its lines in Ecuador.

Mexico Will Resume Relations With England

Mexico City, Sept. 2 (AP)—Diplomatic relations between Mexico and Great Britain, suspended in the 1938 oil expropriation crisis, will be renewed shortly, Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said tonight.

"As a matter of fact, we have had relations with the English since they began their valiant defense of democracy. These have been spiritual relations. All that is lacking now are the steps of protocol. I believe that will be resolved before long," Padilla said.

The powerful Confederation of Mexican Workers and the local Communist party have been agitating for a renewal of relations with Russia, but Padilla made it clear that Mexico now contemplates no such move.

Padilla did not explain whether the impending renewal with England meant that the bitter expropriation controversy had been settled.

"I am speaking only of diplomatic matters," he said.

The Foreign Minister said Mexico had made no decision on the future of Germany's honorary consuls here since the recent order closing the Reich's fifteen consulates.

30.24— 11559

30.24— 11559

Canada Dovetails Production With U. S.

Ottawa, Sept. 2 (AP).—Canada moved tonight to dovetail her war production program more closely with that of the United States under an order requiring priority ratings for all Canadian war contracts which require materials brought across the international boundary.

The order, issued by Chairman R. C. Berkinshaw of the Wartime Industries Control Board, said:

"Canadian manufacturres working on war contracts must adjust their requirements to the priority rating system of the United States to assure deliveries of equipment and materials of various kinds from United States suppliers."

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LOST AT SEA

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 2.—(AP)—A former Vancouver school teacher serving with the Women's Royal Navy Reserve, Lieut. Florence Williamson Macpherson, was reported presumably lost at sea today in advices from England to her mother here. A two-year veteran of the "Wrens", she was the widow of Lieut. Martin Hugh Macpherson, who was lost in action with the Royal Navy in November, 1939.

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Duke of Kent Flies To Moncton, N. B.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The Duke of Kent arrived here by plane today from Murray Bay, Que., where he had spent the week end. He will make a brief tour of air training schools in the Maritime Provinces.

Canada Names Censorship Chief

OTTAWA, Sept. 2 (Canadian Press)—Governmental responsibility for direction of all censorship activities has been vested in Joseph T. Thorson, Minister of War Services, it was learned today. The Minister himself will be chairman of a reorganized censorship coordination committee and Justice T. C. Davis, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services, will be vice chairman.

JAPAN SPARED BY ROOSEVELT IN LABOR TALK

SEP 3 1941

Capital Wonders Whether Diplomacy Will Solve Far East Issues.

HE SPOKE OF NAZIS ALONE

But President Scorned Plea That He Approach Hitler for a Negotiated Peace.

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The fact that President Roosevelt made no mention of Japan and Far Eastern affairs in a militantly phrased Labor Day address stirred conjecture today that diplomacy may yet produce a peaceful solution of problems in the Pacific.

The speech, delivered to the nation by radio from Hyde Park, bristled with strong words aimed at Adolf Hitler and the Nazis, but not once did Mr. Roosevelt speak directly of the Nipponese end of the Axis.

Some analysts of foreign affairs suggested that the President might have refrained deliberately from touching on the situation in the Pacific pending the outcome of diplomatic exchanges between the Japanese and American governments.

They read significance into the fact that he spoke of Hitler and the Nazis alone when he spurned appeasement in yesterday's address.

May Confer With Nomura.

There was a possibility he might confer later in the week with Japan's Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura.

The President received the ambassador last week, along with a message from the Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye. The contents of the note have remained secret, nor has it been disclosed whether Mr. Roosevelt has forwarded a reply.

Secretary Hull indicated that Admiral Nomura would see the President again, perhaps several times.

Mr. Roosevelt had spent the week end at his Hyde Park home, leaving for Washington by special train last night. He arrived in the Capital this morning.

Demanding his attention upon his return to the capital were a preview of a Senate tussle over taxes and methods of spurring on a nation to do "everything in our power" to crush Hitlerism.

House and Senate leaders, including Senator George of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, were invited to the White House this morning for a weekly report on the legislative situation.

Wants to Smash Nazis.

It was in yesterday's address that Mr. Roosevelt told the American people that "everything in our power" would be done to smash the Nazis.

He said: "We must do our full part" in conquering "forces of insane violence let loose by Hitler upon this earth." But he left unanswered one momentous question:

Must America enter the war, or will it suffice for her to be the arsenal of nations now combating the might of Axis arms?

The President made it clear, however, that he thought "our American effort is not yet enough."

There was reason, therefore, to believe that he would check up promptly on the program of mobilizing American industry for defense production, on operations of his new super-supply board, and on the progress in correlating British, Russian, Chinese and American needs for war supplies.

Already he has requested a resurvey of American and British requirements through 1943, but aids said that they did not know whether a report on that subject was ready.

Labor Pledges Aid.

Spokesmen of the working men and women of the United States used Labor Day speeches to voice uncompromising defiance of Hitlerism and to pledge unceasing efforts for its destruction.

Because of its pronouncements on international affairs, President Roosevelt's speech commanded major attention.

Mr. Roosevelt categorically ruled out the suggestion—advanced by several of those hostile to administration foreign policy—that he approach Hitler to seek a negotiated peace in Europe's war.

Such a role, he said scornfully, would make him "the modern Benedict Arnold," betraying everything he held dear. "This, of course, I have rejected—I reject it again.

"There has never been a moment in our history when Americans were not ready to stand up as free men and fight for their rights."

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The burden of much of Mr. Roosevelt's Labor Day address matched earlier talks made by Sidney Hillman, labor's associate director in the Office of Production Management; by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and by James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations who spoke for Philip Murray, C. I. O.'s ill president.

They all participated in an hour long radio broadcast which spanned the Atlantic to bring in Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, who sent the greetings of English workers and appealed specifically for a greater flow of military supplies from the United States.

Mr. Bevin also urged a united labor front against "this monster who would destroy us." A somewhat similar note was sounded by Mr. Green, who declared that the A. F. of L. still held out "our standing offer to make peace."

Roosevelt-Hull Confer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull reviewed the critical Far Eastern situation today in discussions which may provide the basis for a reply to the recent message to Mr. Roosevelt from Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Japanese premier.

The Japanese premier's message has not been made public, but it is understood to have requested a sympathetic re-survey of problems faced by both nations in the hope of discovering some formula by which the growing gap between divergent Japanese and American policies may be bridged.

The President is expected to reply to the message in the near future, but the White House has given no hint of the nature of the reply.

At his press conference today, Mr. Roosevelt referred all questions on the Japanese-American situation to Secretary Hull.

The President, Secretary Hull, and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese ambassador, have conferred once since the receipt of the Konoye message, and more talks are scheduled at dates not yet announced.

Hull said today that he was continuing to talk with the Japanese ambassador on Japanese-American relations.

In answer to press conference questions concerning an unpublicized meeting with Nomura, Hull said he expected that he might from time to time talk informally with the Japanese Ambassador—as with other envoys—at the State Department, his hotel, or even on street corners, concerning questions of interest to both governments.

Hull reiterated that the talks are purely exploratory and that no decisions have been reached.

Questions under discussion have not been disclosed, but the shipment of American oil to Soviet Russia through the Pacific Port of Vladivostok is one which, in Japan, has recently created the most discussion.

In Tokyo: Britain First

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 2—President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech was interpreted by authoritative circles today as indicating Prime Minister Churchill's success in enlisting United States cooperation, Domei said.

The news agency said these sources commented that the "Atlantic charter" written by the two Government leaders at their recent ocean conference now had become the highest foreign policy of the United States.

The President was considered to have British war needs in mind rather than United States needs when he urged American workers to unconditional self-sacrifice.

Ichii Koshi, spokesman for the information bureau, declined comment on President Roosevelt's speech pending receipt of the official text.

Charges U. S. Aggression

The Japan *Times and Advertiser*, close to the Foreign Office, took occasion, however, to comment on the President's assertion that the Americans "are not a warlike people."

"There are other means of aggression than the use of armies," the paper said.

It declared the United States had been aggressive in the Orient ever since it acquired the Philippines, by interfering between states in the Far East, by high-pressuring certain powers, by supporting a political party in China to keep the war with Japan going and by applying boycotts to one nation while supplying another with munitions.

"Warlike methods have been applied to prevent the attainment of a peaceful China," the organ asserted.

The big newspaper *Nichi Nichi*, discussing Mr. Roosevelt's speech, said the President's words "indicate his uneasiness over the national defense industry," which, it said, was apparently very slow.

"Cause For Hopefulness"

"If his silence about Japan means readiness to accept principles laid down by Japan, there is some cause for hopefulness," it said, "but this country cannot be a party to any scheme of world adjustment which retails the old *status quo* . . . Japan takes a position of watchful waiting to see what this new silence portends."

Chugai Shogyo, another paper, said, "When Roosevelt declared the Hitler Nazi army should be wiped out, we believe he meant to say the Axis group should be wiped out as a whole. We consider the United States went too far in declaring to destroy the Axis without participating in the war but merely by acting as a munitions factory."

A silk expert, Shiro Suzuki, returning from three months in the United States, said American raw silk stocks would last six months.

Roosevelt 'Flirts With Bolshevism,' Germans Declare

SEP 3 1941

U. S. Executive Assumes 'Role of Kerensky,' Berlin Sources Say

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 2. — President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech was described by authorized German sources today as developing "nothing new whatever" as to foreign policy but revealing the American executive, from the domestic viewpoint "in the role of Kerensky."

These sources said Alexander Kerensky, Socialist leader who served as premier of Russia in 1917, tried to use Bolshevism for his imperialistic plans, but had to learn that "Bolshevism goes its own way."

Similarly, they said, "President Roosevelt is now flirting with Bolshevism to use it for his ends."

These sources expressed the opinion there was a discrepancy in the Roosevelt address for, they said, on one hand he emphasized workers' rights in phrases directed to Moscow and, on the other hand, stressed principles such as religious freedom, "which Bolshevism can never acknowledge.

They said he forgot to mention "the most important freedom—The right to work."

In brief but sharp attacks, the controlled German press said workers in the United States were "still fighting for rights which were taken as a matter of course in Europe at the turn of the century."

"For that reason," said the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "Roosevelt guarded against dealing with these matters too extensively and soon arrived at the favorite old theme of 'bad Nazis.'

"In order that workers won't think about their rights, Roosevelt says they should work harder to enable the British to continue the war."

Personal Hatred of Axis Charged to Roosevelt

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP).—Fascist circles said today that President Roosevelt's promise to do everything possible to crush Nazi forces was inspired by personal hatred for Germany and Italy.

Otherwise they interpreted the speech as recognition that United States aid "was an insufficient guarantee of victory for the democracies."

President Roosevelt "does not hesitate to declare loudly he is motivated by implacable hatred against the Axis powers," the newspaper Popolo di Roma said, "and his action, inspired by his personal sentiment which profoundly honors those against whom it is directed, will be conducted to the end regardless of the different opinion of any Americans."

Convoys Foreshadowed, British Paper Reports

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The British press prominently displayed today President Roosevelt's Labor Day pledge that the American people would do everything in their power to crush Hitler. Editorials termed the talk the President's most direct challenge to the Nazis.

The Daily Mail's New York correspondent said the speech was being interpreted "as foreshadowing imminent adoption of convoys—escorting American-made war supplies to the battlefronts by American warships."

The Times said in an editorial the speech "should put an end to the tendency which had begun to make itself felt on both sides of the Atlantic to the question of effectiveness of American help in the fight against Hitlerism and the determination by which it is inspired."

Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, appealed yesterday for labor unity in an address broadcast to the United States. He said:

"You know in your hearts that your future depends upon victory over Naziism. It is acknowledged that that victory depends upon overwhelming supplies of all forms of war materials. Surely, working people will not allow any disunity in their ranks to hinder the final victory over this monster who would destroy them."

RAW MATERIAL LACK TO CLOSE SOME PLANTS

SEP 3 1941

New Master-Board Says That Less Essential Industries Will Have To Slash Production

Roosevelt Announces Drive To Raise Defense Output By Spending More Money, Employing Extra Shifts

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board made it clear today that a shortage of raw materials needed for defense would necessitate the closing of some less essential industries.

The board, appointed as the master-agency of the defense production effort, took up its duties as President Roosevelt announced a new drive to increase production by spending more money and putting extra shifts to work.

General Appropriations Rise

The President's statement was made at a press conference at which he said the increased expenditures would come through a rise in general appropriations, rather than through augmentation of the lease-lend fund. However, a new lease lend program, estimated to total $5,000,000,000, is expected to be ready for Congress within a week.

As the President spoke, the board, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Wallace, was holding its first meeting and drawing up a declaration of general policy to guide its activities. Essentially, it called for:

Employment of All Available

1. Employment of every available man and machine "on direct defense requirements or at work essential to the civilian economy."

2. Curtailment of production of less essential articles so that there may be "an abundance of the essential," and stripping the civilian economy of non-essentials. To this end, a system of controls will be devised with a view of assuring the wisest use of available raw materials.

3. Routing out and putting to use of materials which are being hoarded by certain industries and traders. Speculation in such materials cannot be tolerated, the board said.

All actions taken by the board will be publicly announced and the reasons for them stated. "Thus," the statement said in conclusion, "in an hour when free men must unite to defend their freedom, we shall move forward in that spirit which holds that in a world where mad men are running loose, none but the free are strong, and none but the strong are free."

To implement the declaration against hoarding, Wallace told reporters after the board meeting that a nationwide inventory of all raw material supplies would be undertaken at once.

"Will you require businesses that have been hoarding materials to reveal what they have got?" he was asked. "We'll know what they've got," Wallace replied.

With the knowledge of what materials were being hoarded by particular firms, the vice-president said he thought it would be a simple problem to get those materials into production. But, in case of an extreme shortage, he made it plain that there would be no hesitation about forcing them into use.

Donald M. Nelson, executive director of the board, who participated in the press conference, said the program would also involve a campaign to pick up scrap metals, simplification of models used in production for civilian use, and reduction of their number.

Admits Some Must Close

He was asked about the possibility that some businesses may have to shut down production entirely because of the diversion of materials to more important uses.

"There may be some if there aren't enough materials to go around," he said. "There are bound to be some." He declined to elaborate or to speculate as to what industries might be so affected.

In addition to Wallace and Nelson, the board is composed of Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, Sidney Hillman, co-director of OPM, and Leon Henderson, chief of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. All attended today, except Stimson, who was represented by Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson; and Knox, who was represented by Undersecretary James V. Forrestal.

To Send Message to Congress

Mr. Roosevelt said he would send a message to Congress soon on appropriations for defense production, but quickly indicated that soon might mean any time between now and January. He would not indicate how much more in defense appropriations was contemplated.

With respect to the $7,000,000,000 appropriated originally for the lease-lend program, he said it had all been allocated and orders had been sent out covering nearly half the amount. Orders will cover the remainder within 60 or 90 days, he added.

The President also said a greater portion of defense funds should be expended in existing plants with less emphasis upon the construction of new factories. Heretofore, he said, the smaller manufacturers had not received a proper share of the work.

The priorities system, he indicated, would have many plants engaged exclusively in production for civilian use, with others working only on military items, for the production of which they were especially suited or could be adapted.

The drive for increased output, he said, involved no increase in working hours. But, he added, additional shifts of men would be put on the job. It was hoped, he continued, to have 60 per cent of available manpower on the first shift, 30 on the second, and 10 on the third. The delivery and availability of materials was involved in working out this problem, however, he said.

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Nelson Is Expected To Hold Chief Power In New Defense Setup

Wallace, Co-Members To Pass on Acts of Board Secretary

WASHINGTON—Sept 2

By the Associated Press.

Well-informed congressional sources disclosed today that Donald M. Nelson, former Chicago merchandise executive, would wield the chief power in the revised defense organization established last week by President Roosevelt.

Although Vice President Wallace was designated as chairman of the new Supply Priorities and Allocation Board, these sources said even Mr. Wallace conceded that Mr. Nelson was the man who would do the work.

Public confirmation of this was expected later today when Mr. Wallace and Mr. Nelson, who is the new board's executive secretary, hold their first press conference as officials of the new agency.

Mr. Nelson, a tall, heavy-set businessman of 52, has been directing purchases for the Office of Production Management. He was borrowed for the multi-million dollar defense program because of his experience as one of the world's largest merchandise buyers while serving as vice president of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Friends of Vice President Wallace said his position in the new defense setup would be similar to that of chairman of the board of a large corporation. Mr. Nelson will operate the program, and the Vice President and other members of the seven-man group will pass on Mr. Nelson's actions.

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Priorities Policy Outlined

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Following is the text of a statement issued today by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board after its first meeting:

The President established the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board to speed all-out defense. The board realizes the magnitude of its task. It recognizes as well that success requires a vigorous, united effort on its part together with unstinted co-operation from the public in accepting certain responsibilities necessary in the defense of our democratic institutions.

To hasten direct action along lines where action is needed, the board today charted a general policy designed to broaden and accelerate the defense program and to make it more immediately effective.

Specific actions will be announced promptly and full explanation given that there may be no doubt or confusion in the public mind concerning the board's direction and destination.

Our general policy is simple. Production shall be stimulated and organized to the limit of the nation's resources. Every available man and machine must be employed either on direct defense requirements or at work essential to the civilian economy. Along this road lies protection of our freedom and of the basic economy necessary to maintenance of that freedom.

We must forego the less essential that we may have an abundance of the more essential. By less essential industry is meant those industrial activities involving use of materials and production facilities which sap supplies and machinery resources necessary to a realistic all-out defense program. In some cases this may involve only a part of an industry; in other cases it may involve several parts. Wherever possible to convert the less-essential to military or essential civilian production this will be done. Every means will be employed to expedite this process with a minimum loss of time for men and machines. But the less-essential must go. This means cutting off the fat and hardening the muscles.

The board holds that defense comes first and while recognizing that the civilian economy must be stripped of less essentials, it must be kept in good running order and in more than stand-by condition.

To achieve this purpose the board will devise promptly appropriate controls to assure equitable distribution of materials under a constructive system of priorities, the basic purpose of which is to assure the wisest use of all our resources for the task at hand.

Those materials, which may be hoarded in the cellars and attics of certain industries and traders, will be routed out and put to use where most needed in military and essential civilian production. In its allocations, the board will consider existing supplies which have been bought in anticipation of future requirements. This means, of course, that the board will assemble complete, detailed and accurate statements of requirements as to military and essential civilian needs to guide its application and enforcement of priorities. It should be emphasized that the demands of military and essential civilian requirements of this hemisphere must be equally recognized and adequately provided for in allocating materials.

Scare buying against imaginary requirements of the future will be discouraged effectively. Real requirements are too immediate and urgent for us to tolerate the slightest diversion by speculators or others whose actions would destroy our policy of share and share alike the burdens and responsibilities which confront us.

The board hopes to be able to announce by next week the means adopted to carry out this purpose. There also will be announced shortly a plan for conservation on a national scope of all scarce materials needed in defense production.

The goal our country must reach to perpetuate our freedom and to assure victory for all who share our democratic philosophy means sacrifice. But we must make certain that sacrifices are not imposed because we are wasteful; because we fail to look ahead, or because proper use is not made of all available materials, men and machines. For this reason it is the board's intention to state publicly the basis of each important step taken, in so far as that may be done without affecting our military security adversely.

The board believes that if the public knows why it must forgo certain comforts; why it must give rather than get; why, in substance, the fat must go and the muscles be strengthened, the cooperation vital to success will be had in full measure.

Thus, in an hour when free men must unite to defend their freedom, we shall move forward in that spirit which holds that none but the free is strong and none but the strong can be free.

30.24— 11561

15 PER CENT CUT IN "GAS" USE FOR PLEASURE ASKED

SEP 3 1941

Overall Reduction of 10 Per Cent in Deliveries to Be Continued

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Automobile operators in the eastern states who use their cars for pleasure were called upon by the Government today to get along in September with 15 per cent less gasoline than they burned in July.

Announces 10 Per Cent Cut

Announcing the gas curtailment program for September, the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator said that the 10 per cent overall reduction in gasoline deliveries to retail outlets, enforced during the last two weeks in August, would be continued.

Ralph K. Davies, acting co-ordinator, said, however, that commercial, agricultural and emergency vehicles, would get their full needs so that spreading of the remaining supplies would amount to a 15 per cent curtailment for private motorists.

"We must protect our reserve supply of gasoline," Davies said, "so that we will have a supply on hand when winter approaches and fuel oil shipments to the east coast must be decreased."

Urges Lower Rail Rates

Meanwhile, Davies endorsed a move to obtain reduced rail rates on oil movements from producing areas to the East. He said in a statement that the railroads, in conjunction with the oil industry transportation committee for the Atlantic seaboard, "can render a real service by obtaining rate adjustments and faster car handling which will make the use of tank cars economical."

"Achievement of lower tank car rates," he said, "should alleviate to a considerable extent increased cost to consumers because of using the higher cost tank car transportation during the emergency, a subject in which the Office of Price Administration is vitally interested, as well as this office."

One source close to the defense petroleum office said tank car rates from the Southwest to the East amounted to almost six cents a gallon, against one-half cent a gallon for ship tanker movements.

It was understood an emergency rate of two or three cents a gallon might be sought.

Smaller Than Expected

The September curtailment was smaller than the public had anticipated, since petroleum office sources had indicated the cut for nonessential automobile operations might be as high as one-third.

Davies estimated the overall cut of 10 per cent would provide during this month an amount of gasoline equal to the east coast consumption last September, but he said the demand in the area from Maine to Florida had increased approximately 11 per cent since last year.

Stocks of gasoline on the Atlantic seaboard dropped 50,568,000 gallons during the two weeks ending Aug. 23, which included one week of the rationing program, the acting co-ordinator said. He added that the stocks now were 50,862,000 gallons below last year's level of the corresponding date.

Suppliers have been directed to advise each filling station immediately of its total quota for September.

Wants Sales Spaced

Deliveries to service stations are to be spread proportionately throughout the month, and the civilian allocation program requires that stations price their sales so that each will have gasoline to sell every day.

Meanwhile, Chairman Maloney (D.-Conn.) of the special Senate committee investigating petroleum supplies asked J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, to testify before that group at a resumption of public hearings tomorrow. Maloney and Pelley have suggested that use of railroad tank cars would greatly relieve the shortage of gasoline and fuel oil on the eastern seaboard.

Freight Rates on Oil Are Reduced

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (AP)—Amid increased chafing by dealers over gasoline rationing along the eastern seaboard, it was disclosed today that eastern and western railroads have joined in a voluntary 50 per cent crude oil freight rate reduction to speed up shipments from the Texas and Oklahoma oil fields.

Would Relieve Shortage

Samuel B. Eckert, vice-president in charge of sales of the Sun Oil Co., said the reduction will be helpful in relieving the shortage although he estimated that not more than 5 per cent of the total oil and gas consumed in the East could be transported by this means.

Commenting on the reduction, the Pennsylvania Railroad announced that it already is delivering to eastern refineries about 850,000 gallons of crude oil daily—enough to yield 420,000 gallons of gasoline and equal quantity of other petroleum products. This is sufficient to meet the daily requirements of about 280,000 motorists.

The shipments are being made from pipe line terminals in Ohio and Illinois, the railroad said, adding that efforts are being made to increase the movements of crude oil from other midwestern points and more distant southwestern shipping centers.

The freight rate is now five cents per gallon. Even after the reduction becomes effective, the cost of shipping by tank car will be one and one-half cents a gallon above the steamship tanker rate of one cent. Eckert said the rail rate reduction would have little effect on retail prices because they are based on the tanker price.

Quota 15 Per Cent Lower

Meantime, gasoline dealers from 17 eastern seaboard states began arriving here for a mass meeting tomorrow night at which they are expected to take steps to meet the shortage and quota allowances set up by the Government. Beginning yesterday stations from Maine to Florida were put on a quota 15 per cent under July sales.

Declaring this deprives dealers of 25 per cent of their business, Benjamin L. Jacoby, head of the Associated Gasoline Retailers of Philadelphia and vicinity, said many of the 100,000 stations along the Atlantic seaboard may close down temporarily as a protest action.

"If the Government doesn't do something soon," he said, "there's no question but that the dealers will be forced to close in a body for a solid week to emphasize the situation both to the Government and the public. Dealers don't want to close. But they will do it if they must."

Among proposals under consideration by the dealers are gasless Sundays throughout the area and another for a government subsidy for the industry to make up for losses resulting from conservation regulations.

Auto Makers Expect Slash of Close to 65 Per Cent

Big Production Cut Foreseen by End Of 1942 Season

SEP 3 1941

By DAVID J. WILKIE.
Associated Press Automotive Editor.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—While an initial curtailment of only 26½ per cent in passenger car production has been ordered by the governmental defense agencies, many of the automobile makers believe that when the 1942-model period is ended the aggregate output may represent a slash of close to 65 per cent.

None of the car producers expects a complete cessation of passenger vehicle assemblies during the next 12 or 15 months; they do know, however, that serious consideration has been given to the practicability of more than a 50 per cent reduction, announced a few weeks ago as the objective of the Office of Production Management and that of Price Control and Civilian Supply.

Dealer Troubles Feared.

The car makers probably are not as much perturbed about the curtailment of passenger car production itself as they are over the indicated effect of the limitation upon their dealer organizations. Most trade authorities are agreed that a fairly high rate of dealer mortality is in prospect for the 1942-model period if there is to be a progressively deeper cut in the volume of passenger vehicle output.

They have the hope right now that an increased volume of truck output may make up for some of the loss in passenger car assemblies. According to the O. P. M. and the O. P. A. C. S., the aggregate of truck production for the 1942-model year, figured on the basis of actual requirements, will be 1,189,000 units. This total includes a considerable number of vehicles rated at less than 1½-ton carrying capacity, production of which the governmental defense agencies are understood to be planning to restrict.

Against the proposal to put a ceiling on light commercial vehicle output the car makers probably will suggest that the smaller trucks are needed in large numbers by farmers currently being urged to increase production of certain foodstuffs.

If the total truck output reaches the indicated requirement figure for the new-model period and the production of passenger vehicles does not fall below 50 per cent of the 1941-model volume there would be a combined output of approximately 3,334,000 cars and trucks in the 1942-model period.

Car Shortage Faced.

The passenger-car production included in that total still will be considerably less than the indicated replacement requirements. Adding to this the transportation requirements for an increased number of defense workers heretofore without automobiles there probably will be a shortage of about 800,000 passenger vehicles at the end of the 1942-model year.

It is because of this outlook that the car manufacturers are urging their retailers to promote car-service programs. Some of the plans sponsored by the manufacturers call for periodical inspection regardless of the age of the vehicle. The objective, as expressed by representatives of the O. P. M., is to keep rolling approximately 32,000,000 vehicles now used in the United States.

BYRD SAYS PLANE OUTPUT IS LAGGING

Declares U. S. Speedup Would Shorten War.

SEP 3 1941

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—America, in the opinion of Senator Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, has the choice of a shorter European war "providing we speed up our defense production."

Speaking on the Washington Star radio forum over NBC last night, the Virginian called for an end of strikes in defense industries, appointment of an executive head for the program, and abandonment of the business-as-usual doctrine.

At the same time he repeated his charges that the production of military material was behind schedule.

"The job of spending billions for defense is an executive one," Senator Byrd said. "One man, the ablest citizen in America, can do a better job in executive management than a seven-man board superimposed on other boards."

He made it clear that he referred to the recently created supply priorities and allocations board, of which Donald M. Nelson is executive director.

Senator Byrd called the production of military planes the No. 1 failure of the defense program.

"Little more than 700 combat planes were produced in July, sixteen less than in the previous month of June, and the total production was 200 less than the schedule," he declared.

The Senator added that only fourteen heavy four-motored bombers were produced in July, compared with twelve in June and twenty-one in April. That type of plane, he asserted, is the one most needed by Great Britain.

Few Complaints Heard On Instalment Curbs

Restriction On Credit Buying And Small Loans Fail, So Far, To Bring Protests

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—Americans began buying and borrowing under restricted installment rules today with what one official termed surprisingly few complaints.

Several officials agreed, however, that it was probably too early to gauge accurately the public's reaction to the regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board and which became effective today.

In general, the regulations require minimum down payments and limit the period for payment of the balance to eighteen months. The rules apply also to loans under $1,000, with certain exceptions for farmers, students and emergency cases.

The regulations are designed to curtail consumer demands, thus keeping down prices and relieving the pressure for materials needed in the defense program.

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What the board did was to fix minimum down payments and maximum time to pay the balance on a selected list of consumer articles. Improvement loans on real estate and cash loans under $1,000 also are limited.

18-Month Time Limit.

On each of the specified consumer articles and the small cash loans, the time limit on repayment will be 18 months.

The down payment minimums follow:

Thirty-three and one-third per cent on automobiles, airplanes, power boats, boat motors, motorcycles; 20 per cent on mechanical refrigerators, washing machines, ironers, suction cleaners, cooking stoves and ranges, heating stoves and space heaters, radios and musical instruments made principally of metal, room air-coolers, sewing machines and electric dishwashers; 15 per cent on furnaces (including oil burners, gas conversion burners and stokers to be installed in furnaces), water heaters, water pumps, plumbing and sanitary fixtures, home air-conditioning systems, attic ventilating fans; 10 per cent on furniture, pianos and electric organs.

Numerous exemptions were made for farmers, students and persons needing emergency loans for medical, dental, hospital or funeral expenses.

C. I. O. Magazine Protests.

Meanwhile a publication of the Congress of Industrial Organizations asserted that restrictions on instalment buying would "have the effect of rationing the products affected in favor of the people who have the most money."

The Economic Outlook, C. I. O. magazine, said these regulations "will make it more difficult for working people to get even their prewar percentage of automobiles, refrigerators, radios and the like."

At the same time the publication declared there had been a "conspicuous failure of the Federal Government to do an effective job of defense housing" and expressed opposition to the form of the pending tax bill as approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Opposing proposals for lowered income tax exemptions and imposition of new excise taxes, the Outlook added:

"It seems perfectly clear that until every possible penny of tax income is taken from the upper brackets of income and from corporation profits, no penny should be withdrawn from families where it will mean less to eat or wear."

The Outlook estimated total unemployment at 6,305,000 for June, a reduction of 1.2 per cent from the May estimate.

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ARMORED FORCE AWAITS TANKS

Current Production Going to the British.

With Army in Louisiana, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The United States armored force is waiting for faster, better armored and better armed medium tanks, authoritative sources disclosed today, while all new twenty-eight-ton land destroyers are going to the British.

The first of the new tanks, be-

lieved to be among the most formidable in the world because of their new armor plate and armament of 75mm guns and other weapons, began coming off the production lines about two months ago but the army has not yet put any into field service, high officers said.

Two Reasons Given.

Both the First Armored Division from Fort Knox, Ky., and the Second from Fort Benning, Ga., will go into unprecedented field problems, with the Second Field Army pitted against the Third in Louisiana this month, without any of the new type tanks.

There are two reasons:

1. Changes in design were necessary because tests showed that the initial tanks were underpowered.

2. With changes necessary to make this and other mechanical readjustments for performance to meet American armored division demands, armament and armor changes were made.

Although production has slowed, army sources said, virtually all produced have been sent abroad under lease-lend provisions because even original specifications produced better tanks than any the British Empire forces have, and the American Army can wait.

The principal changes in the medium tank—heaviest that will be produced for a long time—is switching the 75 mm. gun from a fixed position on the side to a power turret, doing away with rivets that shells might drive through a direct hit which the armor plate itself might withstand and adding more power to almost double the speed. In addition to the 75 mm. gun, the tank has a 27 mm. rifle and many machine guns.

The First Armored Corps, made up of the First and Second Divisions, will operate as a field unit for the first time in the Louisiana maneuvers. In all it has more than 700 tanks, light ones and a few old-type mediums, thousands of armored cars and other vehicles and about 25,000 men. It is the nation's first full armored force ready for the field. Two other divisions are in training.

SPEEDY AID IN WAR URGED BY CIO UNION

Electrical Workers Vote, 382-5, For All Possible Help To Resist Hitler

No Mention Of Lewis' Isolationist Utterances In Action On Resolution

SEP 3 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Camden, N. J., Sept. 2—Without mention of recent isolationist utterances by John L. Lewis, a major unit of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today formally resolved that the United States must give quick help to all nations resisting Hitlerism.

By a vote of 382 to 5, the convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America passed a resolution declaring that:

"This union approves the policy of the Government in declaring that the defense of this country requires that all possible aid be given to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and other nations resisting Hitlerism, and urges the Government to put this policy into effect with all possible speed and energy."

New York Opposition

The convention here is the first of a major CIO branch since Lewis, former CIO chieftain, joined in an isolationist statement with fourteen prominent Republicans.

Most of the opposition to the resolution came from New York repersentatives among the nearly 500 delegates attending the convention. The union claims to represent 316,000 skilled defense workers in 583 plants of the United States and Canada.

The resolution was introduced by Albert J. Fitzgerald, of Lynn, Mass., prominently mentioned as a candidate for the presidency of the union in elections scheduled for tomorrow.

Fight Shaping Up

A three-way fight for the presidency was shaping up, with Fitzgerald, President James B. Carey, of Gloucester, N. J., and James McLeish, of New York city, as the likely contenders.

McLeish is backed by a group disgruntled over Carey's handling of a strike at the Phelps-Dodge copper manufacturing plant at Newark, N. J., last spring.

In a telegram to the convention Phillip Murray, Lewis' successor as CIO head, said:

"I know your convention will draft a program which will do credit to your organization."

FISHING-BOAT CAPTAIN SEIZED ON SPY CHARGE

SEP 3 1941

F. B. I. Takes Miami Man Accused Of Conspiracy By U. S. Attorney

Four Members Of Alleged Ring Nabbed 2 Months Ago Plead Guilty

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 2—A complaint alleging a conspiracy to use the mails for espionage activities was filed today against Karl Herman Schoetter, captain of a Miami (Fla.) fishing boat, by Mathias Correa, United States Attorney.

Schoetter, alias John Charles Post, was accused along with Kurt Frederick Ludwig, a sailor under arrest in Spokane, Wash., and Frederick Edward Sachlosser, 19, and Hans Pagel, 20, both Brooklyn youths.

Arrested At Miami

Schoetter was arrested today at Miami by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Arraigned before Roger E. Davis, United States Commissioner, he denied the charge and was placed under $25,000 bond. He waived extradition to New York.

In testimony before Davis, Schoetter said he met Ludwig in Miami recently and that Ludwig, fearing arrest at that time, proposed that Schoetter smuggle him out of the country.

The F. B. I. said Schoetter was a 48-year-old native of Zurich, Switzerland, who was naturalized in 1930.

Former Bund Members

Last Saturday Pagel and Sachlosser, former members of the German-American youth movement, which was part of the German-American Bund, were arraigned on a similar complaint and held in default of $25,000 bond each by Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey. Ludwig had been indicted previously on a similar charge.

The four men were charged with conspiring to violate the United States code barring the use of American mails for the transmission of "non-mailable matter," including information to foreign powers concerning the strength of the United States Army.

Correa said the complaint alleged that Ludwig maintained a postoffice box "against the peace and dignity of the United States."

At a hearing today in Spokane Ludwig was bound over to District Court for removal to New York and his bond continued at $50,000.

Lyle D. Keith, District Attorney, said Ludwig would be taken before Federal Judge Lewis Schwellenbach for the removal hearing "within a few days."

Today's hearing was advanced from the previously set September 11 date at Ludwig's consent. The prisoner refused, however, to waive preliminary hearing.

Four Plead Guilty

Four more members of an alleged espionage ring rounded up by the F. B. I. two months ago entered guilty pleas today before Federal Judg Marcus B. Campbell in Brooklyn.

Of the thirty-three persons indicted, fourteen now have entered guilty pleas to one or both of the two counts of the indictment. The nineteen remaining are scheduled to go on trial tomorrow.

Those pleading today were:

Everett Minster Roeder, 47, who was employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company where army bomb sights are made, guilty to conspiracy to transmit defense information to Germany and innocent to a charge of conspiracy to act as a foreign agent without registering with the State Department.

Admits Conspiracy

Max Albrecht Blank, 38, a German citizen formerly employed by the German library of information, guilty to conspiracy to act as an agent without registering and innocent to the charge of transmitting defense information.

Gustav Wilhelm Kaercher, 35, who worked in a New Jersey power plant, and George Gottlob Schuh, 54, a United States citizen born in Germany who was employed at a German-American Bund camp in New Jersey, guilty to the charge of being unregistered agents of a foreign power.

Fortune Hauled Over Europe In 15 Old Vans

SEP 3 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 2—A bizarre tale of fifteen nondescript trucks which wandered through Europe for nearly six weeks carrying $75,000,000 in gold—virtually all of Poland's gold reserve—was told today by Ignacy Matuczewski, former Polish Minister of Finance.

Matuczewski, who arrived on the liner Excambion, said he decided to try to save the gold when the German armies were literally battering the gates of Warsaw in September, 1939.

Delivered To Angers

About seventy-five tons in bullion and coins finally was turned over to the Polish Government-in-exile, then situated at Angers, France, but not before anxious days and nights had passed as the strange caravan followed the refugee trail south.

Matuczewski and Henryk-Floyar-Tagchman, the Minister of Industry and Commerce—who also was aboard the Excambion—loaded the gold into fifteen old trucks and with a group of followers started out of Warsaw with the flood of refugees from the Polish capital. That was September 7, 1939.

Through Many Lands

Avoiding German troops as much as possible and mingling with ordinary refugees Matuczewski and his trucks made their way down through Rumania into Turkey and Syria, thence to France and Spain and finally back into France again, arriving there October 14.

Matuczewski said he did not know what happened to the gold after he turned it over to officials of the government-in-exile.

The Excambion brought only 117 passengers from Lisbon, one of the smallest lists since the line started operations to Portugal in July, 1940.

Mrs. Margaret Dyer and her daughter, Jane, 21 years old, of Los Angeles, returned after a year and a half in Rome, where the daughter studied voice.

"A large group of our Italian friends gathered at our house just before we left Rome," Mrs. Dyer said. "They begged me to take this message to President Roosevelt and the American people: 'Enter the war on the side of England and save Italy'."

Mrs. Dyer said that the Italians feel that they were dragged into the war on the side of Germany, and now wish they were on England's side. Their one hope is that the United States will enter the conflict and save Italy. Domineering German officials and soldiers, she said, have crushed the pride of the Italian people, and Italian soldiers now cross to the opposite side of the street to avoid saluting German officers. While Italian officers, including colonels and even generals, ride around on bicycles, ordinary German soldiers have automobiles for both business and pleasure, according to Mrs. Dyer.

She added that two months ago the German soldiers took down lamp posts in the streets and sent the metal to Germany. At that time, she said, the Vatican issued orders forbidding churches to surrender metal for such use.

every church in the nation will be closed up like that," Dr. Norris declared with a snap of his fingers.

Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fort Worth and the Temple Baptist Church of Detroit, he said he hopes, through sermons and broadcasts on his return, to "arouse the American people to the Nazi dangers."

Others Aboard Clipper

Also aboard were four aircraft engineers: George F. Lewson, representative of the Pratt-Whitney engine division of the United Aircraft Corp East Hartford, Conn.; Byron Anderson of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, of Patterson, N. J., and Marvin K. Woods and Clement O'Connor of the Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, New York.

William H. Stevens, of the English subsidiary of the Monsanto Chemical Company, of St. Louis, Mo., returned to England after a ten-week visit on business for the British Ministry of Air Corps Production.

Pastor Off To England For Anti-Nazi Material

SEP 3 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 2—The Rev. Dr. J. Frank Norris, Baptist minister who alternates twice a month in preaching in Detroit and Fort Worth (Texas) pulpits, left for England today to gather information for fall sermons about the German Government.

One of eleven transatlantic passengers aboard Pan American Airways' Atlantic Clipper, Dr. Norris said that he carried letters of introduction to Prime Minister Winston Churchill from Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Wendell L. Willkie.

Hope To Arouse America

"If Hitler comes into power and exercises an influence in this country,

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—Louis Katz, 67, a former New York clothes cutter, returned today after twenty-seven years in order—he said—to get a good night's sleep.

Katz, who arrived on the Portuguese liner Mouzinho after twenty-seven years in his native Germany, whence he retired to spend his old age, said sleep was something he couldn't get in Berlin because the R. A. F. planes came over too often.

30.24 — 11563

30.24 — 11563

NAZIS HALT BJOERLING

Refuse Swedish Operatic Tenor Transit Through Germany

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—The American-Swedish news exchange today reported Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish operatic tenor, and his accompanist, Harry Ebert, have been refused transit through Germany.

Therefore, they have been forced to cancel a concert tour covering forty cities in the United States and Cuba to begin September 24 and to last until opening of the Metropolitan Opera, for which Bjoerling was engaged.

HENDERSON UNFIT FOR JOB, DIES SAYS

Texan Asserts Facts To Be Released Today Will Justify Dismissal

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Some Of Administrator's Appointees Oppose U. S. System, He Avers

[By the Associated Press]

Orange, Texas, Sept. 2—Representative Martin Dies (Dem., Texas) said today he would release from Washington tomorrow or within a few days facts which would prove Leon Henderson "is unfit to administer the price control efforts of the Government and will justify his dismissal."

"I shall give the record of some of his chief assistants and my statement will be supported by a number of photostatic copies of a number of documents in my possession," stated the chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities.

Oppose U. S. System, Claim

"Some of his appointees have gone on record in opposition to the American form of government and our system of free enterprise," Dies continued.

"Since all of these appointees, as well as Mr. Henderson, will be called upon to perform the most important function of the Government, affecting every business in America, I feel that it is imperative to give the people the facts about the type of men, their background and political views who will exercise their far-reaching power."

Dies added he would submit "all this documentary proof to the President."

Affects Morale, He Says

"I do not believe that this country can efficiently and economically prepare and carry out our foreign policy until men like Leon Henderson and some of his appointees whom I shall expose are discharged from the Federal Government.

"With such men holding key positions, it is impossible to build up that high degree of morale in the army and civilian population and to achieve that spirit of unity and cooperation which are absolutely essential to national defense."

SEP 3 1941

Scrap And Aluminum Dealers Asked To Confer

Washington, Sept. 2 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, today called dealers in scrap and secondary aluminum to meet here Wednesday and confer on a possible downward revision of the ceiling prices on the scrap.

Henderson said the advisability of lowering the maximum prices was being studied because of the forthcoming reduction of 2 cents a pound in the price of primary aluminum.

The Aluminum Company of America announced recently that primary aluminum ingots would be lowered from 17 to 15 cents a pound on September 30.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GIVES IDEAS ON TRAINING GIRLS

SEP 3 — 1941

Offers Explanation to Clear Up Misunderstanding on Earlier Suggestion

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today offered a further explanation and defense of her widely-discussed suggestion that it might be of value to conscript girls between the ages of 18 and 24 for a year of training and service.

Writing in the current Liberty magazine, Mrs. Roosevelt said "there seems to be a slight misunderstanding" and declared that she never suggested that all women be conscripted, nor that girls be placed under military discipline in camps as are boys.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed the girls of the country might be divided into these three groups:

"The first, or the extremely privileged group which have all the education and training that it desires and may or may not be going to use it either to earn a living or to volunteer in some active form of service.

"The second group, which may have both education and a fairly comfortable home, but which of necessity must prepare for future economic independence and must plan their training with the thought of earning a living in the future.

"The third group of girls, who, through economic difficulties or geographical location, are lacking in educational opportunities and are apt to grow up facing a dearth of jobs or dead-end jobs because they can not fit themselves for any skilled work.

"It is obvious that for this last group a year of training, paid for by the Government on the same basis as the draftees in the Army are paid, would be helpful."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that for the first group, as for the second, there was comparatively little advantage to be obtained from the angle of better training.

"It is however," she adds, "an opportunity to develop a sense of responsibility for democratic citizenship through the willing gift of a year in some useful capacity in the community, which I think is an experience of great value in a democracy.

"We have had it abundantly proved to us that many of us accept the benefits of democracy without feeling very much the weight of responsibility of what is owed to that form of government by every individual citizen.

"For the third group of girls this last consideration is equally important, and for all these groups it would provide a period of self-discipline which they might not obtain in any other way.

"All of these groups would greatly benefit by the opportunity to make wider contacts on a footing of equality and to discover that most of us are made of the same clay and are likeable or not, dependable or not, because of traits of character and not because of background, or privilege, or educational opportunity.

"This experience has been found valuable for boys for many years. Why should it not be equally valuable for girls?"

Methodist Youths Asked To Oppose U. S. In War

Church Organization Wants 2,000,000 To Hold Peace Demonstration On Armistice Day

Baldwin, Kan., Sept. 2 (AP)—The national conference of the Methodist Youth Fellowship adopted a program calling for the uniting of 2,000,000 Methodist youths in a movement to keep the nation out of war and to hold a peace demonstration next Armistice Day.

Repeal of the Selective Service Act, protection of civil liberties for draftees, complete exemption for absolute conscientious objectors, and a campaign against anti-Semitism were among other points approved in a report of the youth projects committee.

J. Kempton Jones, of Salisbury, N. C., was elected first president of the newly formed Youth Fellowship.

ALIEN SHIP SEIZURE POWER IS EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt, by executive order, today extended the time in which the Maritime Commission may take over foreign vessels in American waters.

In its original form on June 6 the President's executive order provided that the Maritime Commission could acquire foreign ships "now lying idle" in ports of the United States, including the Canal Zone and the Philippines. As amended, the order gives the commission the same authority over ships which might become idle in American waters between June 6 of this year and June 30, 1942.

SEP 3 1941

LAGUARDIA TO KEEP POST

Civilian Defense Director Says He Will Not Quit To Campaign

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia said today he would not resign his post as national director of civilian defense. His remark was prompted by recent reports that he would resign to further his campaign for reelection as Mayor.

"As I said when I took this office (civilian defense), the effort and extra labor comes out of me and not out of the city," the Mayor said. "And, so far, everything is normal and I shall continue to function."

SEP 3 1941

BRITISH WINE STORY

Tobey Asks President About Restaurant Bills.

Washington, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, made public today a letter to President Roosevelt asking for details, if any, of charges for whiskies, wines and entertainment under the lease-lend program.

The Senator said that a Washington newspaper had reported that the "British mission has charged over $30,000 worth of meals and rare wines in one Washington restaurant alone to the lease-lend bill (meaning to the American taxpayers) and that the commission has contracted other bills to be charged to the lease-lend bill and to the anticipated new lease-lend appropriation which you are to ask for."

President Roosevelt was asked about the restaurant bill story last week at his Tuesday press conference and he replied by saying that certainly never was charged to lease-lend. He remarked that this instance probably was a very good example of what he said was a campaign organized to spread rumors, distortions, half truths and falsehoods in an effort to sabotage the program of aid to opponents of Hitlerism.

Senator Tobey wrote: "The American people are willing to pay 'on the nose' for legitimate defense expenditures, but it is apparent that they revolt against unnecessary and lavish expenditures, whether such expenditures be for the United States or for the British or for any other country anywhere in the world."

Japan's Talk About War

SEP 3 1941

Desire to Make Terms With U. S. Seen Despite Officials' Fiery Speeches

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

We ought to hear a bit more from the Tokio government before attaching too much finality to the rather fiery declaration by a spokesman of the Japanese Army that Nippon will if necessary use force to fight her way out of what she terms encirclement by America, Britain, Russia and other nations.

This statement was broadcast by Col. Mabuchi, chief of the army press section of Imperial Headquarters, who asserted that Japan was determined to carry out her Asiatic program even if it meant "a long-term war against Britain and America." Now that is very blunt language and it would be a mistake to underestimate Japan's determination in this crisis.

Still, one suspects that the colonel was blowing his trumpet not so much with the idea that the walls of Jerico would fall as that he might strengthen Japan's hand in the projected negotiations in Washington.

Economic Plight Worst.

Had the colonel and his military superiors been better advised as to the present temper of the American Government toward the Japanese maneuvers in the Orient, probably the fighting speech would have been left undelivered. However, it perhaps will do no harm. Indeed, some observers thought President Roosevelt may have avoided reference to the Far Eastern situation in his Labor Day broadcast in order to give diplomacy a chance to achieve an agreement.

The weakness of the Mabuchi statement, to my mind, is that if the United States, Britain and Russia were trying to encircle Japan, she would have small chance of fighting her way out by force. The encirclement which Japan fears is quite as much economic as military.

You may destroy an enemy warship with a 16-inch gun. But a shell won't demolish the fact that if Japan gets herself involved in a war with the United States, Britain and Russia she will cut herself off from essential supplies and from trade upon which her very life depends.

Few would doubt the bravery of the Japanese in battle, or their ability to absorb punishment. The cold truth is, however, that no matter how great Nippon's determination might be, she couldn't fight her way out of encirclement, because forsooth there's no place to which she could fight her way. The countries whose co-operation she vitally needs right now are, first, America, and after that Britain.

In Serious Straits.

Of course, if Japan could establish military supremacy throughout the Far East she ultimately might repair her economic fortunes and make herself more or less self-sustaining through absorption of such rich territories as the Dutch East Indies and development of China. However, Japan's position now is critical and must be remedied immediately. She hasn't time to carry out such an extensive program because she hasn't the resources.

Delay in repairing her fortunes may spell disaster for the island empire. Already she is in serious straits because of the trade restrictions applied by Washington, and to a less extent by London. Relief from that must come by agreement and not by gunfire.

There is no doubt that Tokio recognizes this fully, and the indications are that the Japanese government wants to make terms with America in the forthcoming negotiations, despite the talk of war. So long as this attitude continues, there is hope of a peaceful adjustment.

Russian

Moscow, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Soviet Bureau of Information said in its mid-day communique today:

During the night of September 1-2 our troops waged battles along the entire front.

In the last three days bombers of the Black Sea fleet air force effected several raids on enemy ports and land troops. One enemy warship was disabled by a direct bomb hit. A naval flier also destroyed eighty-three tanks, more than fifty armored

cars and many tank cars.

In the Smolensk direction our troops routed an infantry regiment of the One Hundred and Sixty-first German Division. Eight to ten men remained in each company of the regiment. A company commander, First Lieut. Ludwig Roberg, who was taken prisoner, stated that his unit "arrived at the Eastern Front ten days ago from the French town of Toul. Only ten men of the company survived and these, too, were taken prisoner."

He also testified that, in view of the tremendous losses at the Eastern Front, the German command was compelled to withdraw German garrisons from towns in the occupied countries —France, Belgium, Holland and others.

"The whole garrison of Toul," said the lieutenant, "has been sent to the Russian front. At the beginning of the war the regular army contingents were replaced by reservists. Now reservists too are being dispatched to the Eastern Front and replaced by wounded soldiers who, as yet, have not completed treatment. Many of them still wear bandages."

Senior Lieutenant Sterzhnev's company was defending "K" railway station and a workers' settlement. All day long German artillery was shelling the station building, watertower and dwelling houses.

Nazi tanks followed by infantry appeared in the evening. Tank destroyers — Red Army Men Egorov, Nevzorov and Artiukhin—courageously met the enemy. Two enemy tanks were isabled and the rest turned back. At night the Nazis managed to surround our company, but the Red Army men took it coolly, showered the enemy with hand grenades and broke the encirclement. For two days the Red Army men were fighting their way back to their unit. In the enemy rear they blew up two bridges and three tank cars with fuel, destroyed two trucks with twenty-three Nazis soldiers and burned a Junkers-88 bomber which made a forced landing.

Guerrilla detachments operating in Bessarabian districts occupied by German-Rumanian troops give the enemy no respite, night or day. By daring raids, explosions and incendiarism guerrillas destroy ammunition, fuel and provisions. Especially successful is a guerrilla party commanded by "I." In August it destroyed fourteen enemy tanks and armored cars, thirty-two ammunition trucks, forty-four provision carts and over forty fuel tank cars.

In the course of these operations the guerjllas killed about 400 Rumanian officers and men. Especially successful was their raid on a Fascist truck column which was moving along a highway between the towns of "K" and "F." Approximately half way between these places guerillas dug several pit traps, carefully camouflaged them and laid an ambush near the road. The first three cars fell into traps and blocked the way for the rest. Then, from shrubs and ditches, the trucks were showered with hand grenades and fuel bottles. Guerilla machine-gunners opened a heavy fire at the Rumanian solddiers. Four trucks attempted to get off the road but capsized and stuck in a deep roadside ditch. In all, sixteen enemy trucks were disabled and eighty men were killed in this engagement.

In fighting on the southern front our troops captured a number of documents from the headquarters of the Thirty-ninth Rumanian Infantry Regiment. These documents prove that many Rumanian soldiers do not want to fight the Soviet Union. This is corroborated by order of the day No. 85 of a regiment command by Col. Konstantin, who writes:

"Some soldiers, instead of taking part in the fighting, are skirking it and hide and return to their units only when the fighting is over."

The colonel makes some unflattering remarks about his officers too: "I was pained to find out that in operations which took place there were many instances of neglect of duty on the part of all my subordinate officers." The colonel goes on to state that the officers displayed "insufficient valor in the face of the enemy."

"Some officers cry and beg for shelter; are afraid of the Soviet air force and artillery fire. Others hide and evade the fighting, displaying their valor only before women and children."

The colonel sets the Red army as an example to his officers: "The enemy may assert with full justification that his men are fighting remarkably well."

Water-transport workers in the front-line areas display daring and fearlessness in execution of their duties.

Captain Frolov's steamer, carrying a military cargo, tied up for the night near a bank. Four hours remained until daybreak. The crew and guard went to sleep, leaving sentries on board and on the bank. In less than half an hour sentries on the bank gave warning of the approach of the enemy.

The defense of the steamer was immediately organized. The assailant was met with machine-gun fire. The skirmish lasted until morning. At daybreak about a hundred German soldiers attempted to attack the steamer crew, but they were driven off. The attempt to capture our steamer cost the Germans twenty lives.

A barge commanded by Skipper Elkin was hit by an enemy shell. Water began filling the hold. Elkin was badly wounded, but he remained at his post. Under his direction the crew swiftly stopped up the holes and safely reached a river harbor.

Incendiary bombs fell on the deck of a tanker barge during bombardment of the harbor of "K." Seaman Gulin and Cherkassov heroically forestalled the conflagration. Gulin tossed three bombs overboard and extinguished a fourth with his greatcoat. Two bombs fell down hatchways. Cherkassov rushed downstairs .and .extinguished them with sand. Notwithstanding severe burns, Cherkassov did not abandon his watch.

Wharf sailors Golubev, Emoin, Vostryakov, Likheradov and Yaknenko brought down by rifle fire a Fascist bomber which dived on a steamer.

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MOSCOW, Wednesday, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued the following:

On Sept. 2 our troops continued to fight stubbornly against the enemy along the whole front.

After fierce fighting our troops evacuated the town of Tallinn [in Estonia].

According to precise data now available seventy-five German planes were destroyed during Aug. 30 and not 31 as previously reported.

Twenty-three German planes were brought down in combat Aug. 31. We lost twenty-two planes.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué:

Operations on the Eastern Front proceed according to plan. Attacks of the German air force were effectively directed against railroad tracks in the Kharkov area and southwest of Moscow.

Dive-bombers sank one Soviet gunboat and set three others afire on the Dnieper River.

In the fight against Britain the air force last night bombed the supply harbor of Newcastle Upon Tyne. Bomb hits brought four big fires and heavy explosions. Other combat planes successfully attacked airports in the Midlands.

A small number of British planes last night flew into Northwestern and Western Germany. Anti-aircraft artillery shot down one enemy plane.

British

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Objectives at Cologne again were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night.

Though the attack was not on a heavy scale, good results were observed. One of our aircraft is missing.

The Air Ministry issued the following tonight:

Beaufort aircraft of the coastal command this afternoon attacked an enemy convoy off the Norwegian coast. The largest vessel was hit with two torpedoes and probably destroyed. An escort vessel also was hit.

Fortress aircraft of the bomber command on reconnaissance this afternoon bombed the port of Bremen.

R. A. F. fighters carried out several further sweeps over the Channel and Northern France since this morning but no enemy fighters were encountered.

From all these operations one of our aircraft, a Beaufort, is missing.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

Enemy activity last night was on a small scale and mainly directed against one district in Northeast England, where some damage was done and there was a number of casualties, some of which were fatal.

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Elsewhere little damage was done and the number of casualties reported was not large. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during the night.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 2 (AP)—The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued the following:

Libya—Heavy bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out another raid on the harbor and shipping at Tripoli during the night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1. A merchant vessel was hit and believed sunk, while another ship was left ablaze from stem to stern. Our aircraft also machine-gunned the road and railway west of Tripoli and the airdrome buildings at Mellaha. A number of fires broke out near the railway station.

Other bombers of the R. A. F. and South African Air Force attacked shipping in Bengazi harbor, which was again raided by heavy bombers later in the night. Part of the attacking formation flew through the harbor defenses at low levels and bombs were observed to fall close to shipping.

The landing ground at Ras el-Tin, the harbor at Bardia and store dumps at Gambut were bombed by aircraft of the fleet air arm taking part in these operations.

Italy and Sicily—Aircraft of the fleet air arm bombed and machine-gunned aircraft on the ground at Gherbini and Comiso during the night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1. Fires visible many miles from the target were started among aircraft at Comiso.

Yesterday fighter and bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. attacked Pozzallo [in Sicily] and Crotone [in Italy]. At Pozzallo our fighters machine-gunned a train whose engine was last seen emitting volumes of flames and steam.

At Crotone shipping, munition factories and a railway were bombed. Direct hits on three buildings caused violent explosions, a sheet of yellow flame and clouds of blue-black smoke. A merchantman was hit by three bombs and developed a fire toward the stern. Quays and a seaplane flying in the vicinity also were attacked.

From these operations two of our aircraft are missing.

The British Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Libya—At Tobruk during the night our patrols were active. In addition to inflicting casualties on the enemy in several sectors they captured and occupied an enemy post.

During the morning there were heavy dive-bombing and high level attacks. Despite the weight of the attack, in which about 100 aircraft were employed, damage and casualties were negligible.

. In the frontier area there was considerable enemy shelling.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

In North Africa artillery fire and clashes between advanced units were reported on various sectors of the Tobruk front. The enemy was repulsed everywhere.

The British air force bombed Tripoli and Bengazi, causing one death and several injuries among the population. Damage was unimportant. Four enemy bombers were shot down over Bengazi in this action.

Following further verifications it was ascertained by the anti-aircraft defense that the enemy lost four planes in recent days from anti-aircraft fire at Bengazi in addition to those already reported in a previous bulletin.

Large formations of Italian and German air detachments made a mass attack on objectives of the fortified town of Tobruk, subjecting them to a fierce bombardment. They hit numerous deposits of gasoline, munitions and concentrations of vehicles with visibly effective results. Notwithstanding an intense reaction, all our planes returned to their bases.

Enemy planes made a raid on Crotone [in Italy] dropping bombs and machine-gunning. Twelve were killed and twenty-four injured among the civilian population, with slight damage. Near Pozzallo, near Ragusa [in Sicily] enemy planes machine-gunned a train. Several passengers were injured.

In East Africa artillery actions were reported in the Uolchefit and Culquabert sectors. Our shelling scored hits on enemy troops, inflicting losses.

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30.24—11565

Shipping Lanes Enter Third Year As Routes Of Death And Tragedy

29 Nations Involved In Sea Warfare In Which 7,000,000 Tons Of Merchant And Naval Vessels Were Sent To Bottom

15,688 Are Known To Be Dead

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By CHARLES FRANCIS

New York, Sept. 2 (AP)—The world's great shipping lanes tomorrow enter their third year as routes of death and destruction that have involved 29 nations and sent more than 7,000,000 tons of merchant and naval vessels to the bottom with a large toll of human life.

Censorship, claims and counterclaims preclude any exact summing up of the huge price exacted by sea warfare, but records compiled by the Associated Press reveal that 1,880 ships aggregating 7,041,898 gross tons, have been sunk, while 15,688 persons have lost their lives and 9,253 are missing, probably thousands of them dead.

The records show that British Merchant Marine, leading tonnage loser, has shrunk by 2,908,767 gross tons. (This figure, representing about nine per cent of her prewar tonnage, is lower than the British admitted in July for 21 months of war, but it includes only verified sinkings, and the Admiralty has not disclosed the names of many destroyed vessels).

And in these disastrous statistics—they average 2½ naval and merchant ships and more than 21 lives lost daily for two years' conflict—the aeroplane has had an ever-present influence although its supremacy over the warship is still debated among students of warfare.

From a minor adjunct of naval combat the plane has risen in a quarter-centry to such importance that it can send a mighty 35,000-ton battleship limping from a major sea engagement as torpedo planes did last spring to the Italian Vittorio Veneto in the Mediterranean battle of Cape Matapan. Or it can spread a rain of ruin on land forces evacuating by sea, as screaming Stuka dive-bombers did at Dunkerque in June, 1940, and again last May at Greece and Crete.

Perhaps the plane's most spectacular success was achieved in the four-day battle and chase last May that began with the blowing up of Britain's greatest warship, the Hood, by a fortuitous shot at 14 miles from the Nazi 35,000-ton Bismarck and ended with the sinking of the Bismarck under a hail of shells and torpedoes from a posse estimated at as high as 100 revengeful British ships.

A torpedo plane from the new aircraft carrier Victorious was credited with a damaging blow to the Bismarck's steering gear that slowed her down. Perhaps she might have made good her escape if an American-made Catalina plane, sweeping out of the clouds, had not spotted her and passed the word along to the pursuing fleets.

Despite this, no battleships have been sunk by planes during the war, although German bombers sent the aircraft carrier Illustrious to port, a badly-crippled ship. In addition, while the British Navy paid the price of two cruisers and four destroyers at the hands of German bombers during the bloody Crete days, it smashed three big Nazi attempts to land sea-borne forces on the island.

The plane and its cohorts of destruction, the submarine, the raider and the warship have sunk 999 vessels of all nations, and mines have claimed 247. Other causes sank 634, Associated Press records show.

The two years have seen Britain lose 120 naval vessels and Germany more than 30, including two of her most potent units, the Graf Spee Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been out of combat in French ports under frequent British bombing since March.

Italy has lost 35 naval ships in her 15 months at war, and the only verified Soviet sinkings are a merchant ship and a destroyer.

The Germans, however, claimed that in the capture of Tallinn last week they sank 10 Soviet warships, 22 transports and damaged the Soviet cruiser Kirov and five other warships. The Nazis also claimed that the capture of Nikolaev put a 35,000-ton battleship, a 10,000-ton cruiser, four destroyers and two submarines, all under construction, in their hands.

A Washington estimate last December places British naval power built and building, at 415 units; German, 370; Italian, 292 and Soviet, 276. The estimate conceded that actual Nazi and Soviet totals were unknown.

Advices reaching New York recently reported that a shortage of materials had caused cessation of building of two 35,000-ton Italian capital ships, the Roma and the Impero.

Germany's merchant losses total 112 vessels of 562,458 tons, including five ships seized by Western Hemisphere governments. The seizures also cost the Danes 43 merchant vessels, the Italians 42 and Rumania one.

Initiating the confiscations was the United States. She is repairing the many sabotaged Axis vessels acquired and with the Danish ships is putting them into services vital to her defense efforts and the British aid program.

Uncle Sam has made other helpful gestures toward Britain's fight. A year ago he provided her with 50 destroyers, one of which has been sunk, in return for strategic bases; he has initiated a 62-ship construction schedule for Britain (the first of these new vessels slid down the ways recently in California), and his shipyards have been opened to damaged British battlecraft.

Despite passage of some American vessels into war-infested seas, this country has lost only two vessels, while Sweden, a neutral with safe passage "guaranteed" through both German and British blockades, has lost more than 100 ships of 275,065 gross tons.

The American ships lost were the City of Rayville, sunk by a mine off Australia last November with one death, and the Robin Moor, torpedoed in May between Brazil and Africa. All occupants of the Robin Moor were picked up after spending several days in lifeboats.

In addition, seven of a group of eight ships formerly operated by the United States lines and sold to Belgian interests have been sunk.

Mystery for a time hid the whereabouts of the Egyptian liner Zam Zam bound from New York to Egypt with 322 passengers, including 140 Americans. At the height of excitement, it was learned that the 32-year-old vessel, named for a sacred Mohammedan well, was sunk by a raider on Apr. 17 between Recife, Brazil, and Cape Town, and her survivors landed in German - occupied France. Two of the Americans, wounded during the shelling of the vessel, are believed to be still aboard the raider that sank the Zam Zam. The others, including missionaries and volunteer ambulance drivers, were released.

America's expanding merchant marine was called on to make sacrifices for the defense effort, and more than 90 merchant vessels in service or not yet out of shipyards were requisitioned by the government.

Heading the list of requisitions was the pride of the merchant marine, the 26,000-ton United States liner America, which was converted into the Navy Auxiliary West Point. Other large ships taken for transport duty were the Washington, the Manhattan and the Oriente.

Above all, the war has set afoot the most ambitious shipbuilding program in the country's history. With a two-ocean Navy expansion including six 35,000-ton battleships and four 45,000-towners, plus about 300 lesser craft and submarines, and with an increase of about 700 merchant ships under long-range plans, the United States should become the leading maritime nation.

ADD MEXICO CITY—

"EACH CASE IS BEING STUDIED ON ITS MERITS," HE SAID. "MANY OF THE CONSULS WERE MEXICAN CITIZENS. THOSE OF GERMAN OR OTHER NATIONALITY MAY BE SUBJECT TO EXPULSION."

HE ADDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PRESENT HAD NO PLANS TO CLOSE EITHER THE ITALIAN OR JAPANESE CONSULATES.

THE POWERFUL CONFEDERATION OF MEXICAN WORKERS AND THE LOCAL COMMUNIST PARTY HAVE BEEN AGITATING FOR A RENEWAL OF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, BUT PADILLA MADE IT CLEAR MEXICO NOW CONTEMPLATES NO SUCH MOVE.

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OTTAWA--FIRST ADD PRIORITIES XXX B[redacted]ND.

UNDER THE ORDER ALL CANADIAN PRIME CONTRACTS REQUIRING UNITED STATES MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT MUST BE RATED, "SO THAT THE EXTENSION OF PRIORITY RATING CAN BE ASSIGNED TO COVER THE MATERIALS ORDERED FROM UNITED STATES SUPPLIERS."

"UNITED STATES FACTORIES ARE BEING LOADED UP WITH ORDERS FOR MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT WHICH ARE COVERED BY PREFERENCE RATINGS," BERKINSHAW SAID.

"THE POINT NOW HAS BEEN REACHED WHERE MANY OF THESE FIRMS WILL NOT EVEN PUT ORDERS INTO THEIR PRODUCTION SCHEDULES WITHOUT RECEIVING A PREFERENCE RATING."

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BERKINSHAW SAID APPLICATIONS FOR PRIORITY RATINGS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PRIORITIES BRANCH FOR ALL "UNCOMPLETED, UNRATED CONTRACTS AND ALL NEW CONTRACTS AS THEY ARE PLACED."

HE SAID THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WOULD BE REQUIRED FROM EACH APPLICANT: LEGAL NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRIME CONTRACTOR, CONTRACT NUMBER, DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS ORDERED, THE STORE FOR WHICH THEY ARE INTENDED, UNIT QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS REQUIRED, TOTAL VALUE OF CONTRACT, DELIVERY SCHEDULE AND QUANTITY DELIVERED TO DATE OF APPLICATION.

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ADD BERLIN-German(Cont'd) xxx Per Cent

THERE WAS NO INDICATION HERE OF THE QUALITY OR QUANTITY OF THIS YEAR'S RUSSIAN GRAIN AND OTHER PRODUCTS, NOR OF HOW EFFECTIVELY THE SOVIET SCORCHED-EARTH POLICY WAS PURSUED.

MESKE, HOWEVER, WROTE THAT THE RED ARMY LEFT THE BATTLE ZONE IN "A MORE RAVAGED STATE THAN WE ARE ACCUSTOMED TO IN OTHER THEATERS OF WAR."

GERMAN ECONOMISTS, TECHNICIANS AND SPECIALISTS ARE STUDYING CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED RUSSIA, THE REPORTER SAID, AND HE DECLARED THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT GERMAN ORGANIZATION SOON WOULD PUT THE WAR-TORN REGIONS INTO PRODUCTION AGAIN.

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D27 ADD-BERLIN-ECONOMIC xxx GIL

WHEN THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE FORMER GERMANO-SWISS TREATY WAS APPROACHING IN JUNE, SWISS FOREIGN TRADE, EXCLUDING CHEESE EXPORTS, HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY CANCELLED EXCEPT WITH THE AXIS COUNTRIES AND THEIR SATELLITES.

THE SWISS STILL WERE ALLOWED TO SEND PARCEL POST PACKAGES WEIGHING UP TO TWO KILOGRAMS--ABOUT FOUR AND A HALF POUNDS--WITHOUT EXPORT PERMITS. SUCH IMPORTANT SWISS EXPORTS AS WATCHES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, SYNTHETIC WATCH JEWELS AND HAIRSPRINGS COULD BE DELIVERED BY MAIL.

IN JUNE, HOWEVER, THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AT THE REQUEST OF THE AXIS STOPPED GRANTING EXPORT LICENSES FOR PARCEL POST PACKAGES. MEANWHILE, WITHOUT EXPLANATION, GERMANY AND ITALY CUT OFF VIRTUALLY ALL TRANSIT PERMITS, BRINGING SWISS FOREIGN TRADE ALMOST TO NOGHING. STRANGELY, THE LAST PERMITS GRANTED WERE FOR EXPORTS TO RUSSIA, WITH WHICH SWITZERLAND HAD RECENTLY CONCLUDED ITS FIRST TRADE PACT SINCE THE SOVIET REGIME WAS ESTABLISHED.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THIS TRADE STOPPAGE CAN BE JUDGED BY COMPARING SWITZERLAND'S PREWAR EXPORTS IN 1938 TO THE AXIS COUNTRIES AND TO OTHERS. GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY TOOK 297,300,000 FRANCS WORTH AGAINST 361,800,000 FOR FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES ALONE.

RESTRICTION OF EXPORTS HAD TWO SECONDARY EFFECTS: (A) IT DIVERTED GOODS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES TO THE AXIS. (B) IT PREVENTED SWITZERLAND FROM ACQUIRING FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO PURCHASE HER IMPORT NEEDS ABROAD.

WHEREAS GERMANY AND ITALY TOOK 35 PERCENT OF SWISS EXPORTS IN 1938, THE FIRST FULL YEAR OF PEACE, THEY WERE REPORTED RECENTLY TO BE TAKING 50 TO 60, WITH AN ADDITIONAL 10 TO 20 GOING TO BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND NORWAY, WHICH OPERATE IN THE BERLIN-ROME CLEARING SYSTEM.

EXPORTS EVEN TO THE CLEARING COUNTRIES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ITALY AND GERMANY, HAVE BEEN REDUCED BECAUSE THOSE COUNTRIES NO LONGER HAVE THE GOODS TO GIVE SWITZERLAND IN PAYMENT.

UNDER THE NEW TREATY WITH GERMANY, SAID A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE, "SWITZERLAND WAS ABLE TO OBTAIN GREAT FACILITIES FOR THE EXPORT OF HER PRODUCTS TO THIRD COUNTRIES." FINE WATCH MOVEMENTS, ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND OTHER PRODUCTS--MOSTLY LUXURY ITEMS, USELESS IN WARFARE--WERE

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EXEMPTED FROM TRANSIT CONTROL.

SWITZERLAND CONTINUES TO RECEIVE TEXTILE FIBRES, RUBBER, TIMBER, FODDER, COFFEE, SILK, CHEMICALS, BANANAS, METALS, ET CETERA, THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE. QUANTITITES ARE LIMITED WITH A VIEW TO PREVENTING THEIR LEAKING INTO GERMANY AND ITALY EITHER IN RAW OR FINISHED FORM.

WHERE DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION BEGINS AND ENDS IS A HAIRLINE QUESTION. SWITZERLAND WILL SEND 12,000 HEAD OF CATTLE TO GERMANY THIS YEAR. THE POINT IS: COULD SHE SEND ANY CATTLE AT ALL IF SHE DID NOT RECEIVE FODDER FROM OVERSEAS?

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BRITISH OFFICIALS SAY THEY HAVE RELEASED TO THE SWISS MORE GOODS THAN THEY CAN TRANSPORT UNDER PRESENT SHIPPING CONDITIONS, ALTHOUGH THE GENERAL RULE IS THAT NO SWISS FIRM IS ALLOWED TO HAVE MORE THAN TWO MONTHS' SUPPLY OF VITAL RAW MATERIALS.

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THAT MARGIN IS SO NARROW THAT BEFORE THE WINTER IS FINISHED SOME SMALL FIRMS WHICH WERE UNABLE TO ACCUMULATE LARGE PREWAR STOCKS MAY BE THREATENED WITH CLOSING UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKES THE SHARPLY CONTROVERSIAL MEASURE OF REQUISITIONING ALL PRIVATE RESERVES AND RE-DISTRIBUTING THEM SO AS TO KEEP THE SMALL FACTORIES RUNNING AS AN EMPLOYMENT MEASURE.

THREE OF SWITZERLAND'S PRINCIPAL RAW MATERIAL NEEDS ARE SUPPLIED BY GERMANY: COAL FOR HOME AND FACTORY FURNACES, IRON FOR THE NUMEROUS METAL INDUSTRIES AND OIL FOR MACHINES, AUTOMOBILES AND TRAINS.

IN THE GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUES ON THE GERMAN AGREEMENT, THERE WAS A NOTICEABLE RETICENCE ABOUT WHAT SWITZERLAND WOULD FURNISH GERMANY IN EXCHANGE FOR COAL, IRON AND OIL. CATTLE, FRUIT AND MILK PRODUCTS WERE MENTIONED BUT NO MANUFACTURES, WHICH ARE THE SWISS SPECIALTY.

IT IS SUSPECTED IN ALLIED QUARTERS THAT THE SWISS ARE SUPPLYING THE GERMAN ARMY WITH SUCH MUNITIONS AS CANNON PARTS, TRACER BULLETS, TIME FUSES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, IN ADDITION TO SEMI-MILITARY SUPPLIES. THE RENOWNED MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS ARE REPUTEDLY ARMED WITH A CANNON OF SWISS DESIGN.

CERTAINLY NO SUCH MUNITIONS ARE ALLOWED TO PASS THROUGH THE AXIS COUNTER-BLOCKADE TO ENGLAND, AND ALLIED ECONOMISTS NOTED, THAT THE NEW TRADE TREATY GAVE GERMANY THE RIGHT TO PURCHASE MERCHANDISE IN SWITZERLAND "ACCORDING TO ITS OWN CHOICE AND WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS," AS THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

GERMANY AND ITALY AND THE COUNTRIES IN ITS CLEARING SYSTEM DO NOT PAY SWITZERLAND IN CASH. THEY PAY IN GOODS.

WHEN A SWISS EXPORTER SELLS AN ORDER TO A GERMAN FIRM, HE TURNS OVER HIS BILL TO THE CLEARING BUREAU IN ZURICH AND IT IS CREDITED TO HIM THERE. GERMAN EXPORTERS DO THE SAME IN BERLIN.

THESE CREDITS ARE THEN CHECKED OFF AGAINST EACH OTHER, THE SWISS FIRM RECEIVING PAYMENT IN FRANCS AND THE GERMANS IN MARKS, EACH FROM HIS OWN CLEARING BUREAU. NO MONEY CHANGES HANDS--ONLY GOODS.

WHEN GERMAN PAYMENTS LAG, AS THEY ADMITTEDLY HAVE BEEN LAGGING, SWISS FIRMS CANNOT BE PAID AND CONSEQUENTLY ARE THREATENED WITH WORK STOPPAGES FOR LACK OF OPERATING CAPITAL AND GERMANY IS THREATENED WITH STOPPAGE OF DELIVERIES FROM SWITZERLAND.

THEREFORE, TO AVOID UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWISS INDUSTRY, IT WAS SAID, THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL AGREED TO ADVANCE 400,000,000 FRANCS (ABOUT $93,000,000) FOR THE REMAINDER OF THIS YEAR AND PROBABLY AS MUCH OR MORE IN 1942 TO FINANCE FIRMS PRODUCING FOR GERMANY.

SWISS EXPORTERS WHO SELL TO GERMANY CAN GET THEIR MONEY FROM THE SWISS NATIONAL BANK WITHING THREE MONTHS, UNDER THIS PLAN.

AT THE END OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1941, GERMANY ALREADY WAS REPORTED TO BE 120,000,000 FRANCS BEHIND SWITZERLAND IN ITS PAYMENTS INTO THE CLEARING.

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THERE IS NO INTENTION ON THE PART OF THE SWISS GOVERNMENT THAT THE 400,000,000 FRANCS SHALL BE WNYTHING BUT WHAT IT CALLS "TEMPORARY ADVANCES" OR THAT THE FULL AMOUNT SHALL BE PAID OUT UNLESS POSTIVELY NEEDED.

IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT THIS 400,000,000 FRANCS ALONE AMOUNTS TO ONE-THIRD MORE THAN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA'S TOTAL PURCHASES IN SWITZERLAND IN 1938. ECONOMIC QUARTERS INTERPRET IT AS BEING, IN EFFECT, AN EXTENSION OF CREDIT TO GERMANY, WHICH IS ALREADY REPORTED TO OWE POSSIBLY 500,000,000 REICHSMARKS TO ITS NEIGHBORS, MAYBE MORE.

TA-EZ-TA1156AED

La Paz, Bolivia, Sept. 2-(AP)-A fist fight broke out in the Chamberoof Deputies today during a debate on the recent unsuccessful plot for a Nazi putsch and the clash probably will lead to a duel.

Gabriel Levy, Republican Socialist member, exchanged blows with Rafael Otazo, Nationalist Party legislator.

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BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 2-(AP)-THE FINANCE MINISTRY SENT TO CONGRESS TODAY A BILL WHICH WOULD AUTHORIZE THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH SPECIAL PUNITIVE IMPORT DUTIES TO PROTECT LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

AN "UNFAIR COMPETITION COMMITTEE" WOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO IMPOSE DUTIES WHENEVER FOREIGN GOODS WERE SOLD IN THE ARGENTINE MARKET AT PRICES BELOW THOSE IN THE PRODUCING COUNTRIES PROVIDING LOCAL INDUSTRY SUPPLIED AT LEAST 10 PER CENT OF ARGENTINA'S NEEDS.

DN741AED

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 2-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS SENT AN AUTOGRAPHED BOOKLET PORTRAYING ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO.

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WRITTEN IN SPANISH AND FILLED WITH COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS, IT WAS RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TODAY FOR PRESENTATION TO MEXICO'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

M136AED

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, SEPT.2-(AP)-A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS WHICH IS STUDYING NORTH AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC MACHINERY IN SOUTH AMERICA PAID A COURTESY CALL AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY.

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QQ153PED

EDMONTON, ALTA., SEPT 2-(AP)-THE AMATEUR PROPHET OF EDMONTON, 60-YEAR-OLD HARRY SNIDER, WENT RIGHT ON PREDICTING TODAY ALTHOUGH THE WAR DID NOT END LAST WEEKEND TO FULFILL HIS LAST PREVIOUS FORECAST.

HE EXPLAINED AWAY THE LAST ONE BY DECLARING HITLER'S POWER "FELL AWAY FROM HIM LIKE A CLOAK" AT THE DOT OF SUNDAY MIDNIGHT.

SNIDER'S NEW ONE IS THAT HITLER AND THREE UNIDENTIFIED DICTATORS WILL DIE BY VIOLENCE WITHIN THE WEEK.

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, SEPT.1-(AP)-MARINE INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS PREPARED TODAY TO FURNISH WAR RISK COVERAGE AT REGULAR RATES TO GERMAN, ITALIAN AND DANISH SHIPS SEIZED BY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND PUT IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE SERVICE.

AN UNDERWRITER ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS AGREED TO WAIVE ITS BELLIGERENT RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPERATION OF GERMAN, ITALIAN AND DANISH SHIPS IMMOBILIZED IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE PORTS, UNDERWRITERS AGREED TODAY THAT WHERE SUCH VESSELS ARE OPERATING UNDER LATIN AMERICAN FLAGS AND REGISTRY ON VOYAGES CONFINED TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, THEY WILL CHARGE THE SAME WAR RISK RATE AS IS CHARGED ON OTHER LATIN AMERICAN FLAG VESSELS.

"ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE VOYAGES, SHIPMENTS ON LATIN AMERICAN FLAG VESSELS ARE CHARGED THE SAME WAR RISK RATE AS ON SHIPMENTS BY U.S. FLAG VESSELS."

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT.2)

ABOARD THE NORTH CAROLINA

NEWEST U.S. BATTLESHIP
A FLOATING CITY, FIRES
SALVO OF 19 GUNS

SEP 3 1941

TARS LIVE BETTER
THAN LANDLUBBERS (1,100)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE NEWEST UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP, THE NORTH CAROLINA, HAS RETURNED FROM A GUNNERY TEST AT SEA. JOHN A.MOROSO 3RD, SHIP NEWS REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WENT ALONG ON THE VOYAGE, AND WROTE THIS ACCOUNT OF CREW LIFE AT SEA FOR THE (NAME OF YOUR PAPER) SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE.)

BY JOHN A.MOROSO, 3RD

...(ADVANCE) ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP NORTH CAROLINA, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--THE EDITOR ASKED ME TO WRITE A STORY ON LIFE ABOARD THIS BATTLESHIP, THE $70,000,000 PRIDE OF THE U.S.FLEET.

AFTER FIVE DAYS OF CRUISING THE BOUNDING MAIN, FIRING THE GUNS AND TALKING TO THE MEN I CAN TRUTHFULLY SAY THAT THINGS ARE PRETTY SWELL--ALL THE WAY FROM THE SKIPPER IN HIS CABIN-SUITE DOWN TO THE ENLISTED MEN IN THEIR ULTRA-MODERN STAINLESS-STEEL BUNKROOMS.

THE TARS OF THE 35,000-TON NORTH CAROLINA ACTUALLY LIVE BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE LANDLUBBER COOPED UP IN TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE NATION IF YOU BASE THE COMPARISON ON COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, MODERN EQUIPMENT AND HEALTH.

THEY LIVE IN A FLOATING FORTRESS EQUIPPED WITH THE MOST MODERN SURROUNDINGS. THEIR IMMACULATE HOSPITAL IS RANKED ABOVE MANY SHORESIDE HOSPITALS BECAUSE IT CONTAINS THE BEST MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE AND A DENTAL OFFICE THAT SET US ALL GAPING WITH ITS ALUMINUM AND STEEL FURNISHINGS.

THE GALLEYS, DOMINATED BY FAST-WORKING ELECTRIC STOVES AND OVENS AND GAUGED FOR MASS PRODUCTION, ARE A CHEF'S DELIGHT.

I AM WRITING THIS YARN IN THE LUXURIOUS WARDROOM, DINING PLACE OF THE OFFICERS AND THE PLACE THEY USE AT NIGHT FOR CHIN-FESTS AND GAMES. OFFICERS IN BLUE, WHITE AND KHAKI TALK OVER BATTLE

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PROBLEMS ABOVE THE DIN OF WORK AND CHATTER.

OUTSIDE LAZY WHALES AND BLACKFISH SPOUT WATER FROM A SEA SO BLUE THAT IT LOOKS UNREAL, WHILE ON DECKS THE CREWMEN ARE BUSY WASHING DOWN AND REPAIRING MINOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE FIRING OF A TREMENDOUS SALVO OF 19 GUNS.

GONE IS THE STRAIN OF WAITING FOR THE RIFLES TO FIRE, AND THE ANXIETY OVER HOW THE SHIP WOULD STAND UP UNDER THE TEST.

THESE SALTS ARE PROUD OF THEIR SHIP--THEY KNOW THE LADY IS A LADY--THAT SHE CAN TAKE IT AND POUR IT BACK, SALVO FOR SALVO.

CAPT.OLAF M.HUSTVEDT, 55-YEAR-OLD NATIVE OF DECORAH, IOWA, AND A VETERAN OF 36 YEARS WITH THE NAVY, WAS PROUD AND THRILLED WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS SHIP. IT WAS HIS DUTY TO PRESS THE TINY TRIGGER THAT SET OFF THE GUNS.

HE AGREED WITH BROTHER OFFICERS WHEN THEY SAID THAT GUNNERY HAS BECOME MORE OF A SCIENCE AND LESS OF AN ART WITH THE ADVANCE OF CENTURIES.

AS TO LIFE ABOARD SHIP, LET'S LOOK FIRST AT THE FOOD AND ITS GALLEYS.

LIEUT.COMMANDER A.B.CLARK, FROM CINCINNATI, O., THE SUPPLY OFFICER, CALLED IN HIS ACE, CHIEF COMMISSARY STEWARD ELZA R.FLOWERS, OF SHELBYVILLE, ILL., TO SHOW US THE EATERY.

THE JAUNTY FLOWERS, - 20-YEAR VETERAN, BEAMED AS HE TOOK US THROUGH SPOTLESS ROOMS. AT THE BAKERY WE FOUND THAT NINE MEN WORK AT BREAKNECK SPEED TO BAKE 680 LOAVES OF BREAD A DAY, MORE THAN 1,000 ROLLS AND 322 PIES. EACH MAN WORKS MORE THAN 12 HOURS A DAY, AND SEEMS TO LIKE IT.

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THE DAY THAT CHICKEN WAS SERVED TO THE BLUEJACKETS, WE SAW 380 FOWLS GO INTO THE STAINLESS STEEL POTS. IT TOOK THESE OTHER QUANTITIES TO POLISH OFF A MEAL:

SEVENTY POUNDS OF FLOUR FOR GIBLET GRAVY, 1,200 POUNDS OF SWEET POTATOES, 85 ORANGES, 320 POUNDS OF CANNED ASPARAGUS, 25 GALLONS OF PICKLES, 20 GALLONS OF RIPE OLIVES, 400 POUNDS OF LETTUCE, 800 POUNDS OF TOMATOES AND SIX GALLONS OF MOLASSES FOR THE POTATOES.

WHEN IT'S HOG DOG DAY, THE TARS GOBBLE 550 POUNDS, ABOUT 4,800 DOGGIES, AND WITH THIS, 320 GALLONS OF COFFEE.

APPROXIMATELY 1,780 POUNDS OF BEEF GO INTO A SINGLE MEAL.

CAFETERIA STYLE EATING SAVES THE NAVY TIME AND CUTS DOWN THE COST OF FEEDING THE MEN. THIS SAVING IS PUT INTO MORE FOOD, AND A MAN CAN COME BACK FOR SECONDS AND THIRDS.

IN A RECENT TEST, THE ENORMOUS CREW ATE A COMPLETE MEAL IN 33 MINUTES.

DISH WASHING HAS DEPARTED WITH THE BIRTY OF THIS "NEW NAVY." THE MEN EAT FROM TRAYS DIVIDED INTO COMPARTMENTS. THESE TRAYS ARE PUT THROUGH WASHING MACHINES, AS IS THE ONLY CROCKERY USED--CUPS AND SOUP BOWLS.

THE AVERAGE COST OF FEEDING A MAN IS RATED AT .4139 CENTS A DAY, BUT THIS OFTEN RUNS TO 49 CENTS.

MOTHERS NEED HAVE NO FEAR FOR THEIR SONS' HEALTH ON THE NORTH CAROLINA, FOR THREE DOCTORS AND TWO DENTISTS OPERATE A COMPACTLY-BUILT 18-ROOM HOSPITAL UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. J.K.GORDON, OF SPARTA, ILL.

THIS SICK BAY INCLUDES A MODERNISTIC FOUR-ROOM OPERATING SUITE, A LABORATORY, AN ISOLATION WARD, X-RAY ROOMS AND DISPENSARY.

COMMON AILMENTS AMONG SAILORS ARE COLDS AND MINOR HURTS FROM FALLS AND CUTS. PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA SOMETIMES CREEP UP. STATING THAT COMBATTING OF VENEREAL DISEASES HAS IMPROVED 70 PERCENT OVER WORLD WAR DAYS, DR.GORDON SAID THAT THE PERCENTAGE OF CASES ABOARD WAS AMAZINGLY LOW.

NO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ARE ALLOWED ON BOARD.

THE SHIP'S SLOP CHEST IS AS COMPLETE AS ANY UNIFORM STORE ON LAND. THE NAVY GIVES SAILORS $112.85 WORTH OF CLOTHING WHEN THEY ENLIST. THEY PAY FOR IT AFTERWARDS.

THE RISING COST OF LIVING HAS STRUCK THE NAVY, HOWEVER. ON JULY 1, PRICES WENT UP ON 26 ITEMS OF CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES. UNDERSHIRTS ROSE FIVE CENTS TO 25 CENTS APIECE. THE GOODS ARE SOLD AT COST.

THE RECRUITS START WITH A BASE PAY OF $21 A MONTH AND RISE TO HIGHER RATE AND SALARY ACCORDING TO THEIR ABILITY, AMBITION AND SENIORITY.

LIFE ABOARD SHIP IS A CEASELESS ROUND OF ACTIVITY.

THERE ARE COUNTLESS THINGS TO BE DONE. MEN WASH DOWN THE DECKS, REPAIR GEAR, PAINT, SCRAPE AND SQUEEGEE (CORRECT) AND PRACTISE BATTLE MANEUVERS. DOWN BELOW, THE BLACK GANG KEEPS THE SHIP RUNNING AND THE ENGINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED. SEP 3 1941

IN PEACE TIME, THE CREW WOULD ENJOY MOVIES ON THE AFTER MAIN DECK EACH NIGHT, BUT THE WAR HAS STOPPED THAT AT SEA. THE SHIP SAILS BLACKED OUT AT NIGHT--AND WOE BETIDE A MAN WHO LIGHTS A CIGARET OR OPENS THE DOOR OF A LIGHTED ROOM.

OFFICERS POINT PROUDLY TO THE FACT THAT MEN SEEK OUT THE NAVY MOSTLY BECAUSE OF A LOVE OF ADVENTURE.

THE 35,000 TONS SHIP WITH ITS MORE THAN 1,000 ROOMS IS COMPARABLE TO A FLOATING CITY, FOR IT HAS EVERYTHING TO MAKE IT LIVABLE.

CONFRONTED WITH THAT ARGUMENT ABOUT PLANES BEING BETTER THAN BATTLESHIPS, OFFICERS CITE AN OLD THEORY:

"TO SINK A SHIP, YOU MUST HIT HER SOMEWHERE BETWEEN WIND AND WATER."

IT SEEMS THAT PLANES CANNOT DO THAT EXCEPT WITH AERIAL TORPEDOES, AND THE RISK IS MIGHTY GREAT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY, SEPT.2...SENT AUG.30)

MV428PED

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 2-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES RED CROSS HAS DISTRIBUTED $1,000,000 WORTH OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO THE NEEDY OF EGYPT, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, PALESTINE AND TURKEY.

RALPH BAIN, OF ST. LOUIS, MIDDLE EAST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RED CROSS, SAID TODAY THE DISTRIBUTIONS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS.

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TOM MULLOY, OF GRAND FORKS, N. DAK., HAS ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO SERVE AS DIRECTOR OF ACCOUNTING FOR THE RED CROSS WORK IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

APL ACCRS 01015 JRL 595A

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVE SAMUEL DICKSTEIN (D-NY), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE HAD TELEGRAPHED REP. MARTIN DIES (D-TEX), HEAD OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, URGING AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE.

"THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THIS GROUP IS ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF APPEASING THE DICTATORS AND SEEKING TO ORGANIZE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR FASCISTIC AIMS," DICKSTEIN DECLARED IN HIS TELEGRAM. "THIS GROUP ALSO CAUSES DISSENSION AMONG OUR CITIZENS, ARRAYS CLASS AGAINST CLASS, AND PROMOTES HATRED. THIS GROUP ACTS CONTRARY TO PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS LABOR DAY ADDRESS AND THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND AT LEAST THAT THE SOURCE OF FUNDS WITH WHICH THIS GROUP OPERATES IS QUESTIONABLE."

FD1030PED

NEW YORK, SEPT 2-(AP)-THE GREATEST NEED OF AMERICAN BROADCASTING IN LATIN AMERICA TODAY IS THE EXPANSION OF UNITED STATES NEWS PROGRAMS, JOHN F.ROYAL, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, SAID TODAY AFTER RETURNING FROM A 20,000-MILE TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

SEP 3 1941

"THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE WANT TO KNOW WHAT THE UNITED STATES IS DOING," ROYAL SAID. "THEY ARE NOT SO MUCH INTERESTED IN WAR NEWS AS IN A DAY-TO-DAY PICTURE OF WHAT'S GOING ON IN THIS COUNTRY."

ROYAL AIDED IN ESTABLISHING A 92-STATION PAN-AMERICAN NBC NETWORK THAT WILL CARRY PROGRAMS EXCHANGED BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLICS SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, INCLUDING MEXICO AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NATIONS.

"THE AXIS POWERS ARE SPENDING MONEY LIBERALLY TO GET THEIR VERSION OF THE NEWS ACROSS," ROYAL SAID. "BUT WE AREN'T, AS YET."

ROYAL DISPLAYED A LAPEL EMBLEM CONSISTING OF A BUTTON BEARING A QUESTION MARK ON ONE SIDE AND A TINY COFFIN EMBLAZONED WITH THE FACE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, ON THE OTHER.

"PICKED THAT UP IN URUGUAY," HE SAID. "AXIS SYMPATHIZERS ARE

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WEARING THEM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES DOWN THERE."

ROYAL DECLARED THAT THE MAJOR WIRE SERVICES HAD SET UP "A MAGNIFICENT SYSTEM FOR THE GATHERING AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD NEWS" IN SOUTH AMERICA, BUT THAT THE PROBLEM WAS TO FIND SPONSORS FOR AMERICAN NEWS PROGRAMS.

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"WE DON'T CARE WHETHER OUR STATIONS OR SOMEONE ELSE'S ARE USED, OR HOW THAT PROBLEM IS SOLVED," ROYAL SAID. "BUT IT MUST BE SOLVED, AND SWIFTLY. AXIS INFLUENCE IS WANING, YET THE DEMOCRACIES MUST KEEP UP A STEADY CAMPAIGN."

ROYAL SAID HE WOULD LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON TOMORROW TO DISCUSS THE RADIO SITUATION WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. HE SAID THE PAN-AMERICAN NETWORK WOULD GO INTO FULL OPERATION COLUMBUS DAY.

M1051PED

NEW YORK, SEPT 2-(AP)-THIS YEAR'S FRENCH CORN CROP WILL EXCEED BY 20 PER CENT THAT OF FORMER YEARS, AN INCREASE WHICH "ABOVE ALL IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT LARGE PARTS OF THE MAGINOT LINE SOIL WERE TILLED AGAIN," THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS.

M1045PED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY SEPT.1)

HITLER RULES NEARLY ALL
OF EUROPE AS WARFARE
ENTERS THIRD YEAR

BUT RUSSIAN SOIL MAY PROVE
TO BE QUICKSAND FOR HIM

A REVIEW (1200)

SEP 3 1941

BY JOHN H.MARTIN X

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK AUG.31-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-ADOLF HITLER AT THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRD YEAR OF WAR RULES NEARLY ALL OF EUROPE, INCLUDING A PIECE OF RUSSIA BIGGER THAN PRE-WAR GERMANY--BUT THE RUSSIAN SOIL MAY PROVE TO BE QUICKSAND.

IN THE SECOND YEAR OF WARFARE THE GERMAN LUFTWAFFE FAILED TO SMASH ENGLAND OR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN STEADY BOMBINGS THAT LEVELED WHOLE SECTIONS OF CITIES AND BURIED THOUSANDS OF VICTIMS. BUT NAZI TROOPS OVERRAN YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE, OCCUPIED RUMANIA AND BULGARIA, STRUCK DEEP INTO RUSSIA.

THE GERMANS' ATTACK ON THEIR TREATY FRIEND, RUSSIA, ON JUNE 22, WAS SUDDEN AND WITHOUT THE USUAL GERMAN PRESS BUILDUPS. AFTER GERMAN TROOPS CRASHED ACROSS THE FRONTIER, THE WORLD WAS TOLD THE RUSSIANS HAD HARBORED AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS ON THE REICH.

THE POLITICAL PROPS UNDER COMMUNIST RUSSIA DID NOT COLLAPSE AS THE GERMANS HAD HOPED. NOR DID THE RED ARMY ORGANIZATION BREAK DOWN. NOW THE CAMPAIGN PROMISES TO EXTEND INTO THE WINTER, SINCE THE BRITISH AND RUSSIANS HAVE INVADED IRAN TO OPEN A JOINT FRONT AND SUPPLY LINE.

COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF GERMAN AND RUSSIAN GRAVES AND THE SKELETONS OF BURNED AND BOMBED CITIES STRETCH EASTWARD FROM POLAND INTO THE RUSSIAN INTERIOR. THE SOVIETS CONTINUE TO MUSTER THEIR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN MILLIONS FOR A FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

RUMANIA, HUNGARY, ITALY, SLOVAKIA AND FINLAND QUICKLY JOINED THIS ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUSADE. SPAIN AND FRANCE HAVE CONTRIBUTED A FEW VOLUNTEERS. THEY--ESPECIALLY FRANCE--HAVE CONTRIBUTED SOMETHING ELSE, AN UPSURGE IN THE OPPOSITION TO THE CONQUEROR.

LATEST ACT IN THE DRAMA OF RESISTANCE TO GERMAN RULE WITHIN FRANCE WAS THE SHOOTING OF PIERRE LAVAL, (LONG THE LEADER OF THE FACTION FAVORING COMPLETE COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY) AND THREE OTHER COLLABORATIONISTS.

SEP 3 941

THE UNITED STATES, IN A UNIQUE NON-BELLIGERENT ROLE, ACTIVELY IS AIDING THE BRITISH EMPIRE, RUSSIA, CHINA AND A HOST OF REFUGEE GOVERNMENTS WHILE AT THE SAME TIME KEEPING A WATCHFUL EYE ON JAPAN.

THE UNITED STATES PLANS TO HOLD BOTH POLITICAL AND MILITARY STAFF TALKS IN MOSCOW AND CHUNGKING. BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEIR AID TO RUSSIA DID NOT ACKNOWLEDGE THE COMMUNIST WAY OF LIFE, BUT WAS A REALISTIC MEANS OF COMBATTING NAZI GERMANY.

CONQUERED EUROPEAN NATIONS FORCED TO WORK FOR THE NAZI MACHINE ARE STIRRING WITH UNREST AND REBELLION. HUNGER AND HATRED ARE THE PRODS, SABOTAGE THE WEAPON. REPORTS OF FAMINE AND PESTILENCE INCREASE.

THE VICHY GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE IS PLEDGED TO HELP GERMANY RESHAPE THE WORLD. BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES BELIEVE FRANCE EVENTUALLY WILL THROW HER MILITARY RESOURCES INTO THE FIGHT ALTHOUGH THE AGED MARSHAL PETAIN HAS PLEDGED NEVER TO DO THIS.

THOUSANDS OF FRENCHMEN HAVE BEEN JAILED, SOME EXECUTED, FOR DEFYING VICHY AND BERLIN. HOSTAGES HAVE BEEN SEIZED FOR EXECUTION BY GERMAN FIRING SQUADS IN ANY NUMBER THE NAZIS CHOOSE SHOULD THE DISORDERS AND SABOTAGE CONTINUE.

IN ONE YEAR THE VICHY REGIME HAS KILLED THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT, BROKEN WITH BRITAIN, JAILED FORMER FRENCH LEADERS ON WAR GUILT CHARGES, AND INSTITUTED AN AUTHORITARIAN REGIME WITH BRITISH-HATING ADMIRAL JEDARLAN AS VICE-PREMIER IN FULL CHARGE OF EMPIRE POLICE AND MILITARY FORCES.

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ITALY'S MUSSOLINI FIRST TRIED AND FAILED "TO BREAK GREECE'S BACK" IN AN INVASION LAST OCTOBER THAT BACKFIRED INTO ALBANIA. NOT UNTIL GERMANY SET HER TROOPS IN MOTION LAST APRIL DID THE LITTLE COUNTRY COLLAPSE.

SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR ALONGSIDE GERMANY WHEN FRANCE WAS DOWN AND BLEEDING, SHE HAS LOST MORE THAN SHE HAS GAINED. HER EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE FELL TO BRITISH ARMS. HER PROJECTED INVASION OF EGYPT WAS ROUTED ACROSS THE STANDS OF LIBYA WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF HER MEN CAPTURED OR KILLED. GERMAN AID PUT HER BACK AT THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF EGYPT ONCE MORE.

HER NAVY HAS BEEN RIPPED APART BY THE BRITISH. GERMAN TROOPS AND OFFICIALS ARE QUARTERED ON ITALIAN SOIL, AND THE COUNTRY LONG HAS BEEN REGARDED BY MANY AS MERELY ANOTHER NAZI CAPTIVE.

30.24— 11573 30.24— 11573

THE BRITISH TRIED AND FAILED TO HELP GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA LAST APRIL. A PRO-BRITISH COUP D'ETAT IN YUGOSLAVIA SEIZED POWER FROM A GOVERNMENT THAT HAD AGREED TO JOIN THE AXIS. LITTLE GREECE HAD HER HANDS FULL HOLDING OFF A NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR ITALIAN ARMY. GERMANY CONQUERED BOTH YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE IN LESS THAN A MONTH.

HITLER'S PARACHUTISTS NEXT SEIZED THE ISLAND OF CRETE FROM BRITISH AND GREEK TROOPS.

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A PRO-AXIS GOVERNMENT SEIZED POWER IN OIL-RICH IRAQ, AND GERMAN PLANES UTILIZED FRENCH SYRIAN BASES TO SEND AID TO IRAQ. THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH TOOK OVER BOTH IRAQ AND THE SYRIAN MANDATES IN BRIEF CAMPAIGNS.

THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN LONG DEFENSE STRIDES IN THE LAST YEAR, ACQUIRING NAVAL AND AIR BASES IN ICELAND, GREENLAND, AND ON DOWN THE EASTERN COAST TO SOUTH AMERICA. ITS FIRST PEACETIME DRAFT ARMY HAS BEEN RAISED, IT HAS ENACTED THE HUGE BRITISH AID BILL AS DEMOCRACY'S ARSENAL, HAS FROZEN AXIS CREDITS, EXPELLED GERMAN AND ITALIAN CONSULS AND SEIZED REFUGEE AXIS SHIPS.

ONE OF ITS MAIN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC HAS BEEN ESTABLISHMENT OF A U.S.NAVAL PATROL BETWEEN HERE AND ICELAND.

JAPAN'S ACTION IN TAKING OVER BASES IN SOUTHERN FRENCH INDO-CHINA BROUGHT SWIFT PARALLEL ECONOMIC ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES, THE DUTCH EAST INDIES AND THE BRITISH. THEY FROZE JAPANESE CREDITS, SEVERED NEARLY ALL TRADE RELATIONS AND WARNED JAPAN AGAINST FURTHER MILITARY PENETRATION.

THE JAPANESE HAD JOINED THE AXIS SEPT.27, 1940, AND JUST BEFORE THE GERMAN ATTACK ON RUSSIA HAD CONCLUDED A FRIENDSHIP PACT WITH THEIR OLD ENEMY, RUSSIA. NOW THEY ARE RESTIVE UNDER THESE OPPOSING COMMITMENTS, AND IRKED BY AMERICAN SHIPS CARRYING SUPPLIES TO THE RUSSIAN EASTERN SIBERIAN PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK--RIGHT ON JAPAN'S DOORSTEP.

THE JAPANESE WAR WITH CHINA IS BOGGED DOWN--NOW IN ITS FIFTH YEAR. CHINESE STRENGTH IS GROWING WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH AID. PRIVE MINISTER CHURCHILL HAS PLEDGED BRITISH AID TO THE UNITED STATES IN CASE OF AN AMERICAN-JAPANESE CLASH.

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THE BRITISH HAVE POURED MEN AND EQUIPMENT INTO SINGAPORE; THE UNITED STATES HAS PUT THE PHILIPPINE ARMY UNDER U.S.COMMAND AND HAS DEPLOYED ITS NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC.

AMERICAN-BUILT PLANES FLY OVER MALAYAN JUNGLES, OVER AFRICAN WASTES, OVER BERLIN AND SOON NO DOUBT THEY WILL BE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE BOMBERS FLY NON-STOP ACROSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC DIRECT TO THE BRITISH FIGHTING FRONT.

SUCH IS THE PICTURE TWO YEARS AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR BEGAN IN POLAND. LIKE THE WORLD WAR OF 1914 TO 1918 IT STEADILY HAS SPREAD, BUT OTHERWISE THERE WERE MARKED DIFFERENCES AT THE CORRESPONDING STAGES OF THE TWO CONFLICTS.

THE TWO-YEAR MARK IN THE WORLD WAR FOUND THE ALLIES AND GERMANY LOCKED IN A DISASTROUS WAR OF POSITION AND ATTRITION ON THE SOMME RIVER IN FRANCE. ITALY AND JAPAN THEN WERE BRITISH ALLIES. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON STILL CLUNG TO NEUTRALITY. BRITAIN HAD JUST TESTED

THE FRONT HER NEW SECRET WEAPON, THE TANK. THE AIRPLANE WAS AN INFANT WAR INSTRUMENT.

THE MACHINE-GUN INVENTION OF AN AMERICAN, HIRAM MAXIM, HAD STALEMATED THE WAR INTO A MURDEROUS TRENCH FIGHT. THE BRITISH, INSPIRED BY ANOTHER AMERICAN'S INVENTION, BENJAMIN HOLT'S FARM TRACTOR, CONCEIVED THE TANK AS A MEANS OF BREAKING THE DEADLOCK.

IRONICALLY THE GERMANS WERE TO USE THE TANK HEAVILY 24 YEARS LATER TO DESTROY THE FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMIES IN FLANDERS.

Sept. 3 1941

B106

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL, BRUSILOV, IN AUGUST, 1916, BEGAN HIS SPECTACULAR OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY AND AUSTRIA--THE LAST MAJOR RUSSIAN EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE ALLIES BEFORE EXHAUSTION AND REVOLUTION SWEPT RUSSIA.

THE DRIVE HAD BRILLIANT INITIAL RESULTS UNTIL GERMANY REACTED AND CRUSHED IT.

THE ALLIES THEN SAW IN RUSSIA'S HUGE STEAMROLLER THEIR BIGGEST HOPE OF VICTORY. THE SAME BELIEF EXISTS TODAY ALTHOUGH BRITISH LEADERS SAY SUCH REASONING IS DANGEROUS.

THE GERMANS NOW ARE REPORTED BUYING SKIS, FUR COATS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

THE SNOWS AND SCORCHED-EARTH POLICY OF THE RUSSIANS ONCE BEAT NAPOLEON, AND THE RUSSIANS TODAY SAY THE SAME POLICY WILL DEFEAT HITLER.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY SEPT.1)
(SENT AUG.27)

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PRESS CANAPRESS NEWYORK Sept. 3, 1941

2045U PAT STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK ACTING VICEPRESIDENT OF POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL APPOINTED POLISH MINISTER PROHOME AFFAIRS AND DEPUTY PRIME-MINISTER BY POLISH PRESIDENT ON PROPOSAL SIKORSKI

OTHER POLISH CABINET APPOINTMENTS SEP 3 1941

DR HERMAN LIEBERMAN SECOND VICEPRESIDENT POLISH NATCOUNCIL APPOINTED MINISTER JUSTICE

KAROL POPIEL MINISTER SANSPORTFOLIO

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30.24 — 11575

30.24 — 11575

SOVIET REPORTS 30-MILE GAIN IN CENTER; COUNTER-BLOWS STEM LENINGRAD DRIVE; KONOYE SEES JAPAN IN 'GRAVEST' CRISIS

REDS SAY PLANES BEAT OFF RAIDERS

SEP 4 1941

Declare Attempts to Knock Off Leningrad Air Defenses Fails

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, Sept. 4—The Finnish radio, in a broadcast heard here by Reuters today reported that German troops had captured Bryansk, a communications center about 220 miles southwest of Moscow.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Thursday*, Sept. 4—The Red army reported today that its fighter planes in great air battles had beaten off German attempts to knock out Soviet air defenses and gain command of the skies in the Leningrad area.

The report, contained in the early morning communique, was issued as military dispatches said German troops had been thrown back three miles from their advanced positions before Leningrad and more than thirty miles along the central front, by major Russian counter-offensives.

The communique itself gave no details of the land warfare beyond an announcement that stubborn fighting continued along the entire front.

11 Shot Down In One Raid

It said, however, that Soviet flyers "keep on smashing enemy aircraft" at the approaches to Leningrad, and told of one encounter in which eleven of seventy German planes raiding a large airdrome were shot down.

One pilot was credited with destruction of five Junkers 87 dive bombers and another with two dive bombers and a Messerschmitt.

Upon a great battle line erupting violently from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the charges of the Nazis and allied Rumanians trying to smash into besieged Odessa in the far south were declared to be breaking before a strong defense thrown up both by Red troops and by sailors from the Soviet Black Sea fleet landed to raid the invaders' rear positions.

Say Nazi Morale Weakens

These reports of vital Russian successes were accompanied by an official declaration that enormous Nazi losses, plus the approach of the cruel Russian winter, were visibly injuring the invaders' morale.

Yamelyan Yaroslavsky, a member of the central committee of the Communist party, asserted that in the whole course of the war, including the campaigns in the west, the Germans had lost 2,930,000 men dead, wounded and captured—more than 2,000,000 on the Russian front alone—and declared that from bases inaccessible to the Germans millions of Russians were now laboring to throw "forceful reserves into battle."

Before Leningrad, Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, commanding the Red armies of the northwest, personally led his troops and those of the city's "people's army," said the army organ *Red Star*, and with an artillery barrage and bayonet charges drove the Nazis from the not otherwise identified strategic town of "N."

Marshal In Front Lines

Standing in the front lines during the night, said this official account, he prepared his plan and launched it just at dawn, swearing his men to advance at whatever cost.

The Germans, it was added, suffered enormous losses. Russian casualties were not given. It was said that the German mortar and machine-gun fire weakened progressively as the Russians advanced.

At the center, Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's armies of the west, led by mountain fighters from the Urals, claimed the recapture of twenty-two Soviet villages in ten days of a continuing counter-offensive, which now is declared to have smashed a German salient and thus straightened out the Russian lines upon the approaches to Moscow.

In the latest of these operations, said dispatches to the Communist party organ *Pravda*, an entire German SS—elite blackshirt—infantry division was destroyed in the successful storming of heights commanding the river "D" (perhaps the upper reaches of the Dnieper).

Gather Crops Close To Front

The Germans, the Russians declared, now are completely on the defense in that area and houses, roads and bridges are being repaired and over-ripe crops gathered within a mile and a half of the front.

This counter-offensive at the center, which Soviet informants have pictured as rolling along uninterruptedly day after day, appeared to be reducing German pressure at both Russian flanks and to be steadily strengthening the Russian position for the approach of bad autumn weather.

As always in recent days the Soviet command itself was reticent about operations, merely reporting in its afternoon communique a continuation of heavy fighting everywhere.

However, it stressed a far-ranging and unending Red aerial offensive which was declared to have every arm of the invaders—mechanized forces, artillery, infantry—under running attack and to be giving the Germans trouble in maintaining airdromes.

Nazis Hurled Back, Losses Heavy: Reds

SEP 4 1941

Today's Communiques on Page 8.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 3—The Germans have been hurled back with heavy losses by Russian counter-offensives on the fronts before Mosco wand Leningrad and have been stopped at the gates of Odessa, Russian war dispatches reported today.

The Nazis' war-long losses were put at close to 3,000,000 men.

This twas the situation pictured in the Russian press along with indications that Nazi oensive power is wearing down and Russian resistance growing stronger:

BEFORE MOSCOW—German forces driven back at one point as far as thirty miles, and one Elite SS Infantry Division destroyed by a ten-day Russian counter-offensive.

Besiegers Pushed Back

BEFORE LENINGRAD—The German siege ring pushed back three miles, with heavy losses, under a counter-assault directed personally by Marshal Klementi Voroshilov.

BEFORE ODESSA—The Germans stubbornly resisted by the Red army in attempts to break into the Black Sea port with sailors from the Russian Black Sea fleet bolstering the army by carrying out raids behind the Nazi lines.

Yemelyan Yaroslavsky, a member of the Central party and a leading Communist publicist, declared in *Pravada*, that the Germans had lost 2,930,000 men—dead, wounded and prisoners—since the war began, including more than 2,000,000 on the Eastern Front alone, where the action is in its eleventh week.

Red Bases "Unreachable"

Yaraslavsky compared this estimate with German losses of 2,590,000 on the Eastern Front in the last war, emphasizing that Russia's male population is more than double Germany's, he said three five-year plans had created new bases "unreachable for the enemy" and "millions are working to throw these forceful reserves into the battle."

In the central sector entrusted to Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, Red Army troops have retaken twenty-two villages in ten days of battle, according to Pravda. Units commanded by Col. Boyeikov, it was stated, threw the Germans back after a flank attack by Russian mechanized forces had snipped off a German salient at its base. A height commanding the countryside was recaptured, Pravda said.

Marshal Inspires Forces.

Outside Leningrad, Marshal Voroshilov directed an attack which pushed the Germans from a strategically important town, declared Red Star, the army newspaper.

Charged by Joseph Stalin with holding the northern sector, the marshal went to the front approaches of Leningrad at night, worked out a plan of attack, and launched it the next dawn. Combined forces of the Red Army and the People's Army, which is sworn to die rather than yield their city, carried out the counter-offensive, Red Star said.

Red artillery laid down a heavy barrage, the account said, and then two Russian battalions went over the top, charging across a railroad embankment and a field toward the German positions in a forest.

The Germans were reported driven back to town "N," their mortar and machine-gun fire dwindling gradually as the Russians pushed forward.

Heavy losses were reported to have been inflicted on the Germans and some Russian casualties also were acknowledged.

Red Star said that Marshal Voroshilov's arrival at the front "inspired Soviet troops for heroic deeds and they took an oath to fulfill his order regardless of difficulty."

"Thus, day and night, our men heroically defend the approaches to Leningrad," added the newspaper.

Nazis on Defense in Center.

A dispatch to Pravda said that the Germans had been put completely on the defensive in the central sector and that the Russians had succeeded in ironing out their uneven line.

Houses, bridges and roads have been rebuilt to within two miles of the front line, it reported, and over-ripe crops are being harvested.

In the assault in which Red Army forces regained the height and destroyed the SS division, Pravda said, the attack was made under cover of night by soldiers from the Ural section. For the next three nights, it added, the Germans made counter-thrusts, but could not dislodge the Russians.

Meanwhile the Red air fleet and the Luftwaffe were reported testing strength anew as Nazi bombers took up the task of blasting defense positions. Claiming an edge in the fierce dogfights along the battlefront, Russian pilots said they shot down 198 German planes Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with a loss of less than a third that many aircraft of their own.

Air Forces Testing Strength.

The Red Air Fleet and the Luftwaffe were reported testing strength anew as Nazi bombers took up the task of blasting defense positions, where the Russians said the German advance virtually was stymied for the sixth day.

Claiming an edge in the fierce dogfights along the battlefront, Russian pilots said they shot down 198 German planes Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with a loss of less than a third of that many aircraft of their own.

Today's earliest communique said a large formation of German bombers was beaten off from an attempted raid on a heavily-fortified sector, pursued to their own airfield by Russian planes, and bombed there when they landed.

The communique acknowledged the loss of the Estonian capital and Baltic naval base, Tallinn, whose capture the Germans reported last Friday. The war bulletin indicated a stubborn fight was continuing in the same principal defense lines the Red Army had reported holding for almost a week.

A midday communique said, "Our troops continued to fight the enemy on the entire front."

Hitler Calls for Duce's Aid.

S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet spokesman and Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, declared last night Nazi losses on the Russian front had drained German man power so deeply Adolf Hitler had called on Premier Mussolini to fill the gaps in the ranks with Italian troops.

The Soviet spokesman at the same time denied foreign reports that negotiations had been started between Russia and Finland for peace.

Of Italy, Lozovsky said:

"It is quite clear that Germany, having lost more than 2,000,000 men on the eastern front, has decided it was time to make Italy pay her share of blood and cannon fodder * * *."

He said an Italian effort to send a volunteer army against Russia had failed, and added:

"When it comes to the actual sending of Italian armies to the eastern front, then Premier Mussolini will find out what the Italian people think of the German henchman, Benito Mussolini."

The Soviet spokesman told a press conference, "Now that the Germans have lost their game in Iran there is every possibility they will exert pressure on Turkey."

NAZIS CITE STRONG DEFENSE OF ODESSA

Also Declare Many Tanks Are Used In Central Front Battles

SEP 4 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 3—The desperate resistance of besieged Odessa in the south and use of many Russian tanks in the fierce fighting on the central front were emphasized in German war dispatches tonight from the Soviet front, where the high command said all operations continue successfully.

DNB said that the Red army had lost 178 tanks since Saturday in one salient in the center, and that 107 cannon were captured there, with heavy Russian losses in dead and wounded.

Military quarters, giving further details, said 2,500 prisoners were taken, and that in one segment of this front, a forty-ton amphibian tank was among forty destroyed. Two armored cars and numerous vehicles also were reported captured.

Says Retreat Was Barred

In fighting through a wooded section, the Germans captured or destroyed 250 Russian vehicles and captured three tanks and nine cannon, they said.

Retreat at one point was cut off and the Russians annihilated, while in another small sector seven Soviet artillery batteries were silenced, the commentators said.

Other dispatches drew attention to the southeast, where the Russians still are opposing German efforts to cross the Dnieper.

The Black Sea port of Odessa, west of the river, was described as without a normal water supply as a result of Rumanian air force operations, and the population of a half million was said to be suffering from hunger as German and Rumanian forces prosecuted the siege. But Odessa still stood up against the invaders.

Submarine Sunk In Black Sea

DNB announced tonight that a German plane bombed, machine-gunned and sank a Soviet submarine in the Black Sea.

The plane sighted the submarine about eighty miles west of the Crimean coast, the pilot reported.

"With several bombs and our machine guns we dive-attacked the Russian vessel," the pilot said. "The bombs tore open the ship's side. Moments later the Soviet submarine turned over on its side and sank. We flew toward it three more times with cannon and machine guns firing on the tower and hull, which were still above the water. Four minutes after the first attack the submarine disappeared under the surface."

Chalk Up 433 To Rumanians

The high command said the Rumanians had accounted for 433 Russian planes up to the end of August.

The German air force was particularly active between the lower Dnieper and the Crimean peninsula, where German press dispatches said attacks were concentrated on every effort the Russians were making to strengthen the Dnieper river defenses.

Railways and roads still were favorite *Luftwaffe* targets.

Another region of concentrated air activity was Bryansk, in the central zone about 220 miles southwest of Moscow. Marching Russian columns were machine-gunned there, while bombers blew up a munitions dump and hit numerous tanks, it was declared.

DNB said that on the northern front

Russian warships and shore guns tried to help Red army troops hold up German advances in the Estonian coastal area, but that Soviet resistance was broken.

The news agency also said German planes heavily damaged three Russian merchant ships totaling 11,000 tons in the Gulf of Finland yesterday and sank a 1,000-ton vessel.

A Soviet gunboat and two barges were declared sunk in the Neva river.

In the far northern sector, Soviet anti-aircraft, artillery positions and encampments on the Rybachi peninsula were bombed "with good success," DNB said.

Refuses To Feed Population

In response to a question as to how German-occupied areas of Russia are being provisioned, authorized German sources said today, "under no circumstances has Germany under international law any obligations to feed the population."

It is up to Britain and "a power having a great influence upon England" to permit grain ships for occupied areas to reach a Black Sea port, these sources declared, limiting German responsibility to maintenance of order.

On the air front at home, it was officially acknowledged that Tuesday night's British raid on Berlin was one of the sharpest in many months and that civilian casualties and non-military damage resulted.

The raid nevertheless was described by Germans as "largely ineffective" because of anti-aircraft fire of unprecedented vigor and strength.

With the nights lengthening, the Germans said they expected to be subjected to more air attacks, but remarked that the nights are getting longer in England, too, intimating that the German night-raiding season was getting under way.

Russian Tanks Destroyed.

Berlin, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Russian forces, putting up a fierce resistance in central sector, are using tanks in great numbers, authorized sources reported today as the German High Command told of fighting along the entire eastern [illegible] One German Army corp[illegible]ding a middle front sector[illegible]ed to have demolished 178 [illegible] since Saturday.

But Russian[illegible]ance, over coupled with [illegible] weather, has failed to b[illegible] spearhead of the Nazi dr[illegible] Leningrad, which now is [illegible]enty miles of the city a[illegible] steadily forward, the G[illegible]clared.

The war b[illegible]m Adolf Hitler's headq[illegible]s barren of detail on [illegible]ont, reporting only [illegible]ccessful fighting actio[illegible]ogress" along its wh[illegible]

Luga V[illegible]

Military commentators attached great significance to reports of a smashing victory at Luga, seventy miles south of Leningrad, declaring this success had eliminated one of the major obstacles in the path of German troops closing in on the former Russian capital.

Odessa "In Dire Straits"

Reports from the opposite end of the long battlefront pictured the Black Sea port of Odessa as cut off from its water supply and in dire straits, but the Germans acknowledged that their troops were encountering bitter resistance further east along the lower Dnieper river.

Rumanian troops were reported co-

operating closely with German forces besieging Odessa and were said to have been responsible for cutting off the city's water supply. The population of approximately 500,000 and the large Russian garrison was described as already suffering severe hardships not only from lack of water but from lack of food.

Whether the Russians still were able to provision the city from the sea was not disclosed.

Soviet warships and shore batteries joined Russian troops in "trying to hold up a further German advance" in the Estonian coastal area yesterday, but Soviet resistance was broken, DNB reported tonight.

WHOLE LOST AREA RETAKEN, FINNS SAY

Announcement Gives No Hint Helsinki Plans To Quit Fight

SEP 4 1941

High Command Calls Reds Decisively Beaten On Isthmus

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, *Thursday*, Sept. 4—The Finnish high command reported early today that Russian troops fighting in the Karelian Isthmus had been "decisively beaten," and that Finland had regained all the soil lost to the Soviets in the 1939-40 war.

But there was no indication that Finland intended to stop her war machine. Finland holds older territorial aspirations against Russia.

Ten thousand Soviet prisoners have been taken in the fighting, and the number is increasing daily, the communique said. Nearly 2,000 horses, dozens of Red tanks, 300 guns and other booty was listed as captured.

More Than 100 Ships Sunk

"Mopping up of scattered detachments in the western isthmus continues," it was said.

More than one hundred Russian ships were sunk or damaged during the last days of August in the Gulf of Finland, the official information bureau said last night.

This was part of a coordinated German-Finnish naval and air offensive that wrested Viipuri, ceded to Russia in 1940, and Tallinn, Estonian capital, from Soviet defenders.

All this, it was said, was accomplished in a German-Finnish naval and air offensive—the offensive that wrested Viipuri and Tallinn in Estonia from the Soviet forces.

The text of the Finnish announcement:

"The magnitude of the tragedy which was enacted in the Gulf of Finland at the end of August probably will never be known in its entirety. The number of vessels sunk or damaged amounts to more than 100. For a whole week burning wrecks, derelicts, drifting boats, lighters and corpses furnished evidence of the unusual havoc inflicted on the Russian Navy and transports by German and Finnish naval and air forces and efficiently laid mine fields.

"In addition to this terrific destruction, enemy ships have been sunk or damaged in connection with the capture of the islands in Viipuri Bay and the Port of Koivisto. Among recent events are the torpedoing of a transport of 2,000 tons in Koivisto Sound, artillery hits on three tugs and the capture of a three-masted schooner and two big barges fully loaded with ammunition and war materials, including optical instruments, tools and machinery."

Claims 13 Planes In Day

A twenty-four-hour bag of thirteen Russian planes was claimed today in a Finnish air force communique, which said two were captured on the Karelian isthmus, eight shot down over the isthmus and three shot down by fighters.

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The communique said there were no Finnish losses.

It credited one anti-aircraft battery with destroying two Russian bunkers as well as five planes, and said Finnish aviation bombed transports in harbors used by the Russians in efforts to withdraw from the isthmus.

Mannerheim Thanks Hitler

Berlin, Sept. 3 (AP)—Finland's Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim sent a telegram of thanks today to Adolf Hitler for the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross which Germany conferred as an honor to the entire Finnish army.

Latvian Regime Set Up.

Berlin, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A civil administration has been established in Latvia, a DNB dispatch from Riga said tonight.

WON'T FEED RUSSIANS

Nazis Say Provisioning Is Up to British.

Berlin, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Under no circumstances has Germany under international law any obligations to feed the population of occupied Russian areas, authorized German sources declared today in response to a question on how such areas are being provisioned.

These sources said it was up to Britain and "a Power having a certain influence upon England" to permit grain ships for occupied Russian areas to reach a Black Sea port.

The German occupying force must merely keep order and has no duty to release supplies of its own to an enemy population, they declared. In fact, it even has the right to feed its troops from supplies of occupied areas, they said.

The fundamental concept of freedom of the seas, they claimed, was the right of occupied areas to obtain provisions from overseas.

CHURCHILL MAY CALL UP TANNER

And Ask Moore-Brabazon About Charge.

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Political correspondents predicted today that Prime Minister Churchill would ask his Minister for Aircraft Production, Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, to see him regarding the charge that he had expressed the hope that Germany and Russia would exterminate each other.

Jack Tanner, president of the important Amalgamated Engineering Union, made the charge before the Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh yesterday.

Mr. Tanner also may be asked to give a more detailed account of the material on which he based his statement. This material would be made available to the Prime Minister.

William Gallacher, the only communist member of the House of Commons, gave notice today that he would ask Mr. Churchill at the next session of the House what he intends to do about the Tanner accusation.

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Tanner Not Swayed.

Edinburgh, Sept. 3 A. P.).—Jack Tanner, president of the important Amalgamated Engineering Union, said today he had seen a letter from Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister for Aircraft Production, expressing regret for a statement which Mr. Tanner has interpreted as hoping for the extermination of both Russia and Germany.

Mr. Tanner charged yesterday before the Trades Union Congress that the Minister had expressed such a sentiment, and indirectly suggested his ouster for it. Later Col. Moore-Brabazon's department issued a statement which said the charge apparently was based on an extemporaneous speech made by the Minister which "was open to misinterpretation."

The subsequent letter of regret, Mr. Tanner said, was addressed to a union official. However, the labor leader said "I will not withdraw a word" of the accusation.

Col. Moore-Brabazon's speech, Mr. Tanner explained, was made at a private meeting.

Would Cut Women's Hours.

A resolution introduced at a session of the Trades Union Congress today declared that the excessive hours of work for women in war industries was imposing a strain which ultimately would impair the nation's production.

The resolution recommended that employment of women be so arranged that they would be assured of one day's rest a week.

It also suggested reorganization of production machinery so that it may be kept in continuous operation and yet at the same time permit rest and recreation for the workers.

After discussion the resolution was referred to the executive council.

30.24— 11577

30.24— 11577

FRENCH VOLUNTEER UNIT GOES TO FIGHT RUSSIANS

VERSAILLES, Occupied France, Sept. 3 (AP)—Chancellor Hitler decided today that all relatives of the Legion of French Volunteers Against Bolshevism who are held in prison camps will be released, and the first contingent of the legion left tonight to fight against Russia.

News of Hitler's decision was handed to the legionnaires as the first group, commandered by Colonel Duvry who was wounded last Wednesday in the attack on Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat, started for the Versailles station from the barracks where the two collaborationists were shot.

They will go into training in Poland. Before they left, German Ambassador Otto Abetz and Vichy Representative Fernand de Brinon presided at a ceremony in which a French tri-color flag bearing the inscription "Honor and Fatherland" was presented to the volunteers.

In Poland the volunteers are to receive German uniforms and helmets and French cockades. The legion pay provides a family allowance of about $100 monthly for soldiers and $200 for officers.

NAZIS HINT TROOPS ARE NEAR TURKEY

SEP 4 1941

Say Counter-move Against Reds Is Understandable.

Berlin, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Authorized German spokesmen today indirectly admitted the existence of German troop concentrations in Bulgaria, bordering Turkey.

Commenting on reports to this effect, they said: "It is perfectly understandable that a certain counter-proposal is now to be taken to the Russian closing of the Turkish-Iranian border." (Iran is now occupied by Russian and British troops.)

Dealing with the return to Germany of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, the same spokesman said, however, that he was coming mainly to consult a physician. Von Papen left Turkey yesterday.

NEW BLENDED FLAG FOR THE AXIS

Rome, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini's newspaper Popolo d'Italia, writing of Axis collaboration and so-called consolidation of Europe, says metaphorically that Il Duce and Fuehrer Hitler had given Europe a new blended flag.

"On the battlefield," said the paper, "Mussolini and Hitler have given Europe its new flag in which are blended the colors of all nations of the Continent, the glories and rights of all peoples of the Continent. . . .

"Now this flag is unfurled beside those of the Axis at the head of the armies and fleets of Europe in war."

SEP 4 1941

Comrade!!!

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 3—Mrs. Winston Churchill, attending a London exhibition of Soviet life today as one manifestation of the new British-Russian friendship, today asked several questions of a doorman who looked like a Russian.

The doorman, obliging, but not recognizing the wife of the Prime Minister, addressed her as "Tovarich" (comrade).

The doorman was an Irishman named Shaughan.

Menace In Iran

SEP 4 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 3—Britain is insisting that "the menace represented by the large and potentially dangerous German community in Iran be effectively and fully eliminated in the shortest possible time," authorities said today.

Instructions to this effect have been sent to the British diplomats negotiating terms with the Iranian Government at Teheran. The broad principles of an agreement already are reported to have been reached among British, Russian and Iranian negotiators.

Finnish Official Held For Treason, Is Report

New York, Sept. 3 (AP)—Dr. Johan Helo, financial director of the Helsinki Municipal Government, has been arrested on suspicion of high treason, the German radio reported today.

The broadcast, heard here, said Dr. Helo's arrest was announced in the Finnish capital and asserted that "he stepped in the foreground of public discussion by his interviews to Communist papers of Sweden, which the Moscow radio always has exploited for its propaganda against Finland."

Six Communist deputies of the Finnish Parliament also were arrested recently, the broadcast said.

Premier Says Nation Faces Gravest Crisis

SEP 4 1941

Nation Called to Mobilize; Air Raid Instructions Given

TOKIO, Thursday, Sept. 4 (AP)—Premier Prince Konoye last night warned that Japan faced the gravest crisis in her history and today officials issued air raid instructions to householders.

The approach of a United States tanker with gasoline for Russia visibly increased the apparent tension as the press continued to charge that Britain and the United States sought to "tighten the encirclement of Japan" by aiding Russia.

The Cabinet information board's "weekly report" devoted most of its 45 pages to stressing the methods of fighting incendiary bombs.

The report sought to assure the people, however, that as long as the Imperial Army and Navy remained it was unlikely that Japanese cities could be subjected to continued large scale assaults such as those on London and Chungking.

Meanwhile it was learned Japanese stores were breaking away from century-old traditions by demanding cash payments for all purchases.

Extreme nationalist groups added their support to proposals for establishment of an ocean safety belt around Japan—a device whereby American shipments to Vladivostok, Russia, might be halted.

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Calls for Total Mobilization

The Premier coupled his warning with a call for total mobilization of the nation's power. His statement was made to a round-table conference of representatives of government and war industries, assembled to develop economic resources to the highest degree.

Approve Ocean Safety Zone

It was the first public statement of the Premier since July 30 and came as leaders of Tohokai, extreme Nationalist political group, threw their support to proposals for establishment of an ocean safety zone around Japan.

As advocated by extremists such a safety zone could shut off Vladivostok from American shipments. Konoye is said to be considering the p[illegible]

The first United States tanker bearing aviation gasoline for Vladivostok is due in the Sea of Japan some time this week and American reaction to Japanese representations over the shipment has been described as unsatisfactory.

Point To Russian Flight

Th *Japan Times and Advertiser*, English-language organ of the Foreign Office, said the flight of two Soviet planes across the Bering Sea to Alaska with forty-seven Russian airmen on a mission to the United States showed the possibility of future dangers in the North.

"Any attempt to establish a system of warplane service between the American and Asiatic continents will be viewed by authorities charged with defense of Japan as a question of state and international importance," the newspaper said.

"Such demonstrations as back-and-forth flights of Soviet or United States planes will merely serve to call Japan's attention to the urgency of this question. . . .

"Japan cannot stand idly by while a scheme of northern encirclement is in the making."

Japanese Confronted With Gravest Crisis, Premier Konoye Says

Total Mobilization Held Necessary to Overcome Present Emergency

SEP 4 1941

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 3.—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye told government and war industries representatives today that Japan was facing the gravest crisis in her history, Domei, Japanese news agency, said, and that total mobilization was necessary to overcome the emergency.

It was Prince Konoye's first public statement since July 30 and came as the proposed movement of United States war supplies to Soviet Russia through waters adjacent to Japan was a subject of discussion in Tokio, Washington and Moscow.

The Premier spoke before a round-table conference of government executives and leaders of Japanese business concerns, one of a series of meetings instituted by the National Service Association to develop Japan's economic power.

Leaders of Tohokai, extreme nationalist political group headed by Seigo Nakano, threw their support to proposals for establishment of an ocean safety zone around Japan, a plan which Prince Konoye was said yesterday to have put under consideration.

Soviet Mission Cited.

Flight of two Soviet planes across the Bering Sea to Alaska (bearing 47 Russian airmen on what was described in Washington as a purely technical mission) was cited by the Japan Times and Advertiser as indicating a possibility of future dangers in the North.

"Any effort to establish a system of warplane service between the American and Asiatic continents," it said, "will be viewed by authorities charged with the defense of Japan as a question of state and international importance."

Declaring that encirclement had been demonstrated in the south and west (the directions of China and Pacific interests of Britain, the Netherlands and the United States, the newspaper said Japan "cannot stand idly by while a scheme for northern encirclement is in the making."

Interview With U. S. Admiral.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Yomiur carried a front-page interview in which United States Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner was quoted as saying Japan should make an expression of good will if she expected the United States to do likewise.

Admiral Turner was said to have told Jiji Kasai, member of the Japanese Diet, in an interview at Washington, that belicose views attributed to some State Department and naval young-bloods did not reflect the general American attitude.

He was quoted further as saying the United States Government and Navy wanted to avoid war with Japan, but that there had been a hardening of public opinion against Japan, especially since her move into French Indo-China.

The newspaper account said Kasai commented that United States supply shipments to Vladivostok and the freezing of Japanese funds in the United States stimulated Japanese feeling and suggested a reconsideration.

"Give and Take" Necessary.

Admiral Turner was quoted as replying: "It seems to me that Japan always demands that only the American side show good will, but all matters must be based on the principle of give and take."

Shoju Kovama, Speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives for the last four years, and Kazutami Tago, deputy speaker, resigned today simultaneously with the formation of a new House of Representatives national service federation among the Diet, replacing the recently disbanded Diet Members Club.

Presumably the Speaker and deputy had opposed formation of the federation as a trend toward decreasing the prestige of the Diet.

Domei quoted a commentator as saying the approach of winter would not affect the German-Russian war, but warned of the strength of Russia's spirit.

"The Russians have a radical, fatalistic view of life and that counts most . . ." the commentator was quoted as saying.

"It is this fatalistic view of life which produces strong resistance and power. This is a grave question for Germany."

The Finance Ministry announced, meanwhile, that effective tomorrow permits would not be required for payments of dividends, interest on loans, patent royalties and insurance premiums to designated foreigners abroad. Such payments are to be deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Privy Council approved establishment of an air defense bureau as part of the Home Ministry to supervise air-raid protection throughout Japan.

Motorized Indian Force Bolsters Malayan Units

By C. YATES McDANIEL

Singapore, Sept. 3 (AP)—A fully motorized and equipped Indian army contingent arrived at Singapore today to bolster British Malayan forces on an alert basis under a warning by Gov. Sir Shenton Thomas that a crisis was coming.

Rushed from India on several transports, the contingent included seasoned Moslem riflemen, veterans of the northwest frontier campaigns, Indian signalmen and a British artillery unit equipped with tractor-drawn guns.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander of British Far Eastern forces, saw the troops debark ready to go into action. They added to the Singapore army already swollen by frequent arrivals of Australian troops.

Warns Of Japan's Moves

Sir Shenton warned that "Japan is coming steadily nearer" and said British officials did not know how much longer the war could be kept from the Far East.

"Japan's troops are in Indo-China on the borders of Thailand," the Governor pointed out. "These are facts it is useless to ignore."

He compared Japan's adventures to those of Germany and said:

"Only when Poland was attacked did we say this must stop. So it is now with Japan."

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Thursday*, Sept. 4—Between twenty and thirty Americans and British who were scheduled to sail for Shanghai today were notified by the Japanese ship line NYK that their vessel had been canceled. No reason was given nor was there any indication when they might be able to obtain passage.

Indians Arrive At Singapore

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[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Sept. 3—Britain's imperial army in Malaya received new, strong reinforcements today with arrival of Indian army units, fully motorized and bringing all their fighting equipment with them.

The contingent included seasoned Indian infantrymen, veterans of recent campaigns on India's northwest frontier, Indian signalmen and a British artillery contingent equipped with the very latest tractor-drawn guns.

Repeatedly Strengthened

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, imperial commander in chief of Far Eastern forces, met the transports.

British forces in Malaya have been repeatedly strengthened recently. When a large contingent of Australians arrived August 15 in a convoy, officially described as the largest ever to reach Malaya since the war began, a spokesman said that Brooke-Popham already had an army powerful enough to make any potential invader think ten times before striking at this Far Eastern bulwark of empire.

Warning Broadcast

Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor and commander in chief of the Straits Settlement, broadcast a warning to the people of British Malaya that "this third year of the war is likely to be critical for us."

Commemorating the second anniversary of Britain's war against Germany, Thomas said Malaya should be thankful that the war to date has been fought far from its shores, but he added, "we don't know how much longer it will be so."

"Japan is coming steadily nearer," he said. "Her troops are in Indo-China, on the borders of Thailand. She has proclaimed herself a member of the Axis. These are facts it is useless to ignore."

WAVELL SEES AXIS GROWING WEAKER

Says 'Lies' of Enemy Show This to Be True.

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Simla, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Axis is showing by lies that it is weaker and more anxious, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India, declared in a broadcast today on the second anniversary of the outbreak of war with Germany.

"There are many signs that the enemy is growing weaker," said Gen. Wavell, "and that from arrogant confidence he has passed into a restless anxiety which will turn to despair as he sees his ruin approach. There is a sign by which you may judge an enemy's growing fear—the growing recklessness of his lies."

Gen. Wavell asserted that well over 100,000 Indian troops are serving overseas and that India's fighting forces were approaching one million.

By Way of London.

London, Sept. 3.—(AP.)—An American source said tonight that the American mission to Moscow "in all probability" would travel to the Soviet Union through London. He added that he expected W. Averell Harriman, head of the mission, to arrive shortly.

Authorative sources said Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, would head the British mission to Moscow.

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FREE FRENCH SET DEAD LINE

Demand Japanese Close Consulate At Beirut By Monday

Tokyo, *Thursday*, Sept. 4 (AP)—An Istanbul dispatch to the newspaper *Nichi Nichi* today said Free French authorities at Beirut had demanded the closing of the Japanese consulate there by next Monday.

The Japanese consul in Istanbul, Jugi Saita, was said to have advised the Japanese consul in Beirut to cross into Turkey and await Tokyo's instructions.

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Thailand In Peace Plea Cites Buddhist Doctrine

Bangkok, Sept. 3 (AP)—Thailand has appealed to world powers to cease hostilities, officially citing as the motives the teachings of Buddha, love for fellow-beings and a desire to promote happiness.

A little Oriental nation of 15,000,000 people, she explained in publishing the appeal yesterday that the conflict tends to spread further.

"As all major powers are involved in war, directly or indirectly," a Government statement said, "it devolves on small nations to sponsor peace."

At the same time Thailand disclaimed the role or mediator or formulator of peace terms.

In releasing the appeal, Luang Vichitar Vadakarn, Minister of State, declared the anti-war campaign would be pursued through press and radio channels.

The statement concluded with the remark that Thailand is aware of the fact that it is doubtful whether this peace appeal will have any positive action, but she nevertheless considered it her duty.

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Chinese to Share War Relief With British

Singapore, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The China Relief Fund Committee which for four years has been obtaining donations from overseas for relief of Chinese war sufferers will contribute this week's receipts to the bombed British.

The Chinese contribution will be sent to London for the Lord Mayor's Air-Raid Distress Fund.

To Seattle Today

[By the Associated Press]

Sitka, Alaska, Sept. 3—Members of a Russian military mission who arrived at the Sitka naval air base today from Kodiak said they would continue to Seattle in their two big flying boats tomorrow if the weather is favorable.

Seattle, the next scheduled stop, is 930 miles south.

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R.A.F. Shatters Berlin With Explosions

Nazi Capital Aflame After Nightlong Raids By Giant Bombers British Contend

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LONDON, Sept. 3 — Berlin was authoritatively reported today to have been shaken by enormous explosions and lighted by the glare of fires in a long attack delivered overnight by strong royal air force units.

Giant 4-motored craft participated in the foray.

"Some of the heaviest bombs"—probably in the 1-ton class—were dropped on the German capital, the air ministry news service said, in raids from Frankfurt to the Norwegian coast.

"There were enormous explosions when some of the heaviest bombs were dropped," the service said in describing the thrust at Berlin, "and a very large fire was seen near one of the main railway stations."

A returning pilot said the raiders encountered thick clouds over the North sea, the Netherlands and northern Germany and "we thought we were going to be disappointed," but then they flew into a clearing area.

"We dropped our bombs," he said, "saw them burst among industrial buildings and left with fires burning."

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The captain of a 4-motored bomber which was partly disabled even before it reached Berlin but went on to unload its destructive cargo and returned to its base safely said the bombs dropped by his crew created "a very good fire" in the center of the city.

"The rear gunner could see it for 15 minutes afterward," the captain said. "Somebody else must have bombed our fire (a device to spread the flames), because we saw more explosions in it.

"Then, after a time, we saw a hell of a great explosion and another fire started."

The captain said anti-aircraft fire "thrown at us not long after we'd crossed the Dutch frontier" caused trouble with the inner port engine, but the plane kept going.

"Oil poured out of it," he said. "You could see it running over the cowling. We carried on like that until we got to Berlin, where we saw other bombers being engaged by searchlights and guns. The guns were shooting into the main cones of the searchlights.

"We slipped in while others were being engaged and got very little opposition except when we were coming out."

The smoking engine was cut off when its oil pressure fell, he said, and "we came the rest of the way home with three engines."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, the air minister, said the bombers had "hit the city of Berlin hard."

Railways, communications and industries were described as objectives struck in force at Frankfurt and other waves of raiders which droned from British fields soon after dusk battered at Mannheim, the German-occupied ports of Ostend and Dunkerque and other towns.

The air ministry said nine British planes were lost in the night operations. Minor German activity over England was noted. A few Nazi planes flew over coastal areas and bombs fell at several points in East Anglia and northeast England, a communique said. No casualties were reported.

The German high command acknowledged "a small loss in dead and injured among the civilian population, with bombs falling on residential sections" of Berlin, but declared that "only a few planes reached the inner city."

"The attack of one bomber unit on the reich's capital," said a communique, "failed to reach full effectiveness because of the strong anti-aircraft defense."

"Insignificant damage" was reported in various other British attacks of the night and the high command said that six British bombers and a dozen other planes of unspecified types had been shot down by land, air and sea defense forces.

Ports on the British east coast and airports in the midlands were said to have been raided by German fighter planes.

In the two years of war, an authorized German spokesman said, "approximately complete figures" indicate 3,853 German civilians have been killed and 9,455 injured in air raids. For comparison it was stated that, in the year before the war 7,636 Germans were killed in traffic accidents.

In the 2-year period, the German spokesman said, "competent English sources" have disclosed that 41,900 British have been killed in air raids and 52,678 injured" and this despite the fact that German raiders try to avoid causing civilian casualties."

(Up to March 1, the British had officially acknowledged civilian casualties of 28,859 killed and 40,166 wounded.)

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FLAMES ROAR IN CITY NEAR RAILWAY DEPOT

SEP 4 1941

London Reports Raiders Caused Enormous Explosions—Germans Admit Attack Was Liveliest in Some Months.

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—British bombers which blasted Berlin last night caused enormous explosions in the capital and started a very large fire near one of the main Berlin railway stations, the Air Ministry news service said tonight.

The service said that the attacking planes bombarded the capital with some of the heaviest bombs.

Four-motored bombers participated in the raid on Berlin, which was one of the heaviest yet made on the German capital.

The captain of one of these big craft which reached home safely, though disabled, told this story:

"We ran right across the city from the southwest to the northeast and dropped our bombs. Fire sprang up almost immediately, and a very good fire, too, in the center of the city.

"The rear gunner could see it for fifteen minutes afterward. Somebody else must have bombed our fire, because we saw more explosions in it. Then after a time we saw a hell of a great explosion and another fire started."

The news service's announcement of the raid on the German capital expanded the statement made at a luncheon meeting by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, that British bombers had "hit the city of Berlin hard."

Frankfort Another Target.

Earlier the Air Ministry had stated that Berlin and Frankfort were the main objectives of a round-the-clock attack which also was carried to other western German cities and also to ports of German-held Belgium and France.

At Frankfurt, British reports said, a heavy attack was made on railway communications and industrial targets.

The force which bombed Berlin was not so large, they said, but included a high proportion of the heaviest bombers. Large fires were left burning in the capital and bombs were seen to burst on industrial buildings, returning pilots reported.

[Dispatches from Berlin said the German capital had experienced the liveliest air raid in months.]

The British also attacked other towns in western Germany, including Mannheim, and the German-occupied channel ports of Ostend and Dunkirk, the Air Ministry announced.

British Lose Nine Craft.

A total of nine British planes were lost during the night operations, the Ministry said.

The first wave of R. A. F. night raiders droned eastward a short time after dark, and violent anti-aircraft fire lighting the sky over Boulogne and Calais indicated that the French coast—which was hammered all day yesterday—was taking another pounding.

Succeeding waves of long-range bombers, flying at higher altitudes carried the attack to the Reich itself.

The German Air Force was comparatively inactive during the night, the Government said. A few Nazi planes flew over coastal areas and bombs fell at several points in East Anglia and northeast England, doing some damage at one place, a communique declared. No casualties were reported, however.

Guns Heard In London.

Anti-aircraft fire was heard in London after dawn, but there was no alarm and guns appeared to be firing at scouts.

The R. A. F.'s daylight offensive yesterday extended from northern France to Norway and as far inland as Bremen, which was bombed by a high-flying American-built fortress plane, the Air Ministry said. The far-flung assaults were said to have cost only one plane.

A squadron of torpedo-carrying Beaufort planes which attacked a German convoy off the Norwegian coast was credited with damaging one large merchant vessel and an escort ship. The merchant ship was crippled so badly it probably sank later, the Air Ministry declared.

Airdromes and other military targets were attacked in numerous sweeps over northern France, the British said. Bombs were reported dropped squarely on the dock area at Bremen. The crew of the fortress plane, which flew in the sub-stratosphere to press home the assault, said no Nazi planes were encountered, but that ground defenses threw up a heavy barrage.

Fortress Wins in Fight.

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that the first brush between one of these American-made giants and German-warplanes took place on August 16, when seven Nazi planes attacked a fortress bomber after it had carried out a single-handed raid on the battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst at Brest. After a running fight of twenty minutes, the pilot ducked into a cloud and managed to elude the Germans, an official account said.

By that time, one of the crew said, one of the engines was belching smoke, a gasoline tank was punctured and "there seemed to be no part of the bomber not hit."

The pilot, however, finally brought the plane safely down on an English airdrome, the account said. Some of the crew were dead, but the number was not given.

Berlin Admits Raids

SEP 4 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 3 — British bombers struck in force at Berlin with explosives and incendiaries overnight in one of the German capital's sharpest air raids in many months and civilian casualties and residential damage were officially acknowledged.

Various places in northern and central Germany and the Rhineland were under attack at the same time, an announcement said, although the result there was termed "insignificant damage."

Strong Defense Cited

"The attack of one bomber unit on the Reich's capital," the German high command said, "failed to reach full effectiveness because of the strong anti-aircraft defense."

Six bombers were said to have been shot down by ground gunners, and to this toll were added twelve British craft declared to have been destroyed by naval forces, marine artillery and *Luftwaffe* pursuit airmen over the English Channel and the Dutch and Norwegian coasts.

Deaths, Injuries Admitted

"Only a few planes reached the inner city," the high command said. "There was a small loss in dead and injured among the civilian population, with bombs falling on residential sections."

Offensively, German forces were reported to have bombed ports on the British east coast and airports in the Midlands.

POCKET WARSHIP LUETZOW STRUCK BY BRITISH PLANE

But English Air Minister Is Silent on Details —Reports on War.

SEP 4 1941

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A British torpedo plane hit the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Luetzow a few weeks ago, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, told a national defense luncheon meeting today without announcing details of the engagement.

Great Britain announced on June 13, however, that her torpedo planes had attacked an escorted pocket battleship—either the Luetzow or the Admiral Scheer—off the southern coast of Norway and left her probably heavily damaged.

[Of the three pocket battleships with which Germany entered the war, she has now only the Luetzow, formerly the Deutschland, and the Admiral Scheer, for the Admiral Graf von Spee was scuttled at Montevideo on December 17, 1939, after a running battle with the British off Uruguay. The pocket battleships are the equivalent of exceptionally powerful armored cruisers.]

King George VI, responding to an expression of loyalty from the National Defense Committee, sent a message that "the two hard years that lie behind us have left us all unshaken in our determination to see justice and freedom re-established throughout the world."

Sir Archibald told the gathering that the Battle of the Atlantic "is not going too badly for us," but warned that it would probably require for some time "an immense concentration of attention and effort."

Shipping Losses Fall Off.

"Sinkings of British ships in the month of July," he said, "were the lowest for any month for more than a year. During the last ten weeks the average weekly rate of merchandise arriving from overseas exceeded 1,350,000 tons."

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He declared that the "spell of German invincibility which paralyzed half the world a year ago has now been finally broken," and predicted a growing "and more fruitful" co-operation between the Royal Air Force and the army.

He reported that Coastal Command planes had attacked 136 U-boats in the last year and shot down more than thirty German aircraft in protecting convoys.

"The Coastal Command," he said, "is transforming the Battle of the Atlantic from a German attack on British shipping into a British attack on German shipping and victory in this battle will be the turning point toward victory in the war."

He said that German bomber crews would "pay dearly for the destruction of British homes next winter, and the German people will pay more dearly still."

"From February 1, 1941, up to today," he said, "we have lost 382 fighters, mostly over enemy territory, together with 310 pilots, and our fighters have destroyed 537 enemy planes in offensive operations."

The Air Minister appealed to American workmen for more bombers. Addressing them, he said:

"We want all the heavy bombers you can send us, and the sooner you send them the quicker you will end the war."

Britain this winter must expect air attacks "of greater intensity than any we have yet suffered," Sir Archibald said, echoing earlier warnings of Prime Minister Churchill.

The new British daylight offensive has forced the Germans "to keep on the Western Front large forces of fighters which otherwise they would have been able to throw against the Russians," Sinclair declared.

In the first three weeks of August, he said, more than three times as many tons of bombs were dropped by the bomber command than in the first three weeks of August of last year.

Malta, British island base in the Mediterranean south of Italy, has "passed from defense to attack and has widened into a formidable center of offensive air operations," Sinclair said.

BRITISH TABULATE AIRPLANE LOSSES

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—An Air Ministry tabulation today, on the second anniversary of the declaration of war on Germany by Britain and France, placed Axis losses for the first two years of war at 8,020 planes and British losses at 3,089 planes.

An incomplete list of losses in various theaters of war were given as:

Over and Around Great Britain—Axis 3,629, Britain 884.

Over Germany and Occupied Territory—Axis 690, Britain 1,334.

Middle East—Axis 2,087, Britain 383.

Western Front in 1939-40—Axis 957, Britain 379.

These figures, representing only losses sustained by fighting with Britain, do not include Axis losses on the Russian front.

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3,853 GERMANS KILLED IN RAIDS

Berlin, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Air raids in two years of war have killed 3,853 German civilians and injured 9,455, an authorized spokesman said today in announcing "approximately complete figures."

By comparison it was stated that in the year before the war 7,636 Germans were killed in traffic accidents.

In the two year period, the spokesman said, the British reported 41,900 British killed in raids and 52,678 injured.

British Sink 144 Axis Ships; Seize 800,000 Tons Contraband

SEP 4 1941

Sir Sinclair Declares Battle Of Atlantic Transformed Into British Attack On German Shipping—30 Nazi Warplanes Destroyed

(By The Associated Press)

London, Sept. 3—Britons were told authoritatively today that the battle of the Atlantic "is not going too badly" for them and that Germany's campaign against Soviet Russia had closed the largest gap in the British blockade of the continent.

"The coastal command," said Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair, "is transforming the battle of the Atlantic from a German attack on British shipping into a British attack on German shipping and victory in this battle will be the turning point toward victory in the war."

Speaking before a national defense luncheon meeting, the minister offered figures to prove his point, at the same time warning that the fight over sea supply lanes probably would require "immense concentration of attention and effort" for some time.

July sinkings of British ships were declared to have been the lowest for any month for more than a year.

"During the last ten weeks," Sir Archibald said, "the average weekly rate of merchandise arriving from overseas exceeded 850,000 tons."

Coastal command planes were said to have attacked 136 U-boats in the past year and shot down more than 30 German aircraft in protecting convoys.

"In July we damaged or destroyed 92 Axis ships in the North Sea, Adriatic and Mediterranean amounting to 468,000 tons and 52 ships in addition of unknown tonnage."

The minister announced without elaboration that a British torpedo plane hit the 10,000-ton Nazi pocket battleship Luetzow a few weeks ago. The London government had reported June 13 that British airmen torpedoed one of Germany's two remaining vessels of that class—the Luetzow or the Admiral Scheer—off the Southern Coast of Norway and left her probably heavily damaged.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare said the German attack upon Russia was of inestimable economic value to Britain. Germany was said to be dificient in oil, rubber, textiles, some metals and vegetable oils.

"The Germans, for the first time, are now embarked on a reckless expenditure of accumulated material which will be hard to replace," the ministry said in a statement.

"Wholesale destruction of crops and machinery carried out by the retreating Russians insures that the Germans' immediate gains in the economic field are small."

The "Marseille leak" was described as the "remaining most important gap in the blockade."

"It is difficult," the ministry said, "in view of the many calls on our Navy, to stop the traffic entirely" through the French Mediterranean port.

In navicert and ship warrant systems, blacklisting policy, freezing of German funds and pre-emptive buying of goods wanted by the Reich, the ministry reported, Britain has been "greatly helped" by the United States.

Since the outbreak of the war, Britain was said to have seized 800,000 tons of contraband goods.

BRITISH CLAIM 2 SHIPS

Say Submarines Sunk Big Schooners at Bengasi.

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—British submarines, harrying Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean, were reported today to have sunk two large schooners off the African coast, damaged a large merchant vessel northwest of Sicily and attacked shipping in the Harbor of Bengasi, Libya.

The two schooners, an Admiralty communique said, were in a convoy, en route to Bengasi, which was stalked by a submarine and attacked within sight of the shore.

"Enemy supply shipping also was attacked northwest of Sicily and it is possible one ship was sunk," the bulletin said. Results of attacks reported on shipping in the approaches to Bengasi Harbor were not specified.

FERRY PLANE FOUND

Transatlantic Craft Crashed on Mountain in Britain.

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The third transatlantic ferry plane to crash in four weeks was found yesterday in an isolated mountain country of the West Coast with its ten passengers and crew members killed.

This brought to fifty-four, including twenty Americans, the number of persons killed in three transatlantic ferry accidents in Britain. Two of the accidents occurred at the start of westbound flights.

The third plane, which had successfully flown the Atlantic, only to be wrecked in Britain, carried Capt. Sherwood Picking, en route to become assistant naval attache in the United States Embassy in London; Charles Alvan Spence of Little Neck, N. Y., flight engineer of the plane; and Count Guy de Baillet-Latour of Belgium. The other passengers were British technicians and experts.

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Bader's Jump Covered By Spiraling Spitfires

Squadron Saw Legless Leader Safely to Enemy Ground

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Thursday) (AP).—Calling the episode the "most dramatic five minutes of the war," "The Daily Express" told today how the Spitfire planes of the legless Royal Air Force winger commander, Douglas R. Bader's squadron, covered his 20,000-foot parachute jump over German territory last month.

Bader told his squadron he must leave his plane, and his second in command promptly gave the order to "see him safely to the ground—nothing else matters."

"So as he floated down, the Spitfires spiraled around him in a protective coil, their circles ever shifting as he drifted with the wind lower and lower until he had only a few hundred feet to go," the paper said. "They watched him come to earth. They could do no more."

By agreement with the Germans, who captured Bader, the R. A. F. dropped another artificial leg to replace one he damaged in the parachute landing.

Suez Canal Area Raided.

Cairo, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Suez Canal area was raided last night, the Ministry of the Interior announced today. One person was killed and five were injured. Some damage was done, the Ministry said.

Italians In Ethiopia Declared Pledged To Fight To Last Crust

SEP 4 1941

Rome, Sept. 3 (AP)—Isolated Italian garrisons in Ethiopia have rejected British demands for surrender and pledged themselves to fight "to the last piece of bread," Italian reports said today.

One of these garrisons was said to be that commanded by Colonel Cornella, who received the following message from British Major Ringrose:

"The moment comes when prolonged resistance, causing usless killing and sufferings, changes admiration into pain and disillusion and a reputation for bravery into a reputation for cruelty. I, therefore, ask you very sincerely, as the outcome of this Ethiopian campaign must now be clear to you, to surrender honorably."

The Italians were said to be holding out under orders instructing them to "tighten your belts, bite your teeth, hold out till the last piece of bread."

Air Blows Exchanged

Rome, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Italian high command reported an exchange of air blows in the Mediterranean war theater today and said Fascist forces in East Africa had made a successful attack on British lines in Ethiopia.

Italian planes, the communique said, bombed and machine-gunned a column of British trucks near the Giarabub oasis in Libya and British planes raided the Libyan port of Bengasi and several places on Sicily.

Cancel Legislative Immunity.

Copenhagen, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The lower House of the Danish Parliament canceled the legislative immunity of its three communist members today to legalize their imprisonment by the Justice Ministry.

Three French Businessmen Ordered Interned By Vichy

Heads Of Large Concerns Believed To Be At Chateau Reserved For Important Men

SEP 4 1941

[By The Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 3—Three leading French businessmen, Maurice Foucault, Isidore Courciol and Leon Ayrisvie, were ordered interned today by Pierre Pucheu, Interior Minister.

They were described, respectively, as the manager of the Percy works at Montpellier, the chairman of the Government dairy syndicate, also at Montpellier, and the owner of harbor facilities at Beziers.

It was understood that they were at the Chateau Clement in Vals-les-Bains, reserved for important figures interned without hearing for "motives of order and home security."

Others Detained There

Paul Reynaud, former Premier, and Georges Mandel, former Colonial Minister, were the only persons held there until June when the number began mounting and space became a problem.

Others detained there include:

Jean Louis Tixier-Vignacour, rightist deputy and former information bureau head.

Senator Leon Perrier, former Colonial Minister in French cabinets from 1925 to 1928.

Jacques Mercier, publicist.

Aviation Generals Cochet and Pierre Baston.

Jacques Cazaux, colonial inspector once in charge of Indo-Chinese finances.

Jean Jauberna, former cabinet chief of the Governor of Gabon.

Richard George, former treasury official in Togoland.

Colonel Groussard, former head of the "protection groups" who took over the guards created by Marcel Peyrouton, former Interior Minister, at the time Pierre Laval was ousted from the Vice-Premiership.

Interned Chaplain Freed

The Rev. Paul Charpentier, a military chaplain at Jibuti, French Somaliland, who was interned June 17 recently was freed.

Drawing rooms have been knocked together to provide quarters for the growing list of internees. The prisoners are not allowed to talk together.

Former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Leon Blum and other erstwhile French leaders are held elsewhere.

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3 ALIENISTS NAMED

Will Examine Man Who Wounded Laval.

Vichy, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Three alienists were appointed today to examine Paul Colette, held in Paris for shooting Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat, exponents of French collaboration with Germany. With Colette insisting he was a supporter of the De Gaulle movement but was a foe of Communism, it was not decided whether to try him before one of the new anti-communist summary courts.

At a hearing in St. Pierre Prison, Colette repeated his story that he left his home in Caen to join the French anti-Soviet legion in the hope of shooting "a personage favoring collaboration," but that chance alone singled out Laval.

Both M. Deat and M. Laval were reported recovering at a Versailles hospital.

The Paris Anti-Communist Court today sentenced a school teacher, Marguerite Kroef, to ten years hard labor for Communist propaganda activity.

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CURBS FOR BULGARIANS

Death Penalty May Be Imposed for Expression of Dissent

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 3 (AP)—Penalties ranging from ten years in prison to death for distribution of literature, chalk writing, slogans and rumors calculated to weaken the nation's morale were included today in wartime defense legislation introduced in Parliament.

Death sentences were asked for Bulgarian speakers over enemy radio stations.

WON'T PLEDGE FEALTY

Paris Magistrate Balks at Petain Oath.

Vichy, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Judge Paul Didier, 62-year-old veteran Paris magistrate, refused today to swear allegiance to chief of state Petain under a new constitutional act of the Vichy government requiring all magistrates to take an oath of personal fealty to France's old marshal.

Judge Didier's defiance in an oath-taking ceremony created a stir in the courtroom, but the court clerk quickly called the next magistrate and the ceremony was uninterrupted.

Would Reorganize French Shipping

SEPT 3 (AP)

The German radio reported today that Admiral Auphan, newly appointed Chief of the General Staff of the French War Fleet, favored "corporative reconstruction" of the French merchant marine to end unlimited competition.

Quoting an interview in Paris-Soir, the radio said the Admiral believed it necessary to create a new legal status for merchant seamen and also to enact measures to protect the deep-sea fishing industry.

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France Gets Air Mail Link With Americas

Vichy Reopens Marseille-Barcelona Route, Which Joins With Other Services

Vichy, Sept. 3 (AP)—France reestablished air mail service to the American continent today by reopening the Marseille-Barcelona link.

Lines of other countries will carry the mail from Barcelona and Lisbon.

Since the armistice the only French international air lines have been the regular official services to Wiesbaden and Turin for armistice commissions and the passenger line to Casablanca, French Morocco and Lisbon via Tangier.

30.24 — 11581

New Unrest In Nazi-Occupied Countries Seen

UNDATE OCCUPIED EUROPE

(By The Associated Press)

Despite the clamp of the Nazi censor, unrest in German-conquered countries of Europe continued Wednesday to make itself manifest to the world outside.

One odd item concerned the appointment of three alienists in Paris to judge the sanity of Paul Colette, the young Frenchman who wounded Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat.

Many persons had expected Colette to pay with his life for the attempted assassinations of the pro-German collaborationists almost immediately. Instead, the French authorities seemed loath to dispose of him, apparently for fear of making him a martyr whose name would become a rallying cry for all dissident elements.

Should Colette conveniently be found insane, the authorities might have an out.

He insisted at an examination in prison that he was not a Communist, as had been alleged, but was a supporter of the Free French movement of General Charles De Gaulle. Laval and Deat meanwhile continued to improve in a Versailles hospital.

The Paris prosecutor couldn't even make up his mind as to whether to consign Colette's case to one of the new anti-Communist death courts.

One of these courts yesterday sentenced a women school teacher to 10 years at hard labor for distributing Communist propaganda.

Unoccupied France kept a glum silence on the second anniversary of France's entry into the disastrous war, but the press of German-occupied Paris observed the occasion with wry comment.

"This occupation, of which we feel all the bitterness, we sought deliberately," grumbled the Nouveaux Temps.

Indicating unrest in Denmark, the lower house of the Danish parliament cancelled legislative immunity of its three Communist members in order to legalize their imprisonment by the justice ministry. The dispatch, necessarily routed via Berlin, did not give details.

Another story coming through Berlin originated in Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, one of Germany's little "partners." It told of proposed penalties in parliament ranging from 10 years in prison to death for distribution of illegal literature, writing of slogans on walls, or dissemination of rumors. Death was proposed for any Bulgarian speaking over "enemy" radio stations.

Whether any Bulgarians are so speaking was not mentioned, but the Germans still have not located the mysterious voice in the night that heckles the Nazi news broadcasts on their own wave-length.

NEW ACCUSATIONS AIMED AT MEILY

SEP 4 1941

Croats Said to Press Charge Against U. S. Consul.

Rome, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Stefani news agency reported today that Croat Foreign Minister Lorkovic has made public four more documents purporting to show that the former United States Consul at Zagreb, John J. Meily, had engaged in illegal activity in support of Axis enemies.

One paper proved, Stefani said, that Mr. Meily tried to help a shipowner of Spalato, Yugoslavia, who wanted to send four of his vessels to United States ports to prevent their falling into Italian hands. The other papers were a note and two telegrams containing political information, Stefani said.

The news agency said "Meily was interested not only in gathering and transmitting political and military information, but even in weaving intrgues in Croatiia."

To that end Mr. Meily sent a report on the ships to the United States Department of State on June 13 and included a letter in which a sea captain, representing the shipowner, asked the captains of the four vessels to disregard orders from their employer, Stefani said. Orders from the shipowner might be given under pressure of Italia nauthorities at Spalato, Stefani quoted the letter as saying.

SAYS FRANCE HAS HERSELF TO BLAME

Vichy, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The second anniversary of France's entry into the current European war was ignored today by newspapers in the unoccupied zone, but the press in the occupied area seized the opportunity to preach a sermon.

The Nouveaux Temps declared that France herself had made the choice between war and peace in September, 1939, and was responsible for her present position.

"This occupation, of which we feel all the bitterness," said the paper, "we sought deliberately."

SEP 4 1941

GERMANY CAN'T MEET CALL FOR STRAW SHOES

Berlin, Sept. 3. (AP) — German fashion dictators went to great pains to create a demand for straw shoes this year — and now have suddenly discovered that manufacturers can not meet the demand.

Since rationing limits each person to two pairs of leather shoes a year, the shot stylists' campaign won instant popularity.

Women and children favored straw shoes during the summer and have begun asking for winter models. Men too were to be supplied.

But the Reich's 30 manufacturers of straw footwear are able to produce only 2,500 to 3,000 pairs monthly — which the newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says is not enough to go around. The soles, too, wear out in four to six weeks.

Penal institutions, which have been doing some of the work, have produced only one shoe a convict each day.

The shoes, which cost 16.50 marks (nominally $6.60) and are resoled for 2.50 marks, cost an estimated eight marks to produce.

Summer shoes are made from braids of three strands and winter versions of six strands. Uppers are of rolled braids while braids for the soles are left in the natural form. Rolled bands of straws are sewed together, forming a sheet of straw from which the shoe uppers are cut like leather for the same purpose.

A special straw cream was developed for polishing.

Special Demobilization Bonus

Vichy, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A special demobilization bonus was announced today for French soldiers being mustered out of service in Indo-China following the occupation of that colony by Japanese troops.

Smuts Sees U.S. In War

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Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Sept. 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, premier of the Union of South Africa, declared today that the United States was preparing to enter the war and would "fight with all her power."

Speaking at Pretoria, the capital, Smuts said that the third year of the war would be the most critical and most decisive. Then he addad:

"But in my opinion our position is better than at any time in the last two years. The United States not only is helping Britain but is preparing to come in the struggle."

The Prime Minister asserted that the United States would "yet fight with all her power to win the war."

SEP 4 1941

200 Americans Among Canadian Combat Force

Large Contingent Of Soldiers Arrives At British Port, Almost Filling Divisions

A British Port, Sept. 3 (AP)—Approximately 200 Americans arrived at this war-scarred port today in a large contingent of Canadian troops, raising the Third Canadian Division almost to full strength.

There are now more than 100,000 Canadians guarding vital areas of the United Kingdom. The new arrivals included a West Coast infantry regiment, a Western Canada rifle regiment, a Quebec reconnaissance regiment and anti-aircraft and ambulance units.

The division commander, Maj. Gen. C. B. Price, in welcoming the troops brought a message from Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King who now is in England.

BIDS CONGRESSMEN VISIT ENGLAND

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Judge William Clark of the Federal Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, expressed the opinion today that members of Congress visit Britain, along with other United States public officials to get information for guiding United States policy. Several Congressmen, he said, have told him they would visit Britain if the British invited them.

Judge Clark, who came here to survey British courts in wartime, said he would report to the Attorney-General on the effects of war on British governmental institutions when he returns to the United States next month.

SEP 4 1941

Harvard Hospital Staff Traces British Epidemic

Bristol, England, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The City Health Committee was told today that Dr. Dean Fleming, Dr. T. F. NcNair Scott and Technician Elizabeth Phillips, all from the Harvard Red Cross Hospital for Communicable Diseases at Salisbury, had helped to trace the sourse of a typhoid epidemic which made 140 persons ill.

Four days after their investigations began, Dr. R. H. Parry, medical officer, said, these three and other technicians and nurses discovered the carrier—a girl working in a food catering factory and unwittingly infecting thousands of food packages.

CIGARETTES ON THE LOOSE

London, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Another inconvenience of war cropped up today when a tobacco manufacturer announced he would sell cigarettes loose because of a cardboard shortage.

Istanbul, Sept. 2-(AP)-German Ambassador Franz von Papen and his wife left by airplane en route to Berlin.

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MRS. WINANT FLYING TO U. S.

Bebe Daniels And Sir Philip Gibbs Also Aboard Clipper

Lisbon, Sept. 3 (AP)—Among twenty-five passengers aboard a Pan-American Clipper plane which took off for New York today were Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador to London; the actress, Bebe Daniels and her husband, Ben Lyon, and Sir Philip Gibbs, British writer.

SEP 4 1941

Argentina Bans Nazi Boy Scouts

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 3 (AP)—The government ordered the dissolution today of all "Boy Scout" organizations not sponsored and directed by Argentine citizens.

The order presumably referred to scout troops affiliated with German and British schools.

The police also were directed to halt the street distribution of propaganda "directly or indirectly inciting a violent change in the nation's political and social institutions, attacking the dignity of public functionaries or injuring the feelings of belligerent nations."

Organized shooting clubs still will be permitted target practice, but it was declared that the police would not allow civilians to participate "in exercises having a military character."

ANGLO-MEXICAN RELATIONS WILL BE RESUMED

Mexico City, Sept. 3, (AP)—Resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain, broken off by Mexico in May, 1938, during the oil properties expropriation crisis, can be expected soon, Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said last night.

The government has given no of relations with Soviet Russia, Padilla said. The confederation of Mexican workers and the local Communist Party have been urging such a step.

The foreign minister would not say whether the expropriation controversy with Britain had been settled, explaining "I am speaking only of diplomatic matters."

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[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Sept. 3—Uruguay tonight prohibited the export of gasoline and fuel oil after a conference between Foreign Minister Alberto Guani and United States Ambassador William Dawson over the petroleum situation in the Western Hemisphere. It was reported that Dawson explained the North American position on the shortage of tankers and that Guani immediately promised to study the situation here.

Argentines Debate 8 Points

Support for Roosevelt-Churchill Plan Asked of Deputies

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 3 (AP).—Proposals for support of the Roosevelt-Churchill eight points and for acceptance of the Peruvian plan for a common front of American parliaments in defense of democracy were sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today.

They were attacked as "unnecessary legislation" by a Conservative Deputy, Uberto Vignart, who asserted that Argentina "only needs to be neutral" and was "wasting time with measures which do not concern Argentine problems." Vignart is a member of the same party

as Acting President Ramon S. Castillo, who also is supporting a policy of neutrality.

Bolivian Duellists Exchange Wild Shots

La Paz, Bolivia, Sept. 3 (AP)—Wild shots were exchanged today by Rafael Otazo, Nationalist, and Gabriel Levy, Republican Socialist deputy, in a pistol duel resulting from their fist fight yesterday in a chamber debate over an alleged Nazi putsch.

But Otazo reorted that after he left the duelling field and was walking on a residential street here four men beat him with their fists until he drew his pistol and fired, causing them to flee.

In the chamber today another deputy, Alfredo Arratia, declared he was not convinced of the government's evidence that a Nazi plot had existed and asked that the state of siege proclaimed several weeks ago be lifted.

Joaquin Espada, finance minister, refused and told Arratia that the government had abundant evidence although most of the documents could not be released at present.

SEP 4 1941

United States Will Sell 160 Planes To Mexico

Mexico City, Sept. 3 (AP)—An official announcement said today the United States would open a special credit to allow Mexico to buy 160 American warplanes.

The announcement said the credit would be granted as soon as pending questions between the countries were settled. It added that two new aerial regiments would be formed as part of the Mexican Army by the end of 1941.

President Manuel Avila Camacho told Congress Monday that settlement of United States-Mexican questions was expected soon.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT URGED

Cuban Farmers Would Bar Spanish Products From U. S. Bases

Havana, Sept. 3 (AP)—Boycott of Japanese and Spanish products and provisions for all United States military, naval and air bases required in Cuba was urged today by Asociacion Septembrina Agraria, a semi-political, farmers' organization with headquarters in Guira de Melena, Havana province, and a membership of approximately 4,000.

Organized in 1933, it has been a stanch supporter of President Fulgencio Batista's policies.

Chilean Senator Errazuriz Warns Against Blacklist

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Chilean Senator Maximiano Errazuriz asserted today that this country's recent blacklisting of certain South American firms acting for Axis interests was hurting some Chilean companies and should be reconsidered.

"Mind you, Great Britain, although at war two years already, has not been so severe as the United States in enforcing a blacklist," he said on arrival on the Chilean liner Copiapo. "If this business is not prudently handled it may be exploited to arouse a feeling of hostility against the United States in economic circles in Chile."

SEP 4 1941

Argentina Asks Complete Report On Arrests of Nationals by Reich

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sept. 3.—(AP.)—A Foreign Office statement said today that 11 Argentina citizens had been detained by German authorities in Occupied France.

(The Argentine Embassy at Vichy had heard rumors for two days that as many as 20 Argentines had been arrested in Paris for various offenses during the campaign against anti-German demonstrations.)

The Foreign Ministry said it had ordered the Argentine Embassy in Berlin to request a full report on the arrests. Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu also asked German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann to request details from his government.

Beyond the fact that the arrests had been made no information was obtainable in Buenos Aires. Some sources recalled that the Reich had detained Bolivians and Cubans in occupied Europe in reprisal for anti-Nazi activity of the Bolivian and Cuban governments.

Roberto Gache, Foreign Affairs undersecretary, said his government was unable to determine the importance of the detentions. "It may be a simple restriction against infractions or it may be a bigger matter," he said.

Raul Damonte Taborda, chairman of a congressional committee which has been investigating anti-Argentine activities expressed hope the government would act swiftly in the matter.

"No reports have come of anti-Nazi activity by Argentines in Germany," he said, "but we all know of anti-Argentine activity by Nazi Germans and even by members of the Third Reich's Embassy staff here."

Berlin, Sept. 3.—(AP.)—The German government tonight ordered Guatemala to withdraw all its consulates from the Reich.

Duke of Kent Flying to Halifax

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The Duke of Kent took off from here today for Halifax, N. S., on the last leg of his flying tour of Canada.

3 DIE IN ONTARIO WAR PLANT BLAST

Canadian Officials Believe Explosions And Fire "Purely Accidental"

Chemical Plant Will Produce On Schedule, Authorities Report

[By the Associated Press]

Niagara Falls, Ont., Sept. 3—Explosions and fire of apparently "purely accidental" origin suddenly swept and destroyed a wartime production building of the huge Welland Chemical Company plant today, killing three men and injuring seven or eight others seriously.

The Munitions and Supply Department of Ottawa immediately came forth with a statement stressing the belief that the destruction was accidental and that production would go ahead on schedule.

Two of the victims, tentatively identified as Angus McDonald, of Port Robinson, and Lloyd Cahill, of Niagara Falls, were killed instantly. James Martin Desjardines, of Niagara Falls, died later in Niagara Falls General Hospital.

Official Statement

The official statement from the Munitions and Supply Department in Ottawa said:

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"In the early afternoon today an accident occurred in one of the smaller manufacturing buildings of the Welland chemical works at Niagara Falls.

"The cause has not yet been fully established, but it is believed a pressure vessel failed, causing damage to the building and some of the machinery and also setting fire to some of the materials in the building.

"The fire was completely out within a half hour. The occurrence appears to be purely of accidental nature and will not interfere with production.

14 Reported Injured

"So far as is known at the present time two workmen were killed, one dangerously burned (who later died) and in addition to eight receiving hospital treatment six men were treated for minor injuries."

Construction of the plant started in August, 1940, and production began last December. About 2,000 are employed by the company, a war-supplies industry.

Police and plant guards refused to permit anyone to enter the premises, covering several acres. Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police referred all queries to the Allied War Supply Corporation in Montreal.

Canadian Police Hold German Alien

Glaser Had Entered Dominion Last Week From U. S.

FORT ERIE, Ont., Sept. 3 (Canadian Press) — Hans Glaser, 40, still was held today, authorities said, as word is awaited from Ottawa as to disposition of his case.

Glaser, a native-born German of Buffalo, N. Y., was taken into custody, police said, when he entered the dominion during the pre-Labor Day holiday period.

When he attempted to re-enter the United States immigration authorities refused him admission and Canadian authorities also refused him permission to re-enter Canada.

He was taken into custody by Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Glaser told police he had entered the United States from Germany in 1937.

CORKY PROVES HE WAS MISJUDGED

Toronto, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Note to British military authorities:

Remember the tough little airdale named Corky that some central Ontario soldiers smuggled into England in a machine-gun crate? The one that caused such a fuss you ordered him sent home?

Well, yesterday Corky took best of breed prize at the Canadian National Exhibition's dog show.

SEP 4 1941

CADADA ORDERS ADJUSTMENT TO U. S. PRIORITY

Ottawa, Sept. 3. (AP) — Canadian manufacturers of war materials were under orders today to adjust their operations to the United States priority rating system regulating supplies of equipment and materials.

R. C. Berkinshaw, chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board and chief priorities officer for the Department of Munitions and Supplies, issued the rating orders last night.

"United States factories are being loaded up with orders for material and equipment which are covered . . preference ratings," he said. "The point now has been reached where many of these firms will not even put orders into their production schedules without receiving a preference rating."

Berkinshaw said each applicant for rating would be required to supply the following information:

Legal name and address of prime contractor, contract number, description of materials ordered, the store for which they are intended, unit quantities of materials required, total valuue of the contract, delivery schedule and quantity delivered to date or application.

FIVE-MAN MISSION TO GO TO MOSCOW

SEP 4 1941

Harriman Heads Group To Confer With British, Red Officials on Help From U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—To set the program of American help to Russia moving, President Roosevelt appointed today a five-man mission to confer with a similar British delegation and with Soviet officials at Moscow.

At its head, he placed W. Averell Harriman, who has been working on the lend-lease program at London, and its membership he named Maj.-Gen. James H. Burns, Maj.-Gen. George H. Brett, Admiral William H. Standley, retired, and William L. Batt, the chief of the materials division of the Office of Production Management.

Meanwhile, on another defense front, Admiral Emory S. Lund, the chairman of the Maritime Commission, asserted that the shipbuilding program was ahead of schedule, not behind, as some have claimed. From July, 1941, to the end of 1943, a total of at least 1,153 vessels of 12,410,000 deadweight tonnage will slide off the ways, he said.

213 Ships Completed

In another shipping progress report, the Navy Department announced that 213 vessels of all classes had been completed since Jan. 1 and that keels had been laid for 436 others. Only finishing touches are needed, the navy added, to make 249 more craft ready for the two ocean fleet.

Two battleships, nine submarines, 12 destroyers and 42 patrol vessels are among the ships launched since the first of the year.

The Treasury, at the same time, released figures for August, showing $1,124,000,000 had been expended for defense in that month, and $2,084,000,000 for July and August, a sum more than five times what was spent in the same two months a year ago.

The projected meeting in Moscow was one product of the recent meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill off the Atlantic coast.

To Join British Group

"The mission," a White House statement said, "will join with a similarly constituted British mission under the chairmanship of Lord Beaverbrook for a conference in Moscow with the Russian government regarding the supplying to Russia by the United States and Great Britain of munitions, raw materials and other supplies needed by Russia for her defense against German aggression."

"The holding of this conference was agreed to between the President and the Prime Minister at their recent meeting at sea."

Harriman, at present in this country, has been serving as a co-ordinator and "expediter" of Lease-Lend assistance to Great Britain.

General Burns has held the post of executive officer of the defense and reports division, Office of Emergency Management. He will act as a sort of "general manager" of the mission, the White House said.

General Brett is chief of the Army Air Corps and was recently ordered to Great Britain and the Middle East on a special mission having to do with the delivery of American aircraft.

Admiral Standley was chief of naval operations, the highest post in the Navy, before his retirement. He is a member of the Production Planning Board of OPM.

Batt has been serving as director of the materials division of OPM.

It was said that the mission would finish its work in about six weeks, including the time it would take to travel to Moscow and back. There was no intimation as to the form of transportation to be used. Nine technicians will accompany the mission.

SEP 4 1941

LAND PREDICTS 1153 NEW SHIPS BY END OF 1943

Figures of Maritime Chief Do Not Include 105 Already Delivered.

SEES PROGRAM WELL AHEAD

30.24—11583

30.24—11583

Admiral Reports 700,000 Tons Added to Hemisphere Total by Taking Axis Craft.

SEP 4 1941

Washington, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Asserting that the Maritime Commission's construction program is not behind but is ahead, Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the commission, predicted today that 1,153 new ships of approximately 12,410,000 deadweight tons would be placed in operation between July 1, 1941, and the end of 1943.

These figures, he told a press conference, do not include 105 vessels in the commission's long-range program which were delivered up to September 3, or additional small vessels and craft for which the commission is contracting.

Admiral Land issued a formal statement which he called a progress report "in view of the critical importance of ship construction to the national defense program, particularly since questions have been raised both in Congress and in the press as to the adequacy of the commission's building and the speed and lack of speed in producing the new ships."

"Between 130 and 134 new vessels will be completed this year on the basis of current reports from the yards," he said.

If stoppages due to priorities or other factors do not hold back construction, Admiral Land added, ninety vessels totaling 1,000,000 deadweight tons will be delivered the first three months of 1942; 146 vessels of 1,400,000 deadweight tons will be delivered in the second three months of that year; 154 vessels of 1,646,000 deadweight tons will be delivered in the third quarter and 184 vessels of 2,000,000 deadweight tons will be delivered in the fourth quarter.

Predicts Record Tonnage.

In the first quarter of 1943, 220 ships averaging 2,270,000 deadweight tons will be placed in operation, he said.

"Thus, in the first quarter of 1942," Admiral Land declared, "American shipbuilding will deliver more new ships than were produced by the United States during any previous year since the first world war with the exception of 1941 and more ships than were delivered in the whole of 1917, when we were at war."

"In the first quarter of 1943, if we are able to carry out the schedule we have set for ourselves," he continued, "we will deliver more shipping than was produced in the United States in the whole of 1918 when America produced 1,830,000 deadweight tons of ships."

For the present, and for the rest of this year, he said, "the British and ourselves can get along on existing ships and the new ships which are being currently delivered at the rate of three a week, if conditions do not get much worse."

"It is expected, however, that in 1942 our national defense and lease-lend programs will be in full swing, and shipping requirements will be very heavy," he added. "With this in mind, the effort has been made to reach a high level of production during the first quarter of 1942 and to maintain that level until the end of 1943."

213 Navy Ships Completed.

The Navy Department also issued a report of progress in its two-ocean fleet construction program, announcing that 213 vessels of all classes had been completed since the first of this year and the keels laid for 436 others.

An additional 249 craft of various categories launched between January 1 and September 1 need only the finishing touches, the department said, to make them part of the United States fleet.

Vessel completed since January 1 include two battleships, the North Carolina and Washington, nine submarines, twelve destroyers and forty-two patrol craft.

Admiral Land estimated that between 600,000 and 700,000 deadweight tons were added to merchant marines of the Western Hemisphere when the twenty-one American republics agreed last Thursday to place in operation refugee ships of Axis and Axis-dominated countries.

26 of Ships Tankers.

He added that the ships were principally German, Italian and Danish and that the figure would rise if French vessels were placed in service. Approximately 400,000 tons were in Central and South American ports.

Twenty-six of the vessels were tankers, the chairman said, and these will be used to ameliorate the oil shortage situation in the Western Hemisphere.

"We are not going to use these ships exclusively to alleviate the Atlantic Seaboard oil shortage," he said. "There are some who want us to get tankers from Brazil or Chile and place them in service here. We are going to do everything possible to make equitable distribution of shipping where it is needed—throughout all the Americas."

Admiral Land said he did not know what Latin American nations would apply for Maritime Commission assistance in operating the refugee vessels. Under terms of the agreement signed by the twenty-one republics the United States will operate ships of those nations which do not have sufficient personnel.

The maritime chief said that Brazil and the United States had been discussing the possibility of Brazil building her own merchant vessels, with United States shipbuilding experts acting as advisers. He indicated no definite plans had been formulated.

DEFENSE GETS FIRST CALL ON ALL RESOURCES

SEP 4 1941

Consumers Face Pinch Soon as Roosevelt Orders Production to Limit.

MORE BILLIONS FOR ARMS

Plants Are to Be Retooled for Munitions or Work Needed in Civilian Economy.

Washington, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—The administration gave defense absolutely first call on all the nation's industrial resources today, and consumers were told they could expect to feel the pinch soon.

Keynoting a fresh drive for a manifold increase in arms production, the new Supply Priorities and Allocation Board stated:

"Every available man and machine must be employed either on direct defense requirements or at work essential to the civilian economy. Defense comes first."

For most citizens, the pinch will come with the discontinuance of non-essential wares—the frills and the extras of everyday American life.

For a part of the population—manufacturers of non-essential goods and their employees—this may entail added hardship—either temporary suspension of production until the plants are tooled for defense orders, or a complete shut-down in the event such a change-over cannot be effected.

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Future Course Made Clear.

The future course of the defense effort—and its impact on the consumer—was made clear yesterday by twin announcements—one by President Roosevelt to his press conference, and one by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board he set up last week.

This super-board—now the supreme agency in the whole defense production effort—held its first meeting, with Vice-President Wallace presiding, and took up its task of accelerating the output of military supplies.

Mr. Roosevelt announced that still more money would be expended for defense orders—the program already tops $50,000,000,000—with the objective of producing still more supplies and of getting two and three shifts to work in the plants.

What was inferential in Mr. Roosevelt's statement, the new super-board stated in so many words.

"Our general policy is simple," the board announced, outlining its plan of operations. "Production shall be stimulated and organized to the limit of the nation's resources.

Non-essentials Must Go.

"We must forgo the less essential that we may have an abundance of the essential. By less essential industry is meant those industrial activities involving use of materials and production facilities which sap supply and machinery resources necessary to a realistic all-out defense program.

"In some cases this may involve only a part of an industry; in other cases it may involve several parts. Wherever possible to convert the non-essential to military or essential civilian production this will be done. Every means will be employed to expedite this process with a minimum loss of time for men and machines.

"But the non-essential must go.

"This means cutting off the fat and hardening the muscles."

To accomplish this purpose, the board said a code of regulations would be worked out with the idea of making the most effective use of available raw materials and production facilities for military and essential civilian needs.

There was no immediate indication what industries would be hit by the projected suspension of non-essential production.

The board also promised action to obtain vital materials which it said were being hoarded by certain industries and traders. It likewise served notice that it would not tolerate speculation in such necessary supplies.

In discussing the projected increase in arms expenditures at his press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said that the additional funds would be largely in general appropriations, rather than as a special lease-lend allotment. The President did not indicate the amount he had in mind or when the request would go to Congress. The only clew he gave was that a message on the subject would go to Capitol Hill some time before January 1.

Mr. Roosevelt did disclose, however, that he hoped to have a new lease-lend program ready for Congress in a week or so. The original lease-lend appropriation was $7,000,000,000 and congressional informants said that they expected the forthcoming requests to be in the vicinity of $5,000,000,000.

Apropos of the original fund, Mr. Roosevelt told reporters that all of it already had been allocated. Orders covering half the amount have been placed, he said, and the remainder will be covered in sixty to ninety days.

SAYS JAPANESE FEAR AMERICAN NAVY IN PACIFIC

Representative Maas Sure Fleet Can Keep Open Supply Routes.

SEP 4 1941

HE SERVED SIX WEEKS THERI

Flying Congressman Holds U. S Should Take Steps to Obtain Use of Singapore.

Washington, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—A congressman just returned from six weeks of sea duty as a Marine Corps Reserve air officer, declared today that Japan was deathly afraid of the United States fleet when it was in the Pacific.

The marine colonel, Representative Melvin J. Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, remarked in an interview that some of the fleet had been withdrawn to the Atlantic, but he expressed the opinion nevertheless that United States forces in the Pacific remain strong enough to fend off any attack against this nation and at the same time keep open supply routes for vital shipments of rubber and tin.

Further, he said he believed that the Western Hemisphere is in no danger from Japanese aggression.

"The Hawaiian Islands are more powerful than Gibraltar ever was because their defenses are geared to modern warfare," he said. "No navy could get to Panama without passing Hawaii and no navy could get past Hawaii.

"Japan is deathly afraid of the American fleet when it is intact. It is significant that they did not move into Indo-China until the fleet in the Pacific had been have started in Denver.
split and part of it had been transferred to the Atlantic.

Navy Was Split.

"In spite of all the secrecy of the navy, the first information that the American public had that the fleet had been split was a news broadcast from Tokio giving the dates the ships went through the canal and their names."

Mr. Maas, ranking Republican member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, began active training in July when h piloted a four-eengine patrol bomber from San Diego to Honolulul in what he said was record time of 14 hours 25 minutes. For the next six weeks he flew 18,000 miles, one making a seven-day inspection trip of "all our island bases" which he declined to enumerate. The development of these sites, he said, is ahead of schedule and soon the United States "will have forged a chain across the Pacific to supplies which are vital to us in the Dutch East Indies."

The flying lawmaker said that if Japan should make further moves toward those Dutch posssessions, he believed the United States should take steps to obtain the use of Singapore from the British as a base for counter operations.

Holds Signapore Important.

"All our islands and fleet out there are not as modernly equipped as I would like to see them," he said, "but we would

still be in a position to defend successfully our interests in the Pacific against any combination of forces that might challenge us.

"In my opinion, the most immediate pressing problem is to see that Singapore is kept available for the American fleet in the event circumstances should compel us to operate in the far Pacific. If Singapore should be captured, the United States to all practical purposes would be driven out of the Pacific."

Mr. Maas participated in recent Pacific maneuvers as marine air officer on the staff of Vice-Admiral W. H. Halsey, commander of the fleet's aircraft battle force.

Meanwhile the question of Japanese-American relations continued to hold the highest interest in diplomatic circles here. Secretary of State Hull and Admiral Kichisaburno Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador, are continuing the exploratory talks begun after President Roosevelt received a personal communication from Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Japanese Premier.

Contents of the Konoye message were not made public, but it was believed intended to lay the groundwork for a candid discussion of means for bridging the gap between divergent policies of the two powers.

HENRY-HAYE PLANS PROTEST TO HULL

SEP 4 1941

Objects to Articles in Herald Tribune.

Washington, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, said yesterday that he would protest personally to Secretary of State Hull against a series of stories relating to the Vichy embassy here which have been published by the New York Herald-Tribune.

In making this announcement at a press conference, the Ambassador said his protest would be based on his assertion that the stories were not true. He said he believed that the motive behind the stories was a desire of certain Americans and certain Frenchmen to bring about a break or deterioration of relations between the French Government and the United States.

The stories described what the Herald-Tribune said were the activities of the Ambassador, two members of his staff and others in attempting to create sentiment for the Nazi "new order" in Europe.

M. Henry-Haye said that he was very sad, since it was just a year ago today that he had come to the United States to represent a defeated nation, yet one still proud, and that now he had to answer charges which he said in no sense were justified.

M. Henry-Haye said he realized the meaning of freedom of the press, but added that never in his country had the representatives of a country on its knees been subjected to such treatment.

In a recent call on Mr. Hull, the Ambassador showed the secretary a number of newspaper cartoons of Marshal Petain, French Chief of State, which tended to stress the Nazi-domination of the Vichy Government.

At that time M. Henry-Haye emphasized to reporters that he was not protesting, but merely calling the cartoons to Mr. Hull's attention. The Ambassador then said that he understood the American press was free, but added that because it was free he thought it should show restraint in making attacks on the chief of a friendly State.

NO KONOYE PARLEY

White House Denies Plan for Roosevelt Trip.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Stephen Early, White House Secretary, after discussing with President Roosevelt a report that Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Japanese Premier, had proposed a personal conference aboard a Japanese warship in the Pacific, told reporters today:

1.—The President has no such invitation.

2.—If the reporter had seen fit to check with the White House before he wrote the story he would have been told just that.

3.—The only trip the President plans to make on the water soon will be on the yacht Potomac from Annapolis to Washington.

4 MORE INDICTED ON SPY CHARGES

SEP 4 1941

Trial of 16 Others Starts After Three, Including Girl, Pleads Guilty to Accusation

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—The federal government, moving on two fronts to smash German spy activities in this country, indicted four more persons today on charges of conspiring to send vital defense information to Germany, and immediately obtained guilty pleas from three of them, including an 18-year-old girl.

Simultaneously, 16 persons arrested in June in the government's nationwide roundup of spy suspects, went on trial in Brooklyn federal court after three others pleaded guilty to being unregistered agents of a foreign power. There was no connection, authorities said, between the quartet indicted today and those who went to trial in Brooklyn.

Shortly after their indictment, Lucy Boehmler of New York City, 18, blonde, blue-eyed and well dressed; Hans Pagel, 20, a Brooklyn brewery employe who came here in 1931 from his native Wunstorf, Germany, and Frederick Edward Schlosser, 19, a native New Yorker, pleaded guilty.

High Bond Set

Miss Boehmler, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, who came to this country in 1929, was held in $10,000 bond and Pagel and Schlosser in $25,000 bond each by Federal Judge John Bright, who set Sept. 24 for sentence. The maximum penalty is 20 years' imprisonment.

They were charged with conspiracy to violate the federal code by secretly transmitting to the German government through unidentified colleagues in Spain, Portugal and Germany information deemed vital to this country's physical safety.

The government accused them of divulging movements and disposition of American troops and of smuggling abroad pictures and sketches of strategic eastern seaboard points.

Named as Ringleader

Named in the new indictment as the ringleader in the United States was Kurt Frederick Ludwig, about 40, Ohio-born of German parentage, Ludwig was arrested about 10 days ago and is being held in Spokane, Wash. The indictment described him as a paid German agent who conspired to obtain American national defense secrets and information on the shipment of airplanes and other war supplies to Great Britain.

Ludwig, who was pictured as a touring espionage agent who picked up hitchhiking soldiers in an effort to obtain information, was accused in the indictment of maintaining short wave radio receiving sets in his automobile or wherever he was living.

The sets, the indictment said, were "of the kind and type customarily used as a part of radio communications systems and capable of receiving communications by radio from Germany."

Toured Atlantic Coast

He also was charged with touring the Atlantic coast "directly observing military establishments, naval establishments, air fields, munitions plants and other manufacturing plants and making notes on the nature, size, equipment, location and other features of such establishments."

It was charged that he was supplied with money directly and indirectly by his reputed German co-conspirators.

Before the indictment was handed up, federal agents had announced the arrest in Miami, Fla., of a Miami fishing boat captain whom they accused of cooperating with Ludwig and the two youths in assembling defense information.

He is Karl Herman Schoetter, a native of Switzerland and an American citizen. He denied the charge.

Admit One Count

Immediately before the Brooklyn espionage trial started, three more defendants pleaded guilty to one of two counts in the indictment, thus reducing to 16 the number standing trial. Of the 33 arrested in a nationwide roundup last June, 17 have now pleaded guilty to one or both counts and are awaiting sentence.

The three, all German-born, are Richard Zichlenaub, 35, cafe owner; Paul Bante, 50, iron worker; and Felix Jahnke, 48, soda clerk. They pleaded guilty to a count accusing them of being unregistered agents of a foreign power but pleaded innocent to one charging them with transmitting vital information

Trailing Of Suspect By F. B. I. Described

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 3 (AP)—Kurt Frederick Ludwig, 38-year-old German-American who was charged in a New York indictment today with being the head of an international spy ring, tried desperately to escape before his arrest near here two weeks ago, Lyle Keith, United States Attorney, said today.

"Ludwig headed West by automobile," Keith said. "He was trailed constantly by F. B. I. agents. When he arrived at Butte, Mont., he became suspicious that he was being 'tailed.'

"He stored his car in a garage there, stopped at a hotel, and the next morning abandoned his car to take a bus. He had purchased a bus ticket to Cle Elum, Wash. But he failed to 'shake' the F. B. I. officers, one of whom was on the bus with him.

"He arrived in Spokane by bus and tried to shake the officers who were trailing him. He was followed all over town before he registered in an obscure hotel."

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Resumes Trip

The next morning he resumed his Westward trip by bus and was arrested as he stepped off at Cle Elum.

"Code messages used by Ludwig were written in secret solution on the backs of what appeared to be innocent typewritten letters," Keith continued. "These letters were mailed to places in Spain and Portugal, among others, where the messages were deciphered.

"He sent out an amazing detail on the disbursement of our armed forces, on the departure of vessels loaded with planes bound for various parts of the world, and on the departure of other vessels loaded with munitions.

"He had a camera and took many pictures.

"He has had no legitimate occupation in this country and received money from somewhat mysterious sources in accounts ranging from a few hundred dollars to as much as $2,000."

Says Tank Cars Can Alleviate Oil Shortage

Railroads Ass'n Head Avers 200,000 Barrels Could Be Moved Daily Into Eastern Areas

SEP 4 1941

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—An assertion that ample supplies of gasoline and fuel oil could be moved to the eastern seaboard within two weeks by utilizing 20,000 surplus railroad tank cars was made today to the special Senate committee investigating the petroleum situation.

J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, told senators that use of the cars would increase Atlantic seaboard supplies by more than 200,000 barrels daily, some 25,000 more than the daily shortage estimated by government officials.

Representatives of the railroads and the petroleum industry are scheduled to discuss transportation problems here tomorrow and Pelley said they should agree upon methods for using the railroad tank cars.

In Philadelphia, meanwhile, a conference of eastern gasoline dealers, was told that there was no gasoline shortage and that "somebody is just pulling the wool over the eyes of officials in Washington." The speaker was Benjamin L. Jacoby, president of the Associated Gasoline Retailers of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Another speaker, H. A. Innis Brown, urged the conference to ask President Roosevelt to direct Secretary of the Interior Ickes, defense petroleum co-ordinator, to establish a retail oil division to handle their problems.

Brown, editor of the magazine Gasoline Retailer, said he was "sick and tired of seeing all these government officials regarding the retail dealer as unimportant, as grease-balls.'"

Chairman Maloney (D-Conn) of the Senate investigating group told Pelly that "you have led me to believe this shortage could be corrected within two weeks."

"Within a week we could have solid trains of oil moving from Louisiana and Texas to the Atlantic seaboard," the railroads' spokesman said, adding that within two weeks more than 200,000 barrels should be arriving daily.

"This all could have been worked out by now, if there's a real shortage," Pelley testified. "We've had the surplus cars for more than a year."

He said he had informed Ralph K. Davies, acting petroleum coordinator, that a surplusage of tank cars existed when Davies came here in June to aid Ickes.

"I have never had any request from Mr. Davies for information," Pelley told senators. He expressed astonishment at earlier testimony by Davies before the committee that government officials had difficulty in finding idle railroad tank cars.

Pelly said there were 153,655 railroad tank cars in the country, 125,000 of which could haul petroleum products.

The witness was asked why the tank cars had not been used and what had caused delays in attempts to solve the alleged shortages.

Pelley replied that rail charges for moving gasoline and petroleum products from the southwest to the east were considerably higher than for movement by tankers, pipelines, barges and trucks. He said that a proposed reduction in rail rates would bring the transportation cost about 3.5 cents a gallon on gasoline compared with less than 0.5 cents a gallon by tanker.

He also said that many refineries and other oil industry plants were not equipped with loading facilities for railroad tank cars, but that these difficulties could be speedily overcome if an agreement were reached between the oil industry and railroads on transportation costs.

Senators Burton (R-Ohio) and O'Daniel (D-Texas) asked Pelley about the proposal of some administration officials to construct a huge pipeline from the oil fields to the eastern coast.

Conceding that pipelines and railroads were natural competitors, Pelley said that such a line would require 500,000 or 750,00 tons of steel at a time when the defense effort was demanding all steel and when railroads had difficulty getting it.

STOCKS GAIN SHOWN

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP).—A gain of 287,000 barrels in gasoline stocks on the eastern seaboard last week was reported today by the Ameri-

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can Petroleum Institute.

The figures covered the week ended August 30, and showed stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline at that date on the east coast totaling 20,261,000 barrels and in the Appalachian region totaling 3,070,000 barrels.

These totals compared with 20,094,000 barrels on the east coast and 2,950,000 in the Appalachian area on August 23.

The gain was the first in eastern seaboard stocks since the week ending July 16.

LABOR URGED TO UNITE FOR PEAK EFFORT

4 Of Nation's Top Defense Officials Appeal For More Production

SEP 4 1941

Hillman, LaGuardia, Patterson And McNutt Issue Pleas

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 3—Four of the nation's top defense officials joined today in a plea to American labor to unite for achieving peak production of munitions of war as the chief guarantee of this country's safety.

Their statements, which also called for complete cooperation between labor and all community groups in advancing the defense program, appeared in an eighty-eight-page handbook entitled "Labor Defends America," written by Herman Wolf and planned for distribution by labor unions and other labor units throughout the country.

Hillman Issues Call

"Peak production alone will guarantee our own national safety and bring about the victory of democracy," wrote Sidney Hillman, associate director general of the Office of Production Management. "The success of our defense effort requires the complete cooperation of workers and employers in the workshop of democracy."

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, said organized labor's "assistance toward the realization of our (defense) objectives has been notable" and that "in an hour of crisis, responsible trade unions are essential if we are to obtain labor's full assistance."

LaGuardia On Union

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, as Civilian Defense Director, declared "the unions in this country, united for the purpose of keeping the principles guaranteed to all of us in our Constitution intact, will make the United States so strong that a united people, through our united unions, will guarantee us the trength to surmount all obstacles. . . ."

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said "American labor unions with their millions of members have a great opportunity to help protect and advance national health in this time of emergency."

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Willkie Speaker As Sale Of Defense Bonds Opens

New York, Sept. 3 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said today "I would rather own a United States bond which is part of a national indebtedness of $150,000,000,000, with Hitler out of the world, than a bond which is part of a $50,000,000,000 debt with Hitler still in the world."

Willkie spoke at the opening of a glass-enclosed booth in Rockefeller Center Plaza, where bonds and stamps will be on sale throughout September.

All For Strong Defense

In his address, Willkie said, "We have talked much of the necessity of united action and sacrifice and all Americans, isolationists and nationalists, interventionists and internationalists, have pledged to the building of a strong defense."

"This is the first sacrifice, the first offering we have been asked to make," he added, "and what an insignificant sacrifice it is, to buy the best security that can be bought to crush totalitarianism."

Willkie noted that many persons, while expressing the wish for defeat of totalitarianism in the world, hold back with the explanation "I don't like the Administration."

Refers To French

"It doesn't do any good now for the French to look back on the help that some of them did not give because they didn't like their administration," he said.

Some say, Willkie said, that they don't want to help because of the fiscal expense, and added, "I don't like it either, but is that going to save America?"

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PRESIDENT GREETS URUGUAY'S ENVOY

Says 2 Democracies Have Common Purpose.

Washington, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that both Uruguay and the United States "are determined to defend that essential right of free men to govern the national life through freely chosen representatives."

The President's declaration was made as Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguay's first Ambassador to the United States, presented his credentials.

Decision of Uruguay and the United States to raise the rank of their representatives to Ambassador "is a recognition of the still greater significance which has been given to those close relations by the mutual efforts of our two governments for the defense of the American continent and its peaceful economic development," the President told Dr. Blanco.

The Uruguayan Ambassador informed Mr. Roosevelt that his government "wishes to bind even closes its political and commercial ties with the United States as well as to contribute with faith and decision to the collective defense of our continents."

Office of Defense Health Is Created

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt today established the Office of Defense Health and Welfare services with Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator, as director. McNutt was given extensive powers to co-ordinate the health and welfare activities.

The new office will serve as the center for the co-ordination of health and welfare services—federal, state and private—to meet the needs of state and local communities arising from the defense program.

Machine Tools To Russia

SEP 4 1941

New York, Sept. 3 (AP)—The trade journal, *American Machinist*, predicted today $10,000,000 worth of United States machine tools would be sent to Russia to help that country make war materiel.

The magazine said also that Federal authorities were planning to furnish more machine tools to China, and Netherlands East Indies representatives also were trying to obtain American machine tools.

The nation's machine tool output is continuing to expand, the magazine said, predicting "the goal of $750,000,000 of machine tools for the 1941 calendar year is almost certain of attainment."

Commenting on the aircraft program, the publication said the shift to heavier types of military craft, bombers, would tend to keep the number of planes produced this year below the schedule.

TAYLOR ON WAY TO VATICAN

Roosevelt's Special Representative Is Well Again

New York, Sept. 3 (AP)—Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's special representative to the Vatican, will leave for Rome tomorrow by transatlantic clipper, to resume his duties. Mrs. Taylor will accompany him.

Taylor has completely recovered from an illness which interrupted his mission.

SEP 4 1941

TANKER REPORTED SUNK

Norwegian Ida Knudsen Torpedoed July 22, New York Hears

New York, Sept. 3 (AP)—The torpedoing of the 8,913-ton Norwegian motorship tanker Ida Knudsen was reported today in maritime circles.

Advices reaching here said the 16-year-old ship was sunk July 22 off the Azores and that some of the crew had been rescued.

U. S. Materials Found Part of Hess' Plane

By the Associated Press.

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 3.—American-made products were part of the equipment of the Messerschmitt 110 plane that former Nazi Leader Rudolph Hess used on his historic flight from Germany to the British Isles, Donald Dunning said on his return home after 15 months in England.

He served as maintenance instructor to Royal Air Force members assigned to Lockheed bombers sent from this country.

Mr. Dunning said he examined Hess' plane and was amazed to find that the tires bore the stamp of a United States manufacturer.

"The fuel tank called for 100 octane, an American designation, and a popular United States brand of aviation oil was specified above the intake valve," said Mr. Dunning. "The tires were new, live rubber too."

Mr. Dunning said he spent 13 of his 15 months abroad on heavy duty at British airdromes.

PHILIPPINES MAY SUPPLY PERFUME OIL

SEP 4 1941

Washington, Sept. 3. (AP)—Forests of the Philippines may supply essential oils in the production of perfumes lost to manufacturers by the European war, the Department of Commerce said today.

It declared the Philippine woodlands contained "numerous plant growths yielding oils which in odor are markedly similar to those produced in Europe."

Two plants, the department said, grow in profusion in the Philippines and yielded oils resembling bergamot and jasmine, "items which are probably the most extensively employed of all essential oils in the manufacture of perfumes." Bergamot also is used in eau do cologne and in scenting toilet soaps.

HER HUSBAND KEPT HIS DATE A SECRET

SEP 4 1941

Wife Says She Didn't Know He Was Meeting Man.

Washington, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—Wives who complain that their husbands just don't tell them anything can sympathize with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The First Lady disclosed at her press conference today that she did not know in advance that President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill were meeting at sea.

END OF TYPHUS HELD IN SIGHT

New Vaccine Gets Severe Test in Bolivia.

SEP 4 1941

Washington, Sept. 3 (A. P.).—High in the Andes Mountains, three eminent scientists and thousands of Bolivian miners are participating in a mass medical experiment that may save millions of lives when the present European war ends.

During the coming year, the scientists, using Indian miners in isolated villages as patients, will determine whether a new, cheaply produced vaccine for typus fever is the long-sought cure for the dread disease that usually follows wars.

The importance of the Bolivian experiment is evidenced by the fact that during the four years following the world war more people died of typhus than were killed or wounded during the actual conflict. In Russia alone, medical statistics show, between 2,000,000 and 10,000,000 persons died of typhus fever between 1919 and 1923.

Successful on Animals.

The Sanitary Bureau of the Pan-American Union, acting as intermediary between the Bolivian and United States Governments, disclosed today details of the two-nation experiment.

The vaccine, which already has been used successfully on animals, was developed by Dr. Harold R. Cox at the United States Public Health Service laboratory, Hamilton, Mont.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, former Surgeon General who is now director of the Pan-American Bureau, believes the Cox serum will accomplish the two medical imperatives: control the disease and lend itself to cheap mass production. Its development is as important to the medical world as the discovery of smallpox vaccine, Dr. Cumming declared.

If the vaccine is successful on humans the great pestilence which follows wars, famines and major catastrophies may virtually be eradicated.

"The vaccine has produced a high degree of immunity in laboratory tests on animals," Dr. Cumming said, "but its final evaluation requires carefully planned and controlled study of its effects on the human population where a louse-born typhus is prevalent."

That's where Bolivia comes into the experiment. The highest typhus rate in the Western Hemisphere is in Bolivia. The disease is most prevalent in crowded one-street villages where the Indian miners live.

10,000 to Be Treated.

The Pan American Bureau said that between 10,000 and 20,000 Bolivians would be included in the mass treatment. Half of them will be given vaccine; the other half a sterile salt solution. At the end of a year the scientists will know how successful the vaccine is on humans.

Two typhus experts—Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, assistant director of the National Institute of Health, and Dr. Norman H. Topping—flew to

Bolivia two weeks ago to start the experiment. At La Paz they are working with Dr. Felix Viantemillas, director of Bolivia's national health laboratory, and a typhus expert. They will conduct the experiment in areas within 100 miles of the Bolivian capital.

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

BY DEWITT MacKENZIE

The London press today blazed with reports of the accusation made in the Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh that Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, British minister of aircraft production, had expressed the hope that the German and Russian armies would "exterminate each other" and leave Britain the dominating power in Europe.

This high-explosive was tossed onto the floor of the labor conference by Jack Tanner, president of the great Amalgamated Engineering Union, who said he could prove his accusation. Later an authoritative quarter in London said Tanner "evidently refers to a passage in a recent extempore speech which was open to misinterpretation." It also was pointed out that the minister recently said Britain must give the Soviet full war support.

Whatever may be the final explanation of what the colonel did say, we of course know that the thought which he is alleged to have advanced doesn't represent the avowed policy of the British Government. Britain has announced that she is Russia's ally and will cooperate with Moscow in all ways to win the war.

Anyway, the importance of this incident lies in the fact that the idea of domination of Europe is still knocking about, and apparently isn't confined to the tea-tables of any individual country. We are given a cogent reminder that the roots of the present war—and the last one—were watered by this self-same spring.

When Herr Hitler inaugurated his program of expansion by force he made it evident that one of his main objectives was to destroy what he claimed was England's overlordship of the continent. That's where the war began—with the Fuehrer's desire to deprive John Bull of his title as policeman of Europe. And, in passing, it may be said that there were few knights in shining armor riding white chargers about in search of maidens in distress at the time that little Czecho-Slovakia was led to the sacrificial altar.

Like most wars, however, after it got rolling it grew and changed its complexion. Hitler's program expanded with success, until there is no doubt that the very lives of England and other countries are now at stake. It is a life or death struggle.

It is notable that because of these changes it was almost two years before the Allies felt able to lay down their peace terms. When it was done in the joint announcement of President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill it was set down that there would be equal rights in the new post-war world. This was essential, because the peoples of the Axis countries had been taught that an imperialistic England was bent on destroying them so as to dominate Europe.

It would be interesting to know how the inscrutable sphinx of Moscow, Comrade Stalin, regards the expression attributed to Colonel Moore-Brabazon. Likely he will merely grin and remark to himself that the idea isn't copyrighted.

The question of who is going to bleed whom is still to be determined. The Red chief himself pushed the button to set the war in motion when he signed the non-aggression pact with Hitler. And we mustn't forget that the Muscovites at the same time were preparing for the war they knew they would have to fight with Germany ultimately—and hoped that it would come after Hitler had exhausted himself in fighting the Allies.

Somebody is likely to dominate Europe when this war is done, but it certainly isn't clear now who that somebody is. There is this to remember:

Russia is interested in the expansion of Communism rather than in territorial gains. That always has been the great aim of the Bolshevists — to extend Communism throughout the world. A Europe shattered by war and hunger and disease, as it now bids fair to be, would provide the sort of soil Moscow seeks for the planting of the seeds of Communism.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué, issued from "the Fuehrer's Headquarters," said today:

On the entire Eastern Front successful fighting actions are in progress.

The Rumanian air force had a considerable share in big successes on the southeastern front. Up to the end of August it had destroyed 433 Soviet airplanes and had excellently supported operations of the army.

Fighter planes bombed on the British Isle last night port establishments on the east coast and airports in the Midlands.

Light naval forces and anti-aircraft on the Channel and the Dutch and Norwegian coasts shot down seven British planes, pursuit airmen four, and marine artillery one.

German and Italian dive-bombers in North Africa, in an attack on Tobruk Sept. 1, scored direct hits with bombs of the heaviest caliber on British artillery positions, encampments and troops.

The enemy flew into North Central Germany last night as well as the Rhineland region. The attack of one bomber unit on the Reich's capital failed to reach full effectiveness because of the strong anti-aircraft defense.

Only a few planes reached the inner city. There was a small loss in dead and injured among the civilian population, with bombs falling on residential sections. Anti-aircraft shot down six British bombers.

SEP 4 1941

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Thursday, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Finnish High Command today issued the following communiqué:

In the Isthmus the stubbornly fighting enemy was decisively beaten.

The old frontier was reached everywhere.

Considerable war material, including several hundred automobiles, nearly 2,000 horses, dozens of tanks, about 300 guns, an immeasurable quantity of light and heavy infantry arms, was listed as captured.

The number of prisoners grows daily and already exceeds 10,000.

British

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

Frankfurt and Berlin were the main objectives of our bombers last night. At Frankfurt a heavy attack was made on railway communication and industrial targets.

In Berlin, which was attacked by smaller force, industrial buildings were hit and large fires were left burning.

Other towns in Western Germany, including Mannheim, were also attacked, as well as the ports of Ostend and Dunkerque.

Nine of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communiqué today:

There was slight enemy activity last night when a very small number of aircraft flew over coastal areas of Eastern England.

Bombs were dropped at one or two places in East Anglia and in Northeast England, and at one of these some damage was done.

The Admiralty issued this communiqué today:

An enemy convoy has been followed and successfully attacked by one of our submarines in the Mediterranean. This convoy was proceeding down the Libyan coast to Bengazi and was close in shore. Two large schooners were sunk out of the convoy.

Enemy supply shipping also was attacked northwest of Sicily, and it is possible one ship was sunk.

Shipping also has been attacked by our submarines in the approaches to the harbor of Bengazi.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 3 (AP)—R. A. F. Middle East Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Heavy bombers of the R. A. F. attacked Tripoli during the night of Sept. 1-2. Bombs were dropped on the power station and a number of fires started. Subsequently there was a violent explosion and a large fire with clouds of black smoke broke out. Two anti-aircraft guns were hit and put out of action.

Other heavy bombers raided Bengazi, where shipping in the harbor was bombed. Several bombs fell near vessels, and a column of black smoke was seen rising from one of the ships. Motor transport near Barce was machine-gunned.

Aircraft of the South African Air Force and Fleet Air Arm bombed a southern landing ground at El Gazala, causing fires which were visible many miles from the target.

A number of explosions occurred when aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm dropped bombs among aircraft on the Sicilian airdromes of Gerbini and Comiso.

From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

Photographs of the munitions factories at Licata, in Sicily, which were raided by aircraft on Aug. 13, reveal a number of direct hits and considerable damage.

The British Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Libya: At Tobruk the enemy shelled the harbor area, but no damage resulted. Our fighting patrols continue to harass the enemy and inflict casualties.

In the frontier area a dust storm restricted activity.

MALTA, Sept. 3 (Reuter)—An official communiqué issued here says:

Last night enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs and incendiaries in widely scattered areas of Malta, causing negligible damage and injuring three persons who failed to take cover. Anti-aircraft guns put up a severe barrage.

This morning enemy aircraft reported in the vicinity were presumed to be on reconnaissance. Nothing eventuated.

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Italian

ROME, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

Activity of the Air Force against British bases and positions has registered further successes. During a mass action against Tobruk, reported in yesterday's bulletin, direct hits were scored on anti-aircraft and field artillery emplacements as well as tent encampments. Numerous fires and explosions were observed.

In the Jarabub zone our planes dropped shrapnel bombs on enemy motorized columns transporting troops and machine-gunned it. Last night air bases on the island of Malta were bombed.

At Tobruk our artillery batteries hit groups of enemy armored cars and tanks which were attempting to approach our positions.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Bengazi and machine-gunned colonists in a village in Cirenaica without any results. Other air raids were carried out in places near Catania and Regusa [Sicily] with insignificant damage.

In East Africa our troops continue to hold the enemy in check, causing him considerable losses. One of our battalions which went out from the outpost of Celga carried out a brilliant thrust deep into enemy lines, engaging a large enemy formation. The combat battalion routed it. Numerous enemy dead remained on the ground.

Russian

MOSCOW, Thursday, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued the following communiqué:

During Sept. 3 our troops stubbornly fought the enemy along the whole front.

Thirty-nine enemy aircraft were brought down in air combats and destroyed on airdromes on Sept. 1. We lost seventeen planes.

At the approaches to Leningrad Soviet fliers keep on successfully smashing enemy aircraft. About seventy enemy planes taking cover in the clouds raided a large airdrome. A group of our fighters met the enemy. In the course of the air combat which ensued eleven Fascist planes were brought down.

Senior Lieutenant Lazareff showed especially high skill and courage in this combat. Boldly attacking a group of enemy planes, he destroyed five Junkers 87's. Junior Lieutenant Novikoff brought down two Junkers and one Messerschmitt.

Next day our fliers attacked enemy land troops from a height of between 150 and 300 feet and destroyed two German tanks, twenty trucks and many wagons.

Russian

Moscow, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau's midday communique said today:

During the night of September 2-3 our troops continued to fight the enemy on the entire front.

Our air force continued to deal blows on motorized and mechanized forces of the enemy and his infantry and artillery, and attacked his aircraft on their airdromes.

In the course of the last few days Commander Zhmachenko's unit, holding an important position, repulsed several fierce attacks of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth German Infantry Regiment. At night Zhmachenko counter-attacked, and under cover of darkness his men closely approached the enemy trenches.

A unit commanded by Merkulov overwhelmed the German vanguards, forced its way to the enemy lines and began to press the enemy. The retreating Germans were intercepted by Second Lieutenant Ozhogin's unit, which was lying in ambush. The Fascists were encircled by machine-gun and rifle fire and a bayonet charge by Zhmachenko's men routed the enemy. They captured two mine-throwers, an anti-tank gun, machine guns, automatics and a large quantity of mines and ammunition. Remnants of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment were dispersed.

Red Army truck drivers courageously deliver to the front ammunition and other war material under enemy fire.

Driver Dmitrichenko's truck was set afire by German mines. Amid the mine explosions the dauntless driver promptly extinguished the fire, drove the truck to its destination and started carrying shells to the guns. Although Dmitrichenko frequently has come under enemy gunfire and air bombing he always has brought his cargoes to their destination in time. Since the outbreak of the war his truck has not had a single breakdown.

Thanks to the skillful work of car drivers of the unit of Political Instructor Yudin, the unit has had no losses since the beginning of the war. In one air raid on one of our truck columns with ammunition, one of the trucks was set afire. Driver Levkin, risking his life, drove the burning truck out of the column, extinguished the fire and prevented an explosion.

The other day a truck column with ammunition came under Fascist artillery fire. Drivers Podurshin and Andriyevsky rapidly unloaded the trucks and, crawling to the trenches, brought boxes of ammunition to the front on time.

Byelo-Russian (White Russian) guerrillas are wreaking merciless vengeance on Hitler's

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hordes. Guerrilla detachments are gaining strength and hardiness in fighting the Fascist invaders and are acquiring experience and skill.

Guerrillas commanded by Forester "M" attacked a German garrison in Surazh consisting of about 300 men of the routed One Hundred and Thirty-seventh German Infantry Division.

At night the guerrillas penetrated into the town, surrounded the houses where the Germans were quartered and showered them with hand grenades.

The survivors scurried helter-skelter through the windows and doors, but bullets greeted them everywhere. Before quitting the town, the guerrillas wrecked the garrison headquarters and took away all rifles, together with ten trucks, twenty motor cycles, twelve machine guns, about fifty automatics and a large quantity of ammunition.

Recently a guerrilla party commanded by an Osoaviakhim worker attacked a German supply company moving from Rechitsa to Gomel. The guerrillas laid an ambush. First, machine-gun bursts killed or wounded more than twenty German soldiers. The enemy attempted to offer resistance, but the guerrillas firmly held the initiative. The issue was decided by a bayonet charge of the guerrilla group. The guerrillas captured a large number of rifles and automatics. In the morning, five German trucks hauled away the corpses of the Fascists.

Many guerrilla bands have special sniper groups. They lie in ambush near roads, in forests and dales and annihilate the Fascists.

Enormous losses sustained by German Fascist troops and the proximity of the severe Russian winter are troubling many soldiers and officers of the German army.

In the southwestern direction of the front, seventy-three men of the Two Hundred and Eightieth Infantry Regiment of the Ninety-fifth German Division surrendered to our troops. Before doing so they killed their company commander, Oberleutenant Wilhelm Schmidt, who drove the company into attack at pistol point.

German Private Willi Werner, who surrendered, said "we are tired of this accursed war started by Hitler. Lust for power and world domination have intoxicated the scoundrel and his bloodthirsty clique who have enslaved not only several European nations but also their own people."

Corporal Joseph Kerschensteiner, taken prisoner in the Ukraine, relates, "last week two men in our regiment were executed for expressing discontent with the war against Russia. This war is the most unpopular Germany ever waged."

In a letter to his comrades in the regiment, Kerschensteiner writes, "Dear comrades: Today I was taken prisoner by the Russians. Comrades, you want peace just as I do. Stop. Quit fighting. Come over to the Red army. After the war we shall return home to our parents, wives, brothers and sisters."

MOSCOW--[redacted] ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT XXX MANY WAGONS.

OUR SCOUTS REPORTED THAT A FASCIST MOTORIZED COLUMN (LIGHT) WAS MOVING FROM THE NORTH ALONG A HIGHWAY. SENIOR-LIEUT. POLIKARPOV, SERGEANT MEMTYGIN AND RED ARMYMAN COCHETKOV, ARMED WITH BUNDLES OF GRENADES, MADE THEIR WAY UNDER ENEMY FIRE AND MINE-THROWERS ACROSS A SWAMP TO THE HIGHWAY AND TOOK COVER IN A ROADSIDE DITCH. SOON GERMAN TANKS APPEARED ON THE ROAD. WHEN THE LEADING TANK APPROACHED WITHIN 15 METERS, BUNDLES OF GRENADES WERE HURLED FROM A DITCH UNDER THE TANK CATERPILLARS. TWO TANKS WERE BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL. ONE BUNDLE OF GRENADES SET FIRE TO A FUEL TANK CAR.

OUR ARTILLERY OPENED FIRE AT THE COLUMN AND DISPERSED THE FASCIST TANKS.

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MAJOR NESTEROV'S AIR UNIT TOOK OFF TO SMASH GERMAN UNITS APPROACHING THE FRONT. SOVIET ATTACK PLANES, FLYING LOW, ATTACKED A GERMAN COLUMN WHICH STRETCHED OVER FIVE TO SIX KILOMETERS. GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK WERE THWARTED. OUR PLANES DESTROYED OVER 700 GERMAN SOLDIERS, 80 TRUCKS, 12 GUNS, SIX ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND SEVERAL TANKS.

WHEN THE COLUMN WAS DISPERSED GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS APPEARED IN THE AIR AND ATTACKED LIEUTENANT KOPYLOV'S FLIGHT OF ATTACK PLANES. BUT THE MESSERSCHMITTS WERE INTERCEPTED BY SOVIET FIGHTERS WHICH RUSHED UPON THEM FROM ABOVE. LOSING TWO MESSERSCHMITTS, THE GERMANS FLED.

THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF DEFENSE OF THE U.S.S.R., REPORTING

ON FIRST AID WORKERS AND STRETCHER BEARERS WORTHY OF GOVERNMENT AWARDS CITED SEVERAL MEDICAL WORKERS FOR NEW EXPLOITS.

REPORTS ON THE HEROIC DEEDS OF NURSES, SURGEONS, ASSISTANTS AND FIRST AID WORKERS CONTINUE FROM ALL FRONTS. SAPPERS OF A SOVIET BATTALION OPERATING IN A WESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT WERE LAYING A PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS A RIVER.

WHEN THE BRIDGE WAS READY THE ENEMY OPENED ARTILLERY FIRE. FIVE SAPPERS WERE WOUNDED BY SHELL SPLINTERS. NURSE VERA NIKITINA AND SURGEON'S ASSISTANT KOUDELIN DASHED TO THE RESCUE OF THE WOUNDED MEN.

UNDER THE FIRE OF ARTILLERY AND MACHINE-GUNS THEY CARRIED THE WOUNDED MEN FROM THE ZONE OF FIRE, HID THEM IN TRENCHES AND DRESSED THEIR WOUNDS.

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A WOUNDED JUNIOR COMMANDER FELL INTO A RIVER. THE BRAVE NURSE PLUNGED INTO THE WATER AND RESCUED HIM. IN THE COURSE OF FIGHTING FOR A RIVER CROSSING NIKITINA AND KUDELIN CARRIED AWAY 31 WOUNDED RED ARMY MEN AND COMMANDERS AND THEIR ARMS. DEFYING DANGER, A SENIOR SURGEON'S ASSISTANT OF AN AMBULANCE DETACHMENT OF THE NORTHERN FLEET, LILISHENTSEV, AND SURGEON'S ASSISTANT KOVAROV SELFLESSLY CARRY WOUNDED FROM UNDER ENEMY FIRE ON THE BATTLEFIELD AND RENDER FIRST AID. THEY GATHERED A LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS ON BATTLEFIELDS AND DELIVERED THEM TO THE COMMAND.

THE OTHER DAY A HOSPITAL SHIP APPROACHED A RECEPTION POINT UNDER ENEMY AIR BOMBARDMENT. SURGEON'S ASSISTANT KRAMTSOV WAS WOUNDED BY A BOMB SPLINTER. IN SPITE OF HER WOUNDS SHE COURAGEOUSLY SAVED THE WOUNDED MEN, TAKING THEM IN A ROW BOAT TO THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

SERGEANT-NURSE DYNOUL LEARNED THAT A MACHINE-GUNNER LAY WOUNDED 300 METERS FROM THE DEFENSE LINE. DYNOUL WENT UNDEC HEAVY FIRE TO THE SOLDIER, CARED FOR HIM AND TOOK HIM BACK TO A FIRST AID POST.

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MOSCOW--FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT XXX 22 PLANES. (NIGHT-SEPT 2)

A LARGE GROUP OF GERMAN BOMBERS ATTEMPTED TO RAID OUR FORTIFIED SECTOR IN THE VICINITY OF "N" IN THE NORTHWESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT. THE ENEMY BOMBERS WERE INTERCEPTED BY SOVIET FIGHGETERS 30 KILOMETERS FROM THE FORTIFIED SECTOR.

EVADING AN ENCOUNTER, THE FASCIST PLANES DIVIDED INTO SMALL GROUPS AND ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK A MILITARY OBJECTIVE FROM VARIOUS DIRECTIONS. MET BY FIRE FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, THE GERMANS DROPPED BOMBS AT RANDOM FAR FROM OUR FORTIFICATIONS, LOST FOUR JUNKERS AND TURNED BACK.

SPEED BOMBERS COMMANDED BY CAPT. SYSOEV RUSHED IN PURSUIT AT HIGH ALTITUDE. AN HOUR LATER ONE GROUP OF ENEMY PLANES BEGAN LANDING AT THEIR AIRDROME. SOVIET BOMBERS SWOOPED DOWN AND SHOWERED THE AIRDROME WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS. THE FASCISTS DID NOT EXPECT THE ATTACK AND HAD NO TIME TO ORGANIZE A DEFENSE. ONE BY ONE CAPT.SYSOEV'S BOMBERS DIVED OVER THE AIRDROME AND DESTROYED ENEMY PLANESM SEVERAL GERMAN FIGHTERS STATIONED AT THE AIRDROME ATTEMPTED TO TAKE TO THE AIR BUT WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY THE FIRE OF THE SOVIET PLANES.

DESTROYING OVER 15 FASCIST BOMBERS AND FOUR FIGHTERS, ALL OUR PLANES EXCEPT TWO RETURNED TO THEIR BASE.

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SOVIET GUERRILLAS OPERATING IN THE FASCIST REAR IN THE NORTH-WESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT DISPLAY SELFLESS COURAGE, BRAVERY AND DARING.

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A DETACHMENT OF 80 GERMANS WAS MOVING ALONG A FOREST ROAD IN THE AREA OF "D". SIX BRAVE GUERRILLAS FIRED AT THE FASCISTS FROM AMBUSH. AFTER THE VERY FIRST SALVOES THE GERMANS DISPERSED, LEAVING ON THE SPOT SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

IN THE VILLAGE OF "G" GUERRILLAS ATTACKED AN ENEMY MOTORIZED COLUMN AND DESTROYED WITH HAND GRENADES 10 TRUCKS AND OVER 40 FASCISTS.

LEARNING THAT A GERMAN MOTORIZED COLUMN WAS TO PASS ALONG A COUNTRY ROAD IN THE AREA OF THE VILLAGE "P" GUERRILLAS DESTROYED THREE BRIDGES, ERECTED BARRICADES OF STONE AND TIMBER AND LAID AN AMBUSH. IN THE SKIRMISH WHICH ENSUED THE GERMANS LOST 36 MEN, 17 MOTORCYCLES AND THREE TRUCKS WITH AMMUNITION.

IN THE LATTER PART OF AUGUST UNITS OF THE 30TH GERMAN MOTORIZED DIVISION WERE MOVING EASTWARD. A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY "P" ALLOWED ENEMY SCOUTS AND ADVANCE GUARDS TO PASS AHEAD AND THEN SUDDENLY OPENED FIRE AT THE COLUMN. NEARLY 100 GERMANS WERE KILLED.

RECENTLY A FASCIST PLANE DAMAGED BY OUR ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY LANDED IN THE VICINITY OF THE VILLAGE OF "X". GUERRILLAS CAPTURED THE PILOTS HEADED BY AN OFFICER AND SEIZED VALUABLE DOCUMENTS AND MAPS.

A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY "S" IN 14 DAYS KILLED OVER 200 GERMAN SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS, INCLUDING 60 MOTORCYCLISTS AND 90 BICYCLISTS, DESTROYED 18 TRUCKS, THREE WIRELESS STATIONS AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF OTHER ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

ENEMY ALARM IN CONNECTION WITH INTENSIFICATION OF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IS VIVIDLY REFLECTED IN ONE ORDER OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF A GERMAN NORTHERN ARMY GROUP THAT SAID:

"INTENSIFIED ACTIVITIES OF GUERRILLAS FORBID THE MOVEMENT OF SOLDIERS SINGLY OR IN SMALL GROUPS IN RURAL LOCALITIES. IN ALL THEIR MOVEMENTS THEY MUST USE ROADS WITH BUSY TRAFFIC, FOR INSTANCE SUPPLY ROADS. INDIVIDUAL SOLDIERS AND SMALL DETACHMENTS MAY VISIT VILLAGES REMOVED FROM SUCH ROADS ONLY IF PRIOR TO THIS THE NEAREST MINISTRY AUTHORITY ESTABLISHES THAT A GIVEN VILLAGE IS SAFE.

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(END)

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A BRITISH PORT--[illegible] ADD CANADIANS (TRUNKED) X X X IN ENGLAND.

IN THE QUEBEC RECONNAISSANCE REGIMENT WERE A.BATCHELOR, OF OAKLAND, CAL., E.MARTIN, OF POST CITY, TEX., AND T.R. WILSON, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

GEN. PRICE'S GREETING WAS INTERRUPTED BY WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A PRACTICE BURST OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BY ONE SHIP IN THE TEEMING HARBOR.

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ADD HAVANA-BOYCOTT- XXX POLICIES.

PRAISING THE UNITED STATES FOR "WHAT THEY HAVE DONE IN CUBA'S BEHALF SINCE THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE AND FOR THEIR PRESENT SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLES FIGHTING THE BARBARIAN AGRESSORS," THE ASSOCIATION IN A MANIFESTO ANNOUNCED FORMATION OF COMMITTEES TO PROMOTE THE BOYCOTT AGAINST AXIS NATIONS AND SPAIN AND PLACING ON RECORD THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS:

"THAT ALL AMERICANS BE ALLOWED TO ENTER CUBA FREELY; THAT THE PASSING OF AMERICAN TROOPS THROUGH CUBAN TERRITORY BE PERMITTED AT ALL TIMES; THAT ANY BASES THE UNITED STATES MAY REQUIRE FOR THEIR DEFENSE AND OURS BE GRANTED AND THAT ALL NAVIGATION REQUISITES BE SIMPLIFIED TO GIVE THE UNITED STATES GREATER FACILITIES IN THE MOVEMENT OF ITS MERCHANT SHIPS."

THE U.S. NOW HAS A NAVAL BASE AT GUANTANAMO.

EDINBURGH, SEPT.3-(AP)-THE TRADES UNION COUNCIL ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY TODAY A RESOLUTION ASSERTING THAT IN MANY PARTS OF BRITAIN AIR RAID PRECAUTION SERVICES WERE INADEQUATELY PREPARED FOR A POSSIBLE INVASION.

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MOVING ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS SUBMITTED BY THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS UNION, C.WARD CRITICIZED THE GOVERNMENT'S EMERGENCY PLANS FOR DEALING WITH INVASION CASUALTIES. FOR EXAMPLE, HE SAID, IT WAS RIDICULOUS THAT A GIRL MIGHT BE ASKED TO DRIVE AN AMBULANCE TO A HOSPITAL THROUGH FIVE MILES "STINKING" WITH ENEMY PARACHUTISTS.

HE ADDED THAT CASUALTIES MUST BE DISPERSED UNTIL ANY ATTEMPT AT INVASION ENDED; THAT MEDICAL DRESSINGS SHOULD BE STORED IN HOUSES AND BASEMENTS FOR EMERGENCY USE.

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ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT.3-(AP)-SUPERSENSITIVE ON FOREIGN PRESS STATEMENTS, THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATED TO THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TODAY ITS DISPLEASURE OVER TWO AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ARTICLES SUGGESTING THAT THE STATUS OF THE DARDANELLES BE CHANGED.

ONE WAS AN ARTICLE IN WHICH REAR ADMIRAL YATES STIRLING, RETIRED, SAID BRITAIN NEEDED PASSAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS TO PREVENT A GERMAN SEA ATTACK ON THE BAKU OIL FIELDS AND SUGGESTED THAT BRITAIN SHOULD TAKE THEM BY FORCE IF NECESSARY.

ANOTHER WAS A WASHINGTON STAR ARTICLE PROPOSING THAT THE STRAITS ULTIMATELY SHOULD BE MADE AN INTERNATIONAL ZONE.

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SINGAPORE, SEPT. 3-(AP)-RODERICK EGAL, LEADER OF SHANGHAI FREE FRENCH, ARRIVED AT THIS BRITISH NAVAL BASE TODAY FROM SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, STRONG BRITISH PRESSURE HAVING OBTAINED HIS RELEASE AFTER FIVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

FRENCH NAVAL MEN OF THE VICHY REGIME, BRITONS CHARGED, KIDNAPPED EGAL FROM HIS SHANGHAI HOME IN APRIL AND SENT HIM TO INDO-CHINA, FRANCE'S FAR EASTERN COLONY. A COURT MARTIAL DROPPED CHARGES OF "INCITING TO DESERTION," BUT SENTENCED HIM TO SIX MONTHS IN PRISON FOR HIS FREE FRENCH ACTIVITIES.

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MEXICO CITY,SEPT.3-(AP)-GENERAL ROBERTO FIERRO, CHIEF OF MILITARY AVIATION, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT MEXICO PLANNED TO DEVELOP A MODERN COMBAT AIR ARM WITH 160 NEW PLANES TO BE PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE PLANES, TO BE ACQUIRED WITH A $6,400,000 AMERICAN LOAN, WILL MULTIPLY THE STRENGTH OF MEXICO'S FIRST LINE AIRFLEET MORE THAN SIX TIMES. THERE ARE ONLY 25 PLANES NOW IN ACTIVE SERVICE, FIERRO SAID.

TRAINING OF 200 REGULAR ARMY PILOTS AND 300RESERVES IN THE LATEST TACTICS ALREADY HAS BEGUN AND THE GENERAL MADE IT CLEAR THAT MEXICO'S NEW AIR POWER WOULD BE AN ADDITIONAL BULWARK FOR DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

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HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE SOME OF THE PLANES WOULD ARRIVE IN TIME FOR THE LARGE-SCALE MANEUVERS PROJECTED BY THE ARMY FOR THIS WINTER.

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OTTAWA,SEPT.3-(AP)-RURAL WOMEN HAVE A GREAT TASK TO PERFORM IN THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY AND HAVE EVERY REASON TO BE PROUD OF THEIR PART IN THE WAR EFFORT, MRS.M.SCHUTTLER, DEPARTMENT CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU IN MISSOURI TONIGHT TOLD 125 CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRYWOMEN OF THE WORLD.

WHEN THE ORDINARY PERSON TALKS OF "WOMEN FARMERS," SHE SAID, HE IS THINKING PRIMARILY OF WOMEN WHO MANAGE THEIR OWN FARMS, BUT ACTUALLY ALL FARM WOMEN ARE "WOMEN FARMERS." THEY ARE "REALLY PROFESSIONAL WOMEN ENTITLED TO PROFESSIONAL PRIDE."

"WOMEN WHO ARE ON FARMS HAVE BEEN TOO MODEST," MRS.SHUTTLER SAID.

"FARM WOMEN MANAGE THEIR HOMES, POULTRY FARMS, DAIRIES AND GARDENS. AND EVERY CAN OF STRING BEANS, EVERY JAR OF PRESERVED FRUIT, EVERY FRESH VEGETABLE PLATE SERVED ON THE HOME TABLE RELEASES JUST THAT MUCH OF OTHER NECESSITIES TO THE COUNTRIES FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY."

MRS.ELSIE MIES OF CHICAGO, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED FARM WOMEN, CARRIED ON THE THEME IN HER OUTLINE OF "FARM WOMEN'S PART IN FEEDING THE WORLD."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER J.G.GARDINER PAID TRIBUTE TO FARM WOMEN FOR THE WAY THEY HAVE CO-OPERATED IN MAKING CANADA'S WARTIME FOOD PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL.

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SPEAKING OF RATIONING IN ENGLAND AND THE LACK OF IT IN CANADA, GARDINER SAID: "WE ARE NOT RATIONED IN THE SAME SENSE, CHEESE, EGGS, AND OTHERS--YOU WILL SEE THAT IN THE CASE OF BACON WE HAVE PROMISED TO SEND 600,000,000 POUNDS OF PORK PRODUCTS TO BRITAIN IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

"WE WILL DO IT, EVEN IF IT MEANS THERE IS NOT A POUND LEFT IN CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION."

HE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN COUNTRY WOMEN AND SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THEIR COUNTRY WAS NOT AT WAR THEY WERE MAKING MANY SACRIFICES SIMILAR TO THOSE UNDERTAKEN BY CANADIAN WOMEN AS A MEANS OF HELPING THE WAR PROGRAM.

"COUNTRY WOMEN HAVE A GREAT PART TO PLAY IN HELPING TO PRODUCE FOOD IN ORDER TO MEET THE WARTIME DEMANDS OF GREAT BRITAIN," THE

MINISTER SAID.

HE SAID WOMEN PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN TO REDUCE DOMESTIC PORK CONSUMPTION BY 50 PER CENT IN ORDER TO MEET BRITISH NEEDS, THE HOUSEWIVES DECIDING WHAT THEY WOULD BUY IN PLACE OF PORK.

PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS ALSO SPOKE TO THE GATHERING AND SAID THAT WHEN HER COUNTRY IS FREED FROM GERMAN DOMINATION SHE WOULD RETURN AND TAKE WITH HER MANY GOOD IDEAS SHE LEARNED FROM AMERICAN AND CANADIAN WOMEN DURING HER STAY ON THIS CONTINENT.

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OTTAWA, SEPT. 3-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER OF NEW ZEALAND LEAVES TONIGHT BY TRAIN FOR CHICAGO ON HIS WAY HOME BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SHORT-CUTTING HIS 'ROUND-THE-WORLD TOUR, HE CANCELLED PLANS TO FLY TO WINNIPEG AND VISIT THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

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SAN DIEGO, CALIF., SEPT.3-(AP)-PLANS FOR DEFENSE OF FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC WERE DISCLOSED TODAY BY CAPT. GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN NAMED HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE POSSESSIONS BY THE FREE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE CAPTAIN ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE FROM NEW YORK WITH COMDR. GEORGE CABANIER, WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN APPOINTED IN COMMAND OF DEFENSE OF THE PACIFIC POSSESSIONS.

THE TWO OFFICERS SAID THEY WOULD ESTABLISH HEADQUARTERS IN NEW

CALEDONIA.

ISTAMBUL, TURKEY, SEPT. 3-(AP)-THE ITALIAN TANKER TARVISIO SAILED THROUGH THE DARDANELLES FOR ITALY TODAY, COMPLETING HER SECOND DISPUTED VOYAGE TO RUMANIA FOR OIL.

THE BRITISH PROTESTED BOTH TIMES THAT THE SHIP AS A NAVAL VESSEL WAS NOT PERMITTED BY TREATY TO PASS THE STRAITS.

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AFTER CONTROVERSY OVER BRITISH AND ITALIAN INTERPRETATIONS OF THE TREATY, THE TURKS AGREED TO LET THE TARVISIO COMPLETE THE SECOND TRIP ON CONDITION THAT THERE BE NO MORE. D

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT PERSONS KILLED IN SERVICE WITH THE MERCHANT NAVY INCLUDED MARTIN HILL, SHIP'S CARPENTER, OF 25 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK; AND CECIL MOORE, CHIEF STEWARD, OF 95 SOUTH GROVE STREET, VALLEY STREAM, N.Y. NO DETAILS WERE DISCLOSED. D

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havana, sept. 3-(ap)-the 5,000-ton italian freighter reesa which the cuban government seized march 31 to forestall sabotage [illegible] was rearmed the liberted today and put in service by the cuban navy.

Highlights of 731 Days of the War

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(By the Associated Press)

1939

Sept. 1—German troops invade Poland.

Sept. 3—Britain and France declare war on Germany 15 minutes after expiration of their ultimatums.

Sept. 10—Canada declares war on Germany.

Sept. 17—Russian troops enter Eastern Poland.

Sept. 22—Germany and Russia agree on partition of Poland.

Sept. 27—Germans announce capitulation of Warsaw.

Nov. 8—Hitler narrowly escapes explosion in Munich beer cellar.

Nov. 30—Russia invades Finland.

Dec. 17—Germans blow up pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee in Montevideo (Uruguay) harbor.

1940

March 12—Moscow announces peace treaty ending Russian-Finnish war.

April 9—Germany overruns Denmark, occupies key points in Norway.

April 15—British land troops in Norway.

May 2—Allies begin withdrawal from Central Norway.

May 10—German troops invade Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg; Winston Churchill succeeds Neville Chamberlain as Britain's prime minister.

May 14—Dutch army surrenders after queen's flight to London.

May 28—King Leopold orders surrender of Belgian army.

May 29—Allied troops begin withdrawal from Dunkirk.

June 3—German planes bomb Paris, 254 dead, 652 wounded.

June 9—Norway surrenders.

June 10—Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 14—Germans occupy Paris.

June 17—France requests armistice.

June 22, 24—French delegates sign armistices with Germany, then with Italy.

June 25—Hostilities in France end at 12:35 a. m.

June 28—Russian troops march into Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina, ceded by Rumania on demand.

July 4—British navel coup seizes destroys or incapacitates virtually all major units of French fleet.

July 12—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain names cabinet for authoritarian France.

July 19—Hitler offers Britain last chance for peace on Nazi terms, says alternative is destruction of empire.

July 22.—Britain rejects Hitler peace offer.

July 25—Britain announces sinking June 17 at French port of St. Nazaire of troopship Lancastria with 2,823 still missing.

Aug. 15—First German air raid on London strikes at Croydon airport district.

Aug. 17 — Nazis proclaim total blockade of Britain, proclamation follows six successive days of mass air raids on Britain in which British report downing 491 German planes, Nazis report 574 British planes destroyed.

Aug. 19—British withdraw from Somaliland, giving Italians first major victory.

Aug. 20—British discloses agreement to lease navy and air bases in Western Hemisphere to U. S.

Aug. 30—Axis forces Rumania to cede Transylvania to Hungary.

Aug. 31—RAF raids Berlin in first assault upon German capital in history.

Sept. 3 — Roosevelt announces trade of 50 U. S. destroyers to Britain for Western Hemisphere air and naval bases.

Sept. 6.—King Carol, of Rumania, abdicates in favor of son; flees country.

Sept. 7—All-out Nazi air assaults on London begin.

Sept. 24—British and Free French withdraw from abortive attempt to seize Dakar.

Sept. 27—Japan joins Axis.

Oct. 9—Chamberlain resigns from Churchill cabinet because of health.

Oct. 8—Britain orders Burma road reopened; U. S. citizens advised to leave Orient; German troops enter Rumania.

Oct. 18—British disclose German invasion preparations were smashed on Sept. 16.

Oct. 24—Petain meets Hitler in Paris.

Oct. 28—Italy invades Greece.

Nov. 9—Chamberlain dies.

Nov. 13—British planes torpedo three Italian battleships and other warships at Taranto.

Nov. 14—Coventry razed by Nazi air blitz.

Nov. 20—Hungary joins Axis.

Nov. 22—Greeks have Italians on the run, capture Koritza.

Nov. 24—Slovakia follows Hungary and Rumania into Axis.

Nov. 27—Revolt in Rumania; venegful Iron Guard executes 64 former high-ups.

Dec. 8—Greeks take Argirocastro, last Italian base on Albanian frontier.

Dec. 11—British launch offensive across North Africa, capture 6,000 Italians at Sidi Barrani.

Dec. 13—Petain ousts Laval as vice-premier and foreign minister.

Dec. 19—United States authorizes British to negotiate immediately

of Russia in name as well as in fact. Haile Selassie returns to Ethiopian throne after five years in exile.

May 11—Moonlight Nazi raiders give London biggest pounding yet, House of Commons badly damaged; Westminster Abbey hit.

May 12—British disclose that Rudolf Hess, Hitler's closest friend and No. 3 Nazi, parachuted down on Scotland on night of May 10; Hess in hospital with broken ankle. Nazis say he's sick man with hallucinations about being a peacemaker.

May 15—U. S. takes French ships into protective custody.

May 19—Duke of Aosta and 7,000 Italian soldiers surrender to British in Ethiopia, ending major Fascist resistance in East Africa.

May 20—Germans assault Crete in world's first fully [illegible] vasion. Germans [illegible] Egyptian liner Zamzam with 15 Americans aboard in South Atlantic but report all aboard safe.

May 24—German battleship Bismarck sinks British battleship cruiser Hood, world's largest warship, in North Atlantic with virtually all of 1,300 men lost.

May 25—King George II of Greece escapes from Crete to Egypt.

May 26—British fleet sinks Bismarck. British admit reverses in Crete and loss of two cruisers and four destroyers in world's first big sea vs. air power test. Roosevelt says U. S. will defend freedom of seas, get help to Britain regardless of Axis threats; proclaims unlimited national emergency.

May 31—Iraq sues for peace with Britain.

June 1—Allies abandon Crete; British say 15,000 troops were rescued.

June 2—Hitler-Mussolini meet again at Brenner Pass.

June 4—Former Kaiser Wilhelm II dies at Doorn, Holland.

June 8—British and Free French invade Syria, proclaiming determination to beat Axis to Levant.

June 9—Sinking of freighter Robin Moor, first U. S. torpedo victim of war, on May 21 by German submarine disclosed through rescue of survivors.

June 12—Russia announces German troop concentration on her border but says everything on up-and-up between Berlin and Moscow.

June 14—Roosevelt freezes Axis credits in U. S.

June 16—U. S. orders all German consulates closed.

June 18—Germany and Turkey sign 10-year friendship pact.

June 19—Finland mobilizes; German concentrations facing Russia increases.

June 22—Germany, Italy and Rumania declare war on Russia, attack begins on front from Black to Baltic Sea, British side with Russia.

June 25—Finland enters war against Russia.

July 7—United States naval forces land in Iceland, Roosevelt says to forestall German effort at occupation.

July 13—Britain and Russia pledge joint action against "Hitlerite Germany." Syrian-Allied armistice reached.

July 21—German planes raid Moscow for first time.

July 24.—Japanese troops move into French Indo-China.

July 25—U. S.-Britain freeze Japanese assets.

July 26—Japan freezes U. S.-British credits. Roosevelt calls Philippine military forces into U. S. service.

Aug. 14 — Rumored Roosevelt-Churchill sea conference confirmed by announcement of eight-point program of peace.

Aug. 25—British and Russian troops invade Iran.

new contracts for war materials totaling $3,000,000,000.

Dec. 29—London's financial center heavily blasted in fire raid.

Dec. 31—Hitler promises German people "the greatest victory in our history" in 1941.

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1941

Jan. 3—Ireland raided by planes, allegedly German.

Jan. 9—Churchill says victory depends on British-American cooperation; Harry Hopkins in London as Roosevelt's personal envoy.

Jan. 10—Russia and Germany sign new trade and friendship pacts.

Jan. 13—Mussolini shakes up army command third time in two months; Albanian campaign lags.

Jan. 20—Hitler and Mussolini confer "somewhere in Europe." German staff officer assassinated in Bucharest.

Jan. 22—British capture Tobruk, Libya.

Jan. 29—France accepts Japanese mediation offer in French Indo-China, Thailand border dispute.

Jan. 26—Wendell Willkie arrives in London. Gen. Ion Antonescu sets up military rule in Rumania.

Jan. 29—Premier Metaxas, of Greece, dies.

Feb. 6.—British capture Bengasi, Libya.

Feb. 9—British fleet bombards Genoa. Admiral Jean Darlan becomes vice-premier and foreign minister of France.

Feb. 10—Britain severs diplomatic relations with Rumania; German troops flow into Balkans.

Feb. 18—Thousands of British reinforcements reach Singapore.

Feb. 26—British capture Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland; Germans in first clash with British in North Africa.

March 1—Bulgaria joins Axis, Germans march in.

March 11—Roosevelt signs British-aid bill. Japanese foreign minister Matsuoka starts for Berlin to "tighten Axis co-operation."

March 18—Churchill says German raiders sink ships on American side of Atlantic.

March 19—London raided six hours in heaviest 1941 assault.

March 25—Yugoslavia joins Axis, Hitler promises not to send troops through country to Greece.

March 27—Army coup overthrows Yugoslav government, King Peter II enthroned.

March 30—U. S. takes Italian, German and Danish ships in U. S. ports into protective custody. British sink three Italian cruisers and two destroyers in Battle of Cape Matapan.

April 6—Germany attacks Yugoslavia and Greece.

April 9—Salonika falls to Germans.

April 11—Roosevelt reopens Red Sea to American shipping.

April 13—Russia and Japan sign five-year neutrality pact. Axis forces pushing British back across North Africa capture Bardia. Germans take Belgrade, Yugoslav capital.

April 18—RAF retaliates with war's biggest assault on Berlin. Yugoslav army capitulates; Greek premier, Alexandrous Korizis, commits suicide.

April 23—Greece's northwestern armies surrender, king flees to Crete with government.

April 27—Athens falls; Germans pursue remnants of Allies in south.

April 30—British say 48,000 out of 60,000 troops in Greece escaped.

May 1—Churchill shakes up cabinet, Beaverbrook moved from aircraft production ministry to minister of state and virtual economic dictator.

May 2—British-Iraq "war-within-a-war" starts. Iraq premier asks Nazi aid. American war materials reach Egypt.

May 6—Stalin become premier

Hitler Victory Promise Fails

SEP 4 1941

Fuehrer Pledged Germany Its Greatest Triumph in Year of 1941

CONFIDENCE NOT BORNE OUT

Review of War Raises Doubt Whether He Meant Russia or Great Britain.

NIY-SEPT 2 (NEWS) BY JOHN H. MARTIN

Adolf Hitler, in a confident New Year's Eve speech, promised the German people "the greatest victory in our history" in 1941. Nearly every one thought he referred to invasion of Britain, but many now believe he had the Soviet Union in mind.

In any case, now that the war is two years old, it seems appropriate to review the situation on which Hitler looked, and to see how his campaign has progressed.

As Hitler uttered those words, he alone of the "four men of Munich" stood supreme. His armies had smashed Poland, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Norway and Denmark. His airmen were taking a fearful toll in the British Isles, his submarines were gnawing at British Atlantic shipping.

Duce Asked Nazi Aid.

Neville Chamberlain had died in 1940 amid the wreckage of appeasement; Edouard Daladier, Paul Reynaud and other French officials were imprisoned on "war guilt" charges by a Vichy regime collaborating with Germany.

British armies were smashing Italy's forces in Libya, and Benito Mussolini had to ask the aid of German planes in Albania against the Greeks.

Hungary, Rumania and Slovakia had joined the Axis. Japan had signed a full military alliance with Germany, designed to block United States intervention.

The British had not sued for peace after the disastrous defeat in Flanders. A Free French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, had arisen.

President Roosevelt in September, 1940, had traded fifty old destroyers to Britain for bases screening all the Eastern American coast. He had pledged all possible supplies to Britain, and America had elected this outspoken foe of Nazism as its first third-term President. A vast American rearmament program had begun, a peacetime draft army had been raised. Germans dismissed American plans as "too late," and Hitler declared that any ships bearing aid to Britain would be torpedoed.

Darlan Succeeds Laval.

Britain received the jolt of learning, on February 9, that Admiral Jean Darlan had succeeded Pierre Laval as Vice-Premier at Vichy. Laval, ousted by Marshal Petain, was openly pro-Axis, but Darlan was bitterly anti-British as well.

King Carol of Rumania abdicated in favor of his son, Michael, and fled. On February 10 Britain broke off relations with Rumania because of the entry of German troops into that kingdom. A few days later German staff officers in civilian clothes were seen in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. Turks and Greeks hastened frontier fortifications, Russia voiced to Bulgaria her disapproval. On March 5 the British broke with Bulgaria.

The next day Hitler told an uneasy Turkey that Germany wished to protect the "interest and well-being" of that State, which has a mutual assistance pact, never put into force, with Britain. Nazi diplomats were working on Yugoslavia also, and the worried Yugoslavs were ringed by Germany and Italy on all sides except the Greek frontier.

Lease-Lend Bill Signed.

President Roosevelt, on March 11, signed the British lease-lend bill promising billions in equipment, and a few days later called on the American people for all-out aid to Britain, Greece, China and nations resisting aggression.

Russia on March 24 gave Turkey a pledge of helpful neutrality should the Turks be attacked. The Yugoslavs also were well aware that the Soviets hoped they would resist Axis encroachment. But on March 25 Yugoslav leaders joined the Axis. The Germans hailed the action as "an answer to Churchill and Roosevelt." Yosuke Matsuoka, then Japanese Foreign Minister, arrived in Berlin on an inspection tour and joined the rejoicing.

The Germans shouted too early. On March 27 a Serbian military coup d'etat turned out the Axis-committed government, and enthroned 17-year-old King Peter.

The United States and Britain pledged all possible aid to the Yugoslavs should they decide to fight.

The German hammer fell at 5:30 A. M., April 6, not only on Yugoslavia, but on Greece, where British troops had landed several weeks before. It was all over in less than a month. The Yugoslav army, cut to pieces, capitulated. Guerrillas, however, still are fighting the conquerors. In three days German tanks smashed through Grecian Thrace to the Ægean. The small British army fled to Crete and Egypt. A surprise German stroke in Libya hurled the British back to the Egyptian frontier, except for a small garrison still holding out at Tobruk.

Italy Gets Her Share.

Italy received parts of Yugoslavia and Greece as her share of the Axis loot; Croatia was set up as a separate kingdom, with the Italian Duke of Spoleto as King. Germans and Italians occupied Greek islands off the Turkish coast. The Nazis struck suddenly at Crete on May 20 with a parachute invasion that routed the British from the island ten days later.

In Iraq, pro-Axis Rashid Ali Al-Gailani seized power. The British sent an army and quickly restored the ousted pro-British government. German planes landed in Syria en route to Iraq to aid the brief fight against the British. The British accused Vichy also of allowing infiltration of "German tourists," a familiar Nazi Trojan horse pattern. The British and Free French invaded Syria.

They were bringing the Syrian campaign to a laborious conclusion when Germany—strangely aloof—suddenly attacked Russia. Perhaps this was Hitler's attempt to make good on his "greatest victory in our history" promise.

Britain quickly allied herself with Russia, and the United States pledged aid. Turkey, which had signed a ten-year friendship treaty with Germany four days before, remained neutral. Rumania, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia and Finland allied themselves with Germany. The Nazis pictured themselves as champions of religious freedom, crusading against a godless Russia.

Japan Put on the Spot.

Japan was in an embarrassing position. She was allied to the Axis, and in Moscow on April 13 had signed a five-year neutrality pact with the arch-enemy, Russia. A few weeks later the Japanese Cabinet of Premier Konoye resigned, then re-formed with Matsuoka out.

German hopes of a quick Russian victory soon were dashed. The Nazis never have acknowledged their casualties in this stupendous campaign. They undoubtedly are heavy.

Meanwhile the Japanese gained additional bases in French Indo-China from Vichy, and heard from Churchill that Britain was ready to join the United States in event of an American-Japanese clash.

The year has brought other developments bearing on the war picture.

The United States occupied Iceland, with Iceland's permission, joining the British already there, and our navy was ordered to take all necessary measures to keep open sea lanes to Iceland.

U. S. Seizes Axis Ships.

The United States has seized Axis shipping, severed nearly all trade with Japan and warned her against further Pacific expansion.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, at a historic sea conference, agreed on an eight-point declaration of aims which envisage destruction of "Nazi tyranny" and broad post-war reconstruction.

As the war enters its third year, Russian resistance is expected to extend into the winter, especially since British and Russian troops have invaded Iran to open a communication line between the Persian Gulf and the Russian Caucasus.

If that occurs, the Russians say, Hitler not only will fail in his New Year's eve promise, but eventually will be beaten, like Napoleon, on the vast Russian plains.

Already Russian resistance has encouraged opposition to the conquerors in German-occupied lands, especially in France, where the latest act of resistance was the shooting of Pierre Laval.

TWO YEARS OF WAR

BRING TOTAL CASUALTIES

CLOSE TO SEVEN MILLION

British Position Improves as War Goes Into 3rd Year

Ultimate Course of Japan, Hitler's Success in Russian Adventure Comprise Chief Strategic Worries of Allies

SEP 1 1941

By CARL C. CRANMER AUG 31/41

NEW YORK—(Special)—The end of the second year of the war that began Sept. 1, 1939—a war in which casualties in killed, wounded and captured must be close to 7,000,000—finds Britain in a better position than seemed possible a year ago, but with the decisive battles yet to be fought.

A year ago the battle of Britain was in full progress. It seemed probable, from a reading of German communiques, that the luftwaffe would pave the way before many weeks for an invasion by land, sea and air.

Through the first year and most of the second the British faced the possibility that not only Germany and Italy but also Soviet Russia would be among her foes and that a general attack against India and the Middle East might be organized.

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17 Nations Go Down in 2 Years

SEP 4 1941

What Britain Went to War to Prevent—a Hitlerized Europe—Virtually Exists Now.

By JAMES P. HACKETT (Combined War Summary)

By the Associated Press.

The very thing Great Britain and France went to war in an attempt to prevent two years ago today—a Hitlerized Europe—virtually is in existence. By the sword and the pen the men of Berlin have bent to their will the peoples of seventeen European nations and at this moment are directing invasion of the continent's largest country.

Only three countries which were neutral in the world war remain out of the present conflict — Spain, Switzerland and Sweden. Others not embroiled in this war, but which took part in the last, are Portugal, Turkey and Eire.

Some authorities have estimated that four-fifths of humanity—about 1,700,000,000 persons—already have had their everyday lives conditioned to participation in the fighting.

Just as this war has raged over almost the same European territory that felt the tramp of soldiers' feet during the first two years of the world war, so have Africa and the Middle East figured in the fighting.

Between them the British empire and Soviet Russia have thrown more than 626,000,000 persons into their war efforts, probably 30,000,000 as actual combatants or men under training.

Russia in all likelihood has equaled if not surpassed the 12,000,000-man army mobilized by the Czar in 1914-17. The British, from latest reports, have close to 6,000,000 men—including home guards—ready to defend the British Isles, and at least another 2,000,000 men in Africa, and the Middle and Far East. During the world war the British empire mobilized 8,410,000 men.

Germany was reported at the outbreak of the war to have had available 6,000,000 men in her armed forces.

Premier Mussolini boasted of 9,000,000 "bayonets." How many men Axis junior partners like Rumania and Hungary have added to the fighting forces has not been determined.

Including Finnish troops, the Hitler-Mussolini camp probably held more than 20,000,000 fighters when Russia was invaded. Not all these men, of course, were thrown into that conflict. Hitler's headquarters announced early in the struggle that 9,000,000 were fighting on the eastern front on both sides.

During the world war Germany mobilized 11,000,000 men and her allies—Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria—a like number. Against them were pitted more than 42,000,000 men from Russia, France, the British Empire, Italy, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro and the United States in four years of war.

Two years of this war have involved Russia, France the British Empire, Yugoslavia, Greece, Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and Luxemburg on one side, and Germany, Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland on the other, plus the territories once Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Albania, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Iran.

It was two years ago today, too, that the liner Athenia went down in the Atlantic with the loss of 113 lives.

Since then more than 7,000,000 tons of merchant and naval vessels have gone to the bottom. Records compiled by the Associated Press show at least 16,000 persons have been killed or drowned and 9,253 are missing.

By the end of the first year of uninterrupted disasters the British had lost their continental ally, France, had been pushed out of Norway and were confronted by a semi-circle of German air and naval bases from Norway to Spain.

The British had their reverses in the second year, too, but none as severe as those. The year has seen these developments favorable to their cause:

1 She acquired a powerful ally in Soviet Russia when Germany invaded the east. The quality of that ally is attested by the stubborn resistance of the Red army.

2 Lease-lend legislation of the United States.

3 The battle of Britain, in retrospect, appears to have been the very first setback suffered in the war by Hitler.

4 The conquest of East Africa, the mauling given the Italian fleet, and the destruction of an army in Libya adds up to this—the reduction of Mussolini to a secondary factor.

5 The emergence of the RAF as a growing offensive weapon.

6 An incipient German threat in the Middle East was squelched in Iraq.

7 The British further consolidated their Middle East position by occupying Syria against French resistance.

* * *

Reverses suffered by the British included these:

1. Most serious, the British lost their last foothold on the continent with the brief, disastrous campaign in Yugoslavia and Greece.

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2. On top of that they lost Crete, an air and naval base from which they could have continued to hamper Axis strategy in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Balkans and the Middle East.

3. Together with the unresisted German occupation of Rumania and Bulgaria, the British thus lost to the Nazis the control of the entire Balkan peninsula.

4. The battle of the Atlantic became even more grim and serious. But at the close of the war year British shipping losses were declining remarkably.

5. The loss of Libya after the march to Bengasi.

6. The Japanese threat to Singapore through occupation of French Indo-China.

* * *

As the third year opened Britain had these two chief strategic worries:

1—What will be the ultimate course of Japan?

2—Can Hitler defeat Russia, and if so will it be a victory so complete that he can control the whole country? And will he be able to organize the resources and the principal strategic positions of the Soviet so that he can move on to new conquests?

* * *

IT IS IN THE RUSSIAN THEATER THAT THE BLOODIEST LOSSES OF THE WAR ARE TAKING PLACE.

German claims of having captured 1,250,000 Russians and inflicted 3,750,000 casualties, and Russian estimates of 2,000,000 German dead and wounded may be safely written down as exaggerations, in the opinion of nearly all observers.

Neither Russian nor Germans have estimated that more than 9,000,000 men were engaged on the entire front. The capture, killing and wounding of 7,000,000 Russians and Germans would leave but 2,000,000 men to continue the war.

Military experiences does not teach that the Germans could suffer such casualties and go on attacking, and it is probable if the Russians had so suffered the resulting lapse in morale would be showing up on the war maps.

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Soviet Russia, therefore, may not have been straying too far from the truth when on Aug. 8 she admitted total casualties of 600,000.

Her casualties therefore may be mounting close to 1,000,000 by now.

If Germany has lost 500,000 men, she has lost heavily—probably about one man in six. With her officially admitted losses in all fighting prior to the Russian invasion, her own casualties too may be approaching 1,000,000.

* * *

Casualties may be totaled up as follows, with the proviso the necessary information for accurate estimates is lacking and even official figures in some cases are open to question:

RUSSIA—1,000,000 (in war with Germany.) 208,000 (in Finland, official, prisoners not included).

GERMANY—500,000 (in Russia). 217,440 (all campaigns before Russia, official).

ITALY—365,000 (official Italian figure is 257,708). 365,000 (official British figure is 582,000).

BRITAIN—140,000 (official figures, plus arbitrary addition of 13,000 to account for wounded not included in official Greece and Crete figures).

YUGOSLAVIA—No official figures, no reliable estimates.

GREECE—No official figures, no reliable estimates.

SYRIA—1,300 (Free French, official). 1,682 (Australians, official). 3,000 (French, no official figures, but may be assumed to have suffered as heavily as foes at least).

RUMANIA—(In Russia, no official figures or estimates.)

HUNGARIAN—(In Russia, no official figures or estimates.)

FINLAND—(In second war with Russia, no figures.) 65,000 (in first war with Russia, official).

FRANCE — 2,280,000 (1,900,000 prisoners, German official; 80,000 killed, 300,000 wounded, Red Cross aand De Gaulle estimates).

POLAND—1,840,000 (German figures of 840,000 prisoners, 1,000,000 "unaccounted for").

BELGIUM—(No figures.)

NETHERLANDS—9,808 (official German figure).

NORWAY—(No figures.)

IRAQ—(No figures.)

TOTAL—6,631,230.

* * *

With some allowances for possible German understatement of their own casualties in previous campaigns, and the addition of Greek, Yugoslav, Belgian and other losses it seems probable the total would stand at 7,000,000 or more.

Furthermore, the Japanese have announced their own losses in the four-year-old Chinese war at 109,250 killed and that the Chinese have suffered 2,015,000 fatalities.

The war also has resulted in material losses of shipping of around 7,000,000 tons of all nations, and thousands of planes and tanks.

The Germans have claimed the destruction of 14,000 Russian tanks, and the Russians say they have destroyed 6,000 Nazi tanks.

The Germans declare they have shot down 11,250 Russian planes, and the Russians say they have disposed of 6,000 German planes.

British tabulations place total losses of German planes for all fronts except the Russian at 8,000.

There is no way of arriving at an independent estimate of these claims, nor are there figures for material losses in Germany's other campaigns.

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SUBMARINE ATTACKS U. S. DESTROYER GREER; LATTER, UNDAMAGED, DROPS DEPTH CHARGES; LENINGRAD RINGED, SAY NAZIS; SOVIET DENIES IT

First "Incident" In No Atlantic Sea War Zone

BERLIN DENIES PART IN AFFRAY

SEP 5 1941

Congress Leaders Apprehensive Over Consequences

Washington, Sept. 4—(AP)—A submarine and a United States destroyer engaged in an actual shooting exchange in the North Atlantic today—marking the first hostile action against an American warship since the war began.

The submarine fired a burst of torpedoes at the destroyer Greer, carrying mail to Iceland. The Greer, unhit, counter-attacked with depth bombs.

With the exchange, the first "incident" consequent to the activities of the navy's Atlantic patrol and occupation of Iceland had occurred, with its results at sea uncertain and in the broader field of international relations a matter of conjecture.

The navy, announcing the skirmish, said only:

"The U. S. S. Greer, en route to Iceland with mail, reported this morning that submarine attacked her by firing torpedoes which missed their mark. The Greer immediately counter-attacked with depth charges.

"Results unknown."

Quickly, the long awaited news of any occurrence tending to draw the United States closer to the war spread to the far corners of the world.

Berlin disclaimed any knowledge of the affray.

London was excited, but not surprised.

Tension Apparent

Cool heads in Washington urged that the country not be excited, but their apprehension was nevertheless apparent.

Senator George, the ranking member and former chairman of the foreign relations committee, said that on the surface the incident did not appear to be of such proportions as would plunge the country into war.

But he added that additional facts would have to be divulged before a real opinion could be formed. George has been a consistent supporter of the Roosevelt foreign policy.

From another member of the foreign relations committee, Senator Van Nuys (D-Ind), came this statement:

"I would not think this single incident would draw us into the war, but if we keep sticking our neck out, as we did very much in going into Iceland, something is bound to happen. It is that kind of thing that will get us in. If the Administration keeps making possible incidents like this, then they will convince the people they are trying to maneuver us into the conflict.

Senator Austin, Republican, Vermont, a supporter of the Administration foreign policy said it was "amazing that any submarine would attack an American destroyer. He added he would like to reserve judgment, saying:

"This is not a thing for hasty opinion."

The Navy rested on its three sentence statement and closed its information offices for the night, leaving the details of the attack on the Greer to speculation, and investigation elsewhere.

Like Swapped Destroyer.

The latter revealed first of all that the Greer was an old destroyer. She was built in 1918 and her silhouette is the same as those of the 50 destroyers which were transferred to the British Navy a year ago. Under the circumstances, it was suggested, a German U-boat commander could have mistaken her for a British fighting vessel.

The exact time of the short-lived battle was not made known, but a veteran submarine officer was of the opinion that it came after daylight.

"You can't see a torpedo track at night," he commented.

Location Not Known.

Even the approximate position of the encounter was unknown, too. But in the light of what is known of the range of submarines and the activities of the Navy, it was assumed that it probably occurred somewhere in the vicinity of Greenland or Iceland.

Vividly, the incident recalled the statements that have been made in official quarters that if a destroyer on the Atlantic patrol or plying beween the United States and its Icelandic outpost were attacked it would reply with shooting.

Announcing the occupation of Iceland, President Roosevelt said on July 7:

"I have issued orders to the Navy that all necessary steps be taken to insure the safety of communications in the approaches between Iceland and the United States, as well as on the seas between the United States and all other strategic outposts."

America's police in the Atlantic has a fleet of destroyers and small aircraft carriers patrolling a broad area on the lookout for Axis submarines or surface raiders. Their function technically has been to guard against the approach of such vessels to the United States.

But in addition, in apprising American officials of the presence of such craft, they have also advised the British navy and all friendly shipping.

Under these circumstances, London dispatches said, there has been a disposition in England to feel that Germany had to make a decision between leaving the sea-lanes open to vessels carrying supplies to England or engage the United States in a real shooting war.

London Not Surprised.

For that reason there was little surprise in London at today's incident, and principally curiosity and excited conjecture as to what its aftermath may be.

The incident of the Greer was preceded by one outstanding occurrence, the sinking of the American steamship Robin Moor in the South Atlantic several months ago. In that case the United States made strong representations to Germany, which so far as is known have, to date, received no reply.

The Greer is a vessel of 1200 tons, launched in August 1918 at the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia. Normally it carries a crew of 113 men and nine officers, a complement possibly enlarged for her present service.

Frost in Command.

Lieutenant Commander Lawrence Hugh Frost of Washington, D. C. has been in command of the ship since August 4. He is 39 years old and a native of Fayetteville, Ark. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1926.

The Greer is armed with four four-inch naval rifles, an unspecified number of three-inch anti-aircraft guns, 12 21-inch torpedo tubes and depth-charge apparatus, the Navy said.

There would be nothing to distinguish the Greer from the destroyers swapped to Great Britain except the United States flag, the Navy said, and neither nation any longer places large identification numbers on destroyers.

The Navy had no information, it said, on whether or not the sound apparatus of the Greer indicated a hit or miss with the depth charges. The charges are thrown off only a short distance from the destroyer, barely sufficient to clear the rudder and propeller.

Navy men said they assumed that the destroyer immediately upon noting the torpedo track turned toward the bubble, which rises to the surface from the point of ejection of a torpedo at the rate of 12 feet a second. They admitted it was largely a matter of chance whether the depth charge damaged the sub, as it no doubt sheered away from its course as soon as it fired and the destroyer had to turn.

The Greer has a rated speed of 35 knots but was probably cruising at 18 or 20, Navy men theorized, and even though it can turn around in less than three times its length, it would be a game of hide and seek with the sub.

Depth charges are rated as having an effective range of 50-yards radius.

It was presumed that if the attack took place at night the Greer was not showing any running lights as it was recently revealed that all vessels of the neutrality patrol operate at night without running lights, and in readiness for action at any minute. The Greer is 314 feet long with a 30-foot beam.

Whether any other units of the United States forces at Iceland, such as Navy patrol planes, took part in a hunt for the submarine was not disclosed by the Navy. It was assumed, however, that if the attack occurred within flying range of Iceland some of the big flying boats took to the air to look for the attacker.

While the attack was the first hostile action against an American warship since the war began, a destroyer has dropped depth bombs in a protective action on at least one other occasion.

Another Incident.

Secretary of the Navy Knox told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee on July 11 of this incident. His account, as published by the committee, said:

"One United States destroyer operating off Greenland heard the S O S of a steamer and proceeded to the location and picked up 60 of the survivors of the steamer.

"While engaged in this act of mercy, the operator of the listening equipment reported to the captain that he thought he heard a submerged submarine. The captain immediately turned toward the direction indicated and dropped three depth charges.

"In doing this, he very prudently exercised the right of self-preservation, for had there been a submarine there his destroyer might have been sunk.

"There was not other evidence that a submarine was there, and it is quite possible that no submarine was there. The listening equipment echo might have been received from a whale or a large fish, or a cold current, instead of a submarine—something which is frequently experienced."

BERLIN DENIES KNOWING ABOUT "SUB" ATTACK

SEP 5 1941

London Is Excited, but Not Surprised; Pointedly Awaits U. S. Reaction

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 5 (AP) — The German Navy Department and other Berlin authorities available early today said they had no knowledge of a reported submarine attack on an American destroyer as announced by the U. S. Navy in Washington.

Attack Causes Little Surprise In England

London, *Friday*, Sept. 5 (AP)—Informed British quarters today received with apparent excitement but scant surprise the announcement that a United States destroyer was attacked by a submarine while en route to Iceland.

However, these sources declined to ce[illegible] and there appeared to be [illegible]elihood that any comment wou[illegible] forthcoming at least until United States officials had an opportunity to air their views.

The British were pointedly awaiting the first United States public and official reaction.

Attacks Held Inevitable

Despite the reticence of authoritative quarters, there has long been widespread belief among Britons that attacks on United States warships were inevitable since the occupation of Iceland by American forces.

When the occupation was announced in July, newspapers jubilantly observed that Hitler was confronted with the choice of leaving the North Atlantic sea lanes open or of forcing the United States into a shooting war.

It was recalled that Prime Minister Churchill remarked in his broadcast August 23 that Hitler had "murdered half a dozen countries for far less" than what the United States was doing to help Axis foes.

Morning papers made over their front pages and gave the attack on the Greer top position in late editions.

The news came too late for editorial comment.

PREMIERS ASK U. S. AID IN EVERY FIELD

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Churchill Backs Mackenzie King's Plea For Pledge To Preserve Britain

Bracken Invites Congressmen Over To Probe Lease-Lend Operations

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 4—United States support of Great Britain against Germany in every field was urged pointedly by Prime Ministers Churchill of Britain and Mackenzie King of Canada today in companion speeches picturing world chaos as the alternative.

"Britain without aid far greater than any yet in sight cannot win the war for freedom the world over," declared King in calling for a United States pledge of support against Germany similar to that which Churchill has made to the United States regarding Japan.

This, he said, would carry still further the declarations begun by President Roosevelt's pledge to oppose

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any threat by another empire to dominate Canada.

A Momentous Declaration

Churchill, following King as speaker at a Lord Mayor's luncheon in the visiting Canadian's honor, called King's plea "a memorable and momentous declaration" and thanked him for putting it in terms stronger than Churchill himself, as a British Minister, might have chosen.

"He has spoken of the immense burden we have to bear," said Churchill, "of our unflinching resolve to persevere, to carry forward our standard in common, and he also has struck that note, never absent from our minds, that no lasting or perfect solution of the difficulties with which we are now confronted — with which the whole world is confronted—no diversion of that sad fate by which the whole world is menaced, can be achieved without full cooperation in every field of all nations which as yet lie outside the range of the conqueror's power."

Invites Congressmen

Following quickly on these linked assertions, Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, who until recently was Churchill's secretary, invited members of the United States Congress to come to England to investigate operation of the American lease-lend program of aid to Britain.

In thus taking up a suggestion made yesterday by Federal Appeals Judge William Clark, of Philadelphia, who is visiting here, Bracken said, "We are anxious to find independent witnesses and critics, but not peace mongers."

Addressing the British Cabinet and some 300 British notables, Prime Minister King described the seas between Scotland and Iceland, Iceland and Greenland, and Greenland and Newfoundland as a bridge over which men and supplies moved to Britain, but a bridge which would prove an avenue of Nazi invasion were it not for Britain's guardianship of its eastern end.

Quotes Roosevelt

"That the United States was to share in keeping this northern bridge was the best of news," he said. "I find further encouragement in the word of President Roosevelt last Monday when he said, 'I know I speak for the conscience and determination of the American people when I say we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces.' . . .

"We in Canada were greatly heartened when, three years ago, the President after referring to the Dominion of Canada as part of the sisterhood of the British Empire, declared the people of the United States would not stand idly by if the domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other empire.

"In the name of our Government, I reciprocated at once by recognizing Canada's responsibilities to do what lay within her power to prevent attacks through our territory upon the United States.

"These declarations were the starting point of our agreement for joint defense.

"Today, fortunately, we are witnessing the birth of still wider arrangements for joint defense between the British Empire and the United States.

"Your declaration, Mr. Prime Minister, that in the Far East Britain would stand at the side of the United States is a sure sign of the deepening interdependence of the free world."

(Describing Japanese military factions as seeking to emulate the Hitler method, and menacing Singapore and the Philippines, Churchill on Aug. 24 said the United States was laboring patiently to secure a fair and amicable settlement, "but if these hopes should fail, we shall, of course, range ourselves unhesistatingly at the side of the United States.")

"A similar declaration on the part of the United States as respects Nazi Germany would, I believe, serve to shorten this perilous conflict," said King.

"Such a declaration would be full of meaning for the German people. At the same time it would constitute a realistic recognition that Britain is the one obstacle in the way of Nazi attack upon the New World."

King told the glittering assemblage that "It daily becomes clearer that resistance alone will not bring victory. Unless the whole resources, the total energy of the free world, are thrown into the struggle, the war may drag on for years, carrying in its train famine, pestilence and horrors still undreamed of."

He warned that "Hitlerism has found its most useful allies among those who believed they could save themselves by isolation and neutrality while others fought the battles of freedom."

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Aid of All Nations Outside Nazi Realm Urged in Appeal

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Prime Minister Churchill of Britain and Premier W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada both called today in diplomatic, but strong, terms for full United States backing in the struggle against Nazi Germany.

Addressing a Lord Mayor's luncheon in honor of Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Churchill declared that "no lasting or permanent solution of the difficulties with which we are now confronted—with which the whole world is confronted—no diversion of that sad fate by which the whole world is menaced can be achieved without the full co-operation in every field of all nations which as yet lie outside the range of the conqueror's power."

Mr. Churchill linked his statement with that of Mr. Mackenzie King, who had preceded him and who, after recalling President Roosevelt's pledge to defend Canada, stated:

"Your declaration, Mr. Prime Minister, that in the Far East Britain would stand at the side of the United States is a sure sign of the deepening interdependence of the free world."

Urges Similar Declaration.

"A similar declaration on the part of the United States as respects Nazi Germany would, I believe, serve to shorten this perilous conflict. Such a declaration would be full of meaning for the German people. At the same time it would constitute a realistic recognition that Britain is the one obstacle in the way of a Nazi attack upon the New World."

Before he made the reference to Mr. Churchill's Far Eastern pledge and called for a similar United States declaration concerning Germany, Mr. Mackenzie King said it was the best of news when the United States took a share in keeping open the "northern bridge" across the Atlantic to Britain, and added:

"We in Canada were greatly heartened when three years ago the President, after referring to the Dominion of Canada as part of the sisterhood of the British Empire, declared the people of the United States would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other empire.

Starting Point of Agreement.

"In the name of our government, I reciprocated at once by recognizing Canada's responsibility to do what lay within her power to prevent attacks through our territory upon the United States. These declarations were the starting point of our agreement for joint defense.

"Today, fortunately, we are witnessing the birth of still wider arrangements for defense between the British Empire and the United States."

Following Mr. Mackenzie King as a speaker, Mr. Churchill lauded Canada as "the linchpin of the English-speaking world," and stated:

"Today you have listened to a memorable and momentous declaration, made here amid our ruins of London, but it resounds throughout the empire and is carried to all parts of the world by the marvelous mechanism of modern life and modern war."

Mr. Churchill continued: "I am grateful to Mr. Mackenzie King today for having put in terms perhaps more pointed than I as a British minister would that overpowering sense which we have with him that the struggle is dire and that all free men must stand together in one line if humanity is to be spared a deepening, darkening and widening tragedy which can lead only, as Mr. King has said, to something in the nature of immediate world chaos."

Praises Canadian Troops.

In general applauding and echoing Mr. Mackenzie King's assertions, Mr. Churchill praised Canadian troops in Britain, saying while they had not yet had a chance to come to close quarters with the enemy, they stood "at the very point where they would be the first to be hurled into a counter-stroke against an invader."

(Boos and hisses mingled with the cheers wren Mr. Mackenzie King addressed Canadian troops in Britain a week ago Saturday and it was suggested then that the men were discontent because they had not seen action.)

Concluding, Mr. Churchill declared:

"Canada, with those relations of friendly and affectionate intimacy with the United States on the one hand and with her unswerving fidelity to the British Commonwealth and the motherland on the other, is the link which joins together these two great branches of the human family, a link which, spanning the oceans, brings the continents into their true relations and will prevent in future generations a division rope between the proud and happy nations of Europe and the great countries which have come into existence in the new world."

Sees Great Aid Necessary.

Mr. King said that "Britain without aid far greater than any yet in sight cannot win the war for freedom the world over. * * *"

In every country, he said, "Hitlerism has found its most useful allies among those who believe they could save themselves by isolation and neutrality while others fought the battles of freedom."

The new world order, if it is to come after this war, "can only be effected through the leadership of the British commonwealth of nations and the United States of America working in whole-hearted co-operation toward this great end," he added.

The Canadian Prime Minister also said that an armored division would be sent from Canada to join the two operational divisions already in England.

Churchill's Tribute to Mackenzie King

London, Sept. 4.—(AP.)—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech today at a Lord Mayor's luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada:

I have known him (Mackenzie King) for a great many years. I remember him as an Undersecretary for the Colonies and negotiating with him details of some Canadian legislation about which there was some hitch in the days when he was here at the side of that great Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfred Laurier, and that is now, I think, 35 or 36 years ago.

Ever since then I have enjoyed the honor and pleasure of his friendship and have followed with close attention the long and consistent political message which he has delivered to his country, to the Empire and to the time in which we live.

Today you have listened to a memorable and momentous declaration made here amid our ruins of London, but it resounds throughout the Empire and is carried to all parts of the world by the marvelous mechanism of modern life and modern war.

You have listened to a speech which, I think all those who have heard it will feel, explains the long continued authority which Mr. Mackenzie King has wielded when, during more than 15 years, he has been Prime Minister of Canada.

He has spoken of great issues of the war, of the duty which lies ahead of all free men in all parts of the world to bank together lest their heritage be wasted.

Resolve to Persevere.

He has spoken of the immense burden we have to bear, of our unflinching resolve to persevere, to carry forward our standard in common and he also has struck that note, never absent from our minds, that no lasting or perfect solution of difficulties with which we are now confronted, with which the whole world is confronted, no diversion of that sad fate by which the whole world is menaced, can be achieved without a full co-operation in every field of all nations which as yet lie outside the range of the conquerer's power.

In Mr. Mackenzie King we have a Canadian statesman who always has preserved the most intimate relations with the great republic of the United States and whose name and voice are honored there as they are on this side of the Atlantic.

I had an opportunity of meeting the President of the United tSates a few weeks ago and I know from him of the great esteem in which Mr. Mackenzie King is held and how much he has contributed to joining together in close sympathetic action, the republic of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

I am grateful to Mr. Mackenzie King today for having put in terms perhaps more pointed than I, as a British minister, would, that overpowering sense we have with him that the struggle is dire and that all free men of the world must stand together in one line if humanity is to be spared a deepening, darkening and widening tragedy which can lead only, as Mr. Mackenzie King had said, to something in the nature of immediate world chaos.

I hope, Mr. Mackenzie King, during your all-too-brief visit here, the visit which in a few weeks must draw to a close, you have found yourself able to see with your own eyes what we have gone through and also to feel that unconquerable uplift of energy and of resolve which will carry this old island through the storm and carry with it also much that is precious to mankind.

Troops Stand Ready.

You have taken your place at our councils, you have discussed and examined with our professional experts questions of strategy and war which are pending. You have seen your own gallant Canadian Corps and other troops who are here that have not yet had a chance of coming to close quarters with the enemy—it isn't their fault and it isn't our fault but there they stand there they have stod through the whole of the critical period of the last 15 months at the very point where they would be first to be hurled into a couter-stroke against the invader.

No greater service can be rendered to this country, no more important military duty can be performed by any troops in all the Allies, it seems to me, although they may have felt envious that Australian, New Zeland and South African troops have been in action.

The part they have played in bringing about the final result is second to none.

You have a great knowledge of the flexible organization, a system ever changing and expanding, yet ever growing into a greater harmony, by which the British Commonwealth of Nations is conducted.

You have also knowledge of your own people, and your association with them is so long and so intimate it has enabled you to realize and express in these hours of trouble a more complete unity of Canada than has ever before then achieved.

The war effort of Canada during this war, happily, has not so far required the effusion of blood upon a large scale but that effort, immense in ships, aircraft, air training, in finance and in food, constitutes an element in the resistance of the British Empire without which that resistance could not be successfully maintained.

'Canada Is Linchpin.'

Canada is the linchpin of the English-speaking world. Canada, with those relations of friendly, affectionate intimacy with the United States on the one hand and with her unswerving fidelity to the British commonwealth and motherland on the other, is the link which joins together these great branches of the human family, a link which, spanning the oceans, brings the continents into their true relation and will prevent, in future generations, a division rope between the proud and happy nations of Europe and the great countries which have come into existence in the new world.

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London Press Hails King's Plea To U. S.

London, Friday, Sept. 5—(AP)—Under the headline "Mackenzie King Plea Sensation," the Daily Express said today that the Canadian prime minister's luncheon speech yesterday contained the "most directly worded appeal yet voiced by a British empire statesman for direct intervention in the war by the United States."

The newspaper added the King's frank statement that the United States government should make an open declaration against the Nazi policy of aggression had caused a sensation among London politicians.

Editorially the Express commented: "Whatever the opinion may be in the United States, this is the sort of bold talk which reaches straight from heart to heart."

LENINGRAD'S ARMY STANDS FAST, REDS SAY

SEP 5 1941

Repulse Of New Nazi Attempt To Cross Dnieper Also Reported

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, *Friday*, Sept. 5—The Red army before Leningrad is standing fast and hurling back assault by masses of fresh German troops, while other Soviet troops to the south are beating back new German attempts to cross the Dnieper, the Russians reported today.

The early morning communique told of the Dnieper battles and said fighting raged along the entire front.

It also said Russian planes and torpedo boats sank one German transport and two torpedo boats in the Baltic, Leningrad's sea front, but did not disclose whether the transports were attempting any new Baltic landings.

The account of the Leningrad fighting was given by S. A. Lozovsky, the Russian spokesman.

"Fighting Very Well"

Lozovsky said the northern army of Marshal Klementi Voroshilov was "fighting very well on the quite distant approaches to Leningrad." Fierce battles raged day and night between the city and Novgorod, one hundred miles to the south, Lozovsky reported.

The spokesman's announcement came as Soviet military dispatches reported that German forces beating at Kiev, the Ukraine capital, were being driven back by Russian counter-attacks of tremendous violence. At a single point these attacks cost the Germans 15,000 men in killed and wounded, the Russians said.

Heavy Bombing Blocked

Lozovsky declared that Leningrad's strong anti-aircraft defenses had prevented heavy bombing.

"Not only are the Germans stranded at one place and unable to move forward but they are forced to throw in new forces to remain at the points they have reached," Lozovsky continued.

He branded as "German propaganda in the realm of fantasy" Axis reports that Leningrad was encircled, cut off and on the verge of falling. On the contrary, he said, Leningrad is maintaining regular rail communication with other parts of the Soviet Union by several railways.

"Another" Radio Victory

The spokesman also called reports that the Germans had taken Bryansk, railway junction 220 miles southwest of Moscow, "another radio victory—not one by the Reichswehr."

The situation around Odessa has improved recently, Lozovsky reported, because constant Soviet counter-attacks have made the siege a costly to the Germans and Rumanians. He said the Germans were using the Rumanians to lead the assault and added that "in no war has Rumania suffered such great losses."

On the front as a whole, Lozovsky said, "there is incessant fierce fighting, day and night, from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Everyone coming from the front is absolutely confident that the German army will be routed."

Nazi Drive Broken

In the struggle about Kiev on the upper Ukraine the Russians claimed to be breaking what was begun as a major Nazi offensive. They announced the recapture of several Soviet villages.

Advices from the front said this success was accompanied by a continued advance for Red counter-offensives in the center. Soviet informants asserted the Germans were giving up point after point to the Red wave rolling through heavy and concentrated fire from Nazi artillery and mortars and over fields sown with mines.

Rumanians Mowed Down

An *Izvestia* account of fighting on the river "D" (Dnieper) said a battle was still under way for an island which the Germans had occupied as a springboard for an assault on the Russians on the east side.

At the southern end of the front *Red Star*, the army newspaper, reported defenders of Odessa mowed down Rumanians with mortar fire.

The Moscow City Soviet announced plans for winter air-raid shelters in subway stations, basements and buildings. Food reserves, including 400,000 tons of potatoes and 214,000 tons of other vegetables, were being brought into the capital and 9,000 houses were ordered repaired for winter shelters.

"Psychological Charge"

Russians exhibited captured German documents to show that the Germans also were preparing winter campaign. One was a purported secret order of the command of the German Sixteenth Army for soldiers to "use any means of getting fur clothing of every kind."

The invaders were pictured as resorting to fevered and bloody stratagems in their desperate effort to reach decisions before the approach of bad weather.

For example, the Russians said that in the district of "K"—not otherwise identified but possibly Kiev—two picked German companies were sent forward on a strange and hopeless "psychological charge," marching forward in close ranks to certain death behind a band thumping out martial music with its kettle drums rolling and its bass drums thundering. Shortly it was over; both German companies were cut to pieces by a storm of machine-gun fire.

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High Command Reticent

The Soviet command itself continued its policy of reticence, reporting in its midday communique only that there was stubborn fighting everywhere.

Red aerial action was again reported heavy in every theater, particularly in the Black Sea areas, where efforts were being made to relieve the Soviet southern armies.

In two days of attack in that sector, the Soviet communique said, Red bombers of the Black Sea fleet destroyed more than fifty German tanks and trucks, four German planes "and large numbers of Nazi infantry, cavalry and artillery."

Soviets Deny Report Of Gunning Moslems

Tass Asserts Planes Fired At No Peaceful Residents At Any Time In Iran

Moscow, Sept. 4 (AP)—The report of a traveler reaching Teheran from Meshid, northeastern Iran, that he saw Soviet planes machine-gunning Moslem pilgrims on roads last Thursday some hours after Iranian resistance had ceased evoked a denial today from Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

The report was carried in an Associated Press dispatch, from Teheran September 2. Tass said:

"Neither during the advance nor after military operations were discontinued did Soviet planes fire at any Moslem pilgrims or other peaceful resident."

TURKS REFUSE AID TO NAZIS IN IRAN

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Bar Fugitives From Refuge in Teheran Embassy.

Ankara, Sept. 3 (delayed) (A. P.).—Turkey has refused to take the responsibility of getting several hundred German men out of Iran, well-informed spokesmen said today, and they now face interment in British or Russian camps.

The Turkish embassy at Teheran has been instructed to refuse to receive Germans seeking admittance to its compound, the spokesman said. They assumed the British would permit German women and children to leave Teheran for Turkey, however.

Afghans Next?

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Sept. 4—The Tokyo radio tonight quoted the newspaper *Hochi* as saying editorially that Britain has turned her attention to Afghanistan after taking Iran in cooperation with Russia, and "has already started political operations there on the pretext that the German residents in that country are threatening the Afghan people."

The newspaper was quoted as saying further that there can be no doubt that the British "in their intrigue to get Afghanistan . . . are in a secret understanding with the United States."

The broadcast was heard by CBS.

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18 POLES TO DIE

Former Poznan Policemen Sentenced by Nazis.

Berlin, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Eighteen former members of the Polish police force at Poznan were sentenced to death by a special court today on charges of murdering German nationals.

The court heard evidence bearing on the alleged death of 672 Germans who were said to have been abducted from their homes in Poland and slain as the German Army moved across the Polish border in the fall of 1939. A captain and a sergeant of police, among those condemned to death, were convicted of 133 killings. Sixteen others were convicted of one or two each and ten were acquitted.

NAZI RESERVES FAIL TO MAKE GAINS IN NORTH

SEP 5 1941

Invaders Are Fought to Sharp Standstill With Heavy Losses.

KIEV UNDER DIRECT ASSAULT

Moscow Reports Several German Regiments Broken in Push on Ukrainian Capital.

Moscow, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The German Army threw in re-enforcements before Leningrad today, but was held to a standstill with heavy losses, the Soviet spokesman, S. A. Lozovsky, told a press conference.

Earlier the Russians announced that a vast battle had begun for industrial Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, long under siege, with terrific fighting at the approaches to the city. The Reds asserted that they were beating back the Germans with stiff counter-attacks and that, at one point, the village "N," Red Army detachments have destroyed several German regiments, killing and wounding more than 15,000 men.

Ringing of Leningrad Denied.

In describing the struggle around Leningrad, Lozovsky said that fierce fighting had been going on, day and night, between Novgorod and Leningrad, and that Marshal Klementi Voroshilov's northern army now was "fighting very well on the quite distant approaches to Leningrad."

"Not only are the Germans stranded in one place and cannot move forward, but they also are forced to throw in new forces to remain at the points they have reached," he said.

He added that Axis reports that Leningrad was encircled and on the verge of falling were "propaganda, which belongs in the realm of fantasy."

Leningrad has maintained regular communications with other parts of the Soviet Union on several railways, he added.

Rumanian Losses Heavy.

In the south, Lozovsky said, the Germans are using Rumanians to lead their assaults.

"In no war has Rumania suffered such great losses," he stated, quoting a Rome radio prediction of a long struggle for Odessa in emphasizing his point.

He asserted that farther north in the Ukraine the Germans had attempted to put pontoon bridges across the Dnieper, but that each time they had been blown up.

In general, he said, the front was characterized by "incessant fierce fighting, day and night, from the Arctic to the Black Sea." He added that "every one coming from the front is absolutely confident the German Army will be routed."

As the Germans apparently opened a concerted assault on Kiev, long under virtual siege, large-scale fighting continued to rage at the approaches to Leningrad and along the central sector on the front before Moscow.

The battle before Leningrad, like that opening up at Kiev, was being fought at the approaches to this second largest Russian city.

Report German Retreat.

Dispatches from the long front in general told a story of abandonment of locality after locality by the German forces, retreating, though fighting hard, in the face of an aggressively pushed Russian counteroffensive.

The dispatches gave no precise indication of the sector of the front, but they apparently referred to the center of the line where the Red Army has claimed its deepest inroads into the Nazi front.

The Russians derisively reported a German "psychic attack" Tuesday, intended to check the Soviet advance, and said it ended with two Nazi companies annihilated.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening in the vicinity of 'K' the enemy moved over two companies of picked troops against a unit commanded by Mikhailov," the dispatch reported. "They were preceded by a band as on parade, kettle drums rolling and base drums thundering.

Russian Bayonet Charge.

"The Nazis, advancing in close order, were met by terrific fire from our machine-guns followed by a bayonet charge.

"The psychic attack ended in fiasco. Both Nazi companies were annihilated."

Pravda, the Communist party organ, reported from Leningrad that although "the beastly, treacherous enemy is breaking through on the approaches to the city," its inhabitants are building a deep, continuous defense line.

With the German land offensive against Leningrad reported checked, the Nazi and Russian air forces apparently were locked in a bitter struggle for control of the air over the threatened city.

The early morning communique of the Soviet Information Bureau painted a picture of great aerial combats in which Russian fighter pilots were said to be beating off repeated thrusts by the Luftwaffe.

Formation Intercepted.

At one point, the communique said, Soviet flyers intercepted a formation of 70 German planes attempting to attack a big airdrome and brought down 11 raiders in a furious dogfight.

One Russian lieutenant was credited with destroying five German bombers and another with bringing down two bombers and a fighter escort.

Soviet bombers were reported, meanwhile, to be blasting away at German ground forces, which were said yesterday to have been driven back three miles from advance posi-

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tions before Leningrad.

These air attacks, carried out at low altitude, are raising havoc with German supply lines and disrupting preparations for a new push, the Russians declared.

Twenty German trucks and many supply wagons were reported destroyed in one attack. At another point a Russian bombing squadron was said to have swooped down on a Nazi column 3 or 4 miles long, wrecking at least 80 trucks, 12 artillery pieces, six anti-aircraft guns and a number of tanks and killing or wounding 700 soldiers.

German fighter planes which came to the aid of the column were beaten off, the Russians asserted.

On land operations, the early communique said merely that Russian troops "stubbornly fought the enemy along the entire front" yesterday—a repetition of the stock phrase which has appeared in Soviet war bulletins for several days.

The midday communique simply repeated the phrase in referring to operations last night.

A supplement to the later communique related, however, how Russian troops had mined a bridge over an unidentified river and had destroyed it after allowing a German mechanized unit to cross.

The Russians then sprang from concealment, the bulletin said, and fell on the column, destroying it.

As the result of the mining of another bridge, the communique stated, 15 Nazi tanks were destroyed.

Air Force Active.

The Soviet air force was reported active not only on the Leningrad front but also in the Ukraine, where 50 German tanks, 4 fighter planes and large numbers of cavalry and infantry were said to have been destroyed.

(Dispatches from London quoted the Finnish radio as saying German troops had captured the Russian communications center of Bryansk on the central front—about 220 miles southwest of Moscow and about 150 miles northeast of Gomel, which fell to the Germans more than a week ago.

(The Finnish high command also announced today that Finnish troops had regained all the territory on the Karelian Isthmus which Finland lost to Russia in their 1939-40 war. This would put them about 20 miles from Leningrad. A communique said the Red Army had been "decisively beaten" on this front, and reported capture of 10,000 Russians and destruction of large quantities of equipment.)

The Russians reiterated assertions that the Germans have suffered "enormous losses of man power" in recent fighting.

Leningrad Termed Composed.

"It is necessary to merge temporarily several units into one pending arrival of reinforcements which can hardly be expected before mid-September."

Tass reported from Leningrad that Soviet Russia's second largest city was exhibiting "a spirit of firm composure" and its industries were operating normally, supplying the Red army with materials necessary to defense.

The news agency said that students had begun their fall semester in Leningrad's universities, theaters were staging new performances and newsreels of fighting at the front drew packed houses.

Numerous detachments of the city guard have joined the Red army, which is determined to make the approaches to Leningrad the graveyards of the Germans and Finns, said the dispatch.

SEP 5 1941

Reds Elude Finnish Trap By Crossing Lake Ladoga

Colonel Says Foe Lost Heavily in 45 Days of Battle

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP).—A Russian unit encircled on the Finnish front was reported today to have withdrawn successfully across Lake "N" (Ladoga) after inflicting heavy casualties on the Finns.

Colonel Bondarev, its commander, gave this account of the action in the government newspaper "Izvestia":

"After forty-five days of fighting in which the enemy lost no less than 18,000 killed and wounded, Finnish headquarters broadcast that our forces had been driven into Lake 'N' and annihilated.

"In fact, our forces, together with artillery and other arms, had crossed the lake and were preparing to inflict fresh blows on the enemy. Meanwhile, not daring to venture into territory we had just vacated, the enemy for hours on end kept raking it with artillery and mine-thrower fire and aerial bombs."

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TROOP LANDING BY REDS FOILED, NAZIS REPORT

Machine Guns Rout Five Boatloads On Black Sea, Berlin Says

SEP 5 1941

Two Soviet Divisions On Central Front Declared Smashed

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 4—The Germans reported today they had thwarted a landing attempt on the Black Sea coast and had smashed two divisions in the central sector, but both official and unofficial sources were silent on developments about Leningrad.

Berlin reports have said that Leningrad was virtually surrounded. An authorized spokesman explained, however, that this "does not necessarily mean a tight ring around the city proper—it may include a large territory."

The DNB report that 229 Russian planes and 17 German were shot down during the first three days of September indicated air battles were extensive.

High Command Reticent.

The high command confined itself to a statement that operations on the Eastern front continued successfully. Other reports said the Germans had repulsed persistent Soviet counter-attacks on the lower Dnieper and were shelling massed Red troops on the eastern shore.

DNB said five boatloads of Russians who approached a German-held section of the Black Sea coast, apparently to cut in behind the southern flank in the Ukraine, were driven off under machine-gun fire.

In the northern sector a German division was said to have broken into well-fortified Russian positions September 3. Fighting was still going on in the area, it was stated.

In the central sector, DNB said, the One Hundred and Eighth Russian Tank Division was encircled and, after several days' fighting, "despite many attempts to break out, the division, with the exception of a few remnants, was destroyed."

The Two Hundred and Ninety-third Russian Infantry Division, which the Germans claimed tried to hold up the advance of German armored units by a flank attack in the central sector yesterday, was "taken in a pincers," DNB said. It added that at least 5,000 Russian prisoners were captured in the battle.

The 293d Russian infantry division, which the Germans claimed tried to hold up the advance of German armored units by a flank attack in the central sector yesterday, was "taken in a pincers," D. N. B. said. It added that at least 5000 Russian prisoners were captured in the battle.

In other furious clashes in the central area yesterday the Germans reported the capture or destruction of 95 Soviet tanks and seizure of 1100 prisoners. One German division was credited with capturing 1000 motor vehicles in the day's skirmishes.

German press dispatches reported that the air force had forced suspension of rail service between Kiev and Gonotov by attacks in which troop trains were bombed.

Bombers were also said to have sunk two Russian transports near Oesel Island in the Baltic and several in Lake Ladoga. On the Arctic front German fliers bombarded barracks and artillery emplacements on the Fisher peninsula, dispatches reported.

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3 Red Divisions Reported Lost

Nazis Claim to Have Smashed Them Along Central and Black Sea Fronts.

Berlin, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Three Soviet divisions have been smashed, with crippling losses of men and equipment, in the last three days by German forces which have repulsed a landing attempt on the Black Sea coast and an armored counter-attack on the central front, DNB, the official German news agency, reported today.

At least 5,000 Russian prisoners were claimed in one fierce engagement in the central sector and 1,000 more in another. Yesterday alone, said DNB, ninety-five Russian tanks had been seized or destroyed. One German division was credited with having captured 1,000 Red Army motor vehicles.

The Germans contended that they were stopping persistent Russian counter-attacks along the lower Dnieper River and that there were indications that German lines were closing in on Leningrad, although authorized sources acknowledged that this "does not necessarily mean a tight ring around the city proper."

High Command Is Terse.

The news agency's reports gave the only details of the land fighting, the High Command bulletin reporting only that operations "continue successfully."

DNB also tabulated air losses for the first three days of September at 229 Russian planes and seventeen German.

In the center of the eastern front, where the Germans have acknowledged substantial, tank-led Red Army counter-attacks, the agency said that the 108th Russian tank division had been encircled and virtually destroyed.

German armored units were credited also with having destroyed the bulk of the Russian 293d Infantry Division in an unspecified area of the central sector.

Another Russian division was dislodged from a well-fortified position after sharp fighting at close quarters yesterday on the northern front, DNB reported. It said that mopping up now has been completed around Tallinn, captured capital of Estonia.

A Russian attempt to put a landing force ashore from the Black Sea was said to have collapsed under fire from German shore defenses two days ago.

D.N.B. said five boatloads of Russians approached the Red Sea coast Tuesday along a German-held section, apparently trying to cut in behind the southern flank of the Ukraine, but were driven off by machine-gun fire.

It said another Russian attempt to cross the lower Dnieper River to the German-occupied western bank also was frustrated and German artillery was shelling Red Army forces massed on the eastern shore.

(Supplementing the high command's reticence, the German radio appealed to the people "to forego a complete and detailed description of military operations."

(The broadcast, as heard by C. B. S. in New York, said: "The people know only too well why this lack of information is necessary. But they also are aware of the fact that each time a campaign has been concluded, a detailed report was given."

(Coinciding with Russian reports of German reverses, the Nazi high command's generalized communiques of the last several days recall a similar period a month ago. The German high command broke its silence then on August 6 by reporting tremendous Russian casualties, including nearly 1,000,000 prisoners, but giving no new military positions captured. The Germans then prefaced their claims by explaining that "wrong conceptions" of the progress of the campaign had arisen among the German people during the period of official reticence.)

Air Blows Stressed.

Luftwaffe blows on vital Russian communications far back from the battle front were stressed in German dispatches.

Especially heavy aerial activity was reported from the Leningrad sector, where the Luftwaffe was said to have dumped load after load of bombs on railway lines, artillery and anti-aircraft positions.

German Stukas also were reported ranging over the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga north of Leningrad, ferreting out Soviet supply vessels. At least three ships were severely damaged in these operations, said D.N.B.

In the Black Sea, at the other end of the line, a Nazi plane bombed and sank a Russian submarine off the Crimean coast, D.N.B. declared.

Entire Karelian Strip Retaken From Reds, Finland Reports

Helsinki Announces Decisive Victory Over Soviet Forces

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By the Associated Press

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 4.—Announcing a decisive victory over the Red Army, the Finnish high command reported today recapture of the entire 60-mile strip of territory on the Karelian Isthmus which Finland lost to Russia in their 1939-40 war.

"The old frontier was reached everywhere," a communique declared, triumphantly.

(The old Finnish-Russian frontier on the isthmus, a neck of land 40 to 70 miles wide between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland, is only 20 miles from Leningrad, big Soviet industrial center, toward which the Germans are driving from the south. Reports from Berlin put Nazi advance units 20 miles from the city.)

Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, leading Finland's armed forces into battle against Russia for the third time in less than 25 years, immediately issued an order of the day congratulating his troops.

Endurance Still Demanded.

At the same time he said:

"Endurance is still demanded of us. The time has not yet come to exchange the rifle for the sword." (In modern armies the sword is a dress weapon carried in times of peace.)

The high command's communique said Finnish troops already had captured 10,000 Russians in the drive down the isthmus and declared the number was mounting daily.

In addition, the bulletin said, large quantities of Russian war material have been captured, including several hundred automobiles, nearly 2,000 horses, dozens of tanks, about 300 guns and an immeasurable

amount of infantry arms.

100 Ships Declared Sunk.

An earlier announcement declared that more than 100 Russian vessels had been sunk in the Gulf of Finland last week in the joint Finnish-German naval and air offensive which wrested Viipuri and Estonia from the Red forces.

"The magnitude of the tragedy which was enacted in the Gulf of Finland at the end of August probably will never be known in its entirety," the announcement said. "For a whole week burning wrecks, derelicts, drifting boats, lighters and corpses furnished evidence of the unusual havoc inflicted on the Russian navy and transports." * * *

British Put Nazi Loss At 1,750,000, Reds' At 2 to 3 Million

Fighting Described as Bloodiest in History; Russian Stand Praised

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—An authoritative British source said today German losses in the war with Russia this far are believed to total about 1,750,000 and that the Russian losses have been "from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000" in the bloodiest fighting in history.

This source, in the highest quarters, said:

"None can overpraise the Russians' conduct of the war. They are magnificent and proved the sincerity of their scorched earth promises by blowing up the Lenin (Dnieper River) Dam."

He asserted that the British already are sending the Russians "all the airplanes we can spare and all the rubber they can use"—two of their most important needs.

The planes are being accompanied by ground crews and skilled aircraft engineers, this source said, but the Russians prefer to fly the planes themselves.

The Russians already are discussing the campaigns of "next spring and August," and said the British are confident the Soviet will hold out through the winter with devastating effect on German troops and morale.

The Russians now have 2,000,000 troops in action and soon will be ready to put in 4,000,000 more and have no need for British or American troops.

The Russian Army still is the largest in the world, this source said.

Reds Planning Campaigns Of Next Year, British Say

London Source Confident Russia Will Hold Out Through the Winter

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Russians already are discussing the campaigns of "next spring and August," an authoritative British source reported today in expressing Britain's confidence that the Soviet Union could and would hold out through the winter with enormous ill effect on German morale.

Bloodiest in History

The fighting already was the bloodiest in history, he said, estimating Russian losses at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 men and German casualties at 1,750,000.

But, he added, the Russians now have 3,000,000 troops in action—still the biggest army in the world—and soon will be ready to put into action 4,000,000 more. Thus, he remarked, Moscow had no need of British or American troops.

Britain, this source explained, already is sending to the Russians "all the airplanes we can spare and all the rubber they can use."

British aircraft is being accompanied by ground crews and aircraft engineers, he said, but not by pilots as the Russians prefer to do their own flying.

Can't Be Over-Praised

Summing up, he declared:

"No one can over praise the Russians' conduct of the war. They are magnificent, and proved the sincerity of their scorched earth promises by blowing up the Lenin (Dnieper River) dam."

Germans to leave the compound after the Allies received reports that they planned to take refuge in the Turkish Legation to prevent internment in Russia or India.

Turkish quarters denied they had consented to the use of the legation, saying explicit instructions from Ankara were to avoid any controversy which might harm Turkey's foreign relations.

The British-Russian information, however, said the Germans were packed for moving.

The report that the Nazis planned resistance came from diplomats who were in contact with the German legation and said the hundreds of men of military age there were fully armed with rifles and pistols.

Foreign observers were inclined to discount the likelihood of resistance, however, recalling the panic among the Germans as recently as Saturday, when Russian occupation of Teheran was believed imminent.

The German minister, seeking through the United States legation to assure the safety of 100 German women and children, was described as resigned to the prospect of Siberian internment for all men not of diplomatic status.

Unofficial reports said that Turkey would look after German interests in Russian-occupied Iranian territory.

The British and Russian Legations were awaiting discussion of possible exchanges to free British correspondents and their families who have been in German hands since the occupation of Denmark and Yugoslavia.

700 Well-Armed Nazis in Iran Threaten to Resist Seizure

Group Inside Compound of Legation Forbidden by Police to Leave

By the Associated Press.

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 3 (Delayed).—More than 700 well-armed Germans inside the thick-walled compound of the German Legation at suburban Shemgan threatened bitter resistance today against any attempt to seize them "contrary to international law."

Iranian police, acting at British-Russian suggestion, forbade the Germans to leave the compound after the Allies received reports that they planned to take refuge in the Turkish Legation to prevent internment in Russia or India.

Turkish quarters denied they had consented to the use of the legation, saying explicit instructions from Ankara were to avoid any controversy which might harm Turkey's foreign relations.

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The report that the Nazis planned resistance came from diplomats who were in contact with the German legation and said the hundreds of men of military age there were fully armed with rifles and pistols.

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The German minister, seeking through the United States legation to assure the safety of 100 German women and children, was described as resigned to the prospect of Siberian internment for all men not of diplomatic status.

Premier Ali Furanghi was stricken with a heart attack yesterday. The 64-year-old scholar took office a week ago and sued for the armistice that saved Iranian independence. His personal prestige was credited with staving off disorder at the peak of the crisis Saturday. Friends said that his condition was improved today, but that the strain of the crisis had gravely depleted his strength.

Iran was understood to have qualified acceptance of British-Russian terms with a request that the Russians withdraw from Kazvin, Semnan and Sharud and that the British straighten out a few small salients in their occupation zone.

There was no word whether Britain and Russia were inclined to accede, but the Government continued with demobilization of the army and planned to abandon the 9 p. m. Teheran curfew tomorrow.

As a friendly gesture, a Russian source said Iranian postage, bearing the national emblem, the Lion and the Sun, would be used in north Iran. 6

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FORTRESS BOMBER RAIDS ROTTERDAM

Blasts Docks at Netherland Port—Other British Planes on Big Daylight Sweeps

THEY BAG 11 NAZI CRAFT

Factory Near Bethune Pounded During Offensive—Brest Is Attacked Again at Night

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 5 (AP)—An American-built Flying Fortress bombed Rotterdam docks late yesterday while other Royal Air Force units scored hits on an industrial plant near Bethune and the Cherbourg docks, the Air Ministry reported at midnight.

Eleven German planes were destroyed in the fighting over France and the British lost eight, a Blenheim bomber and seven fighters.

[The Germans claimed the shooting down of twenty-one British planes in the Channel areas during the day.]

Docks at Brest were reported attacked by the R. A. F. during Wednesday night but bad weather crippled other operations.

In scattered German raids on Britain Wednesday night high explosives were dropped in Northeastern England and in East Scotland, with neither damage nor casualties reported.

British Line Athwart Iran.

Simla, India, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—British and Indian troops established in the interior of Iran are now holding strategic centers and lines of communication which should thwart any Axis designs in the country, a British statement issued at this headquarters of the British operations in Iran said today.

In western Iran British forces have advanced 400 miles across a difficult mountainous terrain, and in the southwest have covered nearly 200 miles over desolate sandy wastes and rocky land, according to the statement.

"We now hold the important spheres of influence," it was stated, "including the main oil producing zones and the main roads leading from Iran and the Caucasus."

FORTRESS PLANES RAID ROTTERDAM

Holland Now Gets Taste of U. S.-built Craft.

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—American-built fortress planes bombed Rotterdam docks in occupied Holland this afternoon, it was stated authoritatively today. This attack followed one last night on the French port of Brest.

Rotterdam, scene of the Germans' first great air blitz in the West, thus took its place among the cities raided by the big four-motored American planes, now being used by the British. Previously they have been used to bomb Brest, Hamburg and other important German ports and naval bases.

During today's action over the young South African pilot shot down two Messerschmitt 109's within half a minute of each other.

Brest Docks Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 4—Royal Air Force bombers attacked docks at Brest, German-occupied French port and naval base, during the night, British authorities said today.

German air activity over Britain meanwhile, was on a small scale. Bombs fell at points in northeast England, a Government communique said, but there were no casualties and only very slight damage was acknowledged.

Scores of R. A. F. planes headed out over the sea this afternoon. The drone of their motors was heard for twenty minutes.

SUBMARINE CUT IN TWO

British Cruiser Rams and Sinks Italian Craft.

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A British cruiser has rammed and sunk an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

The 5,450-ton cruiser Hermione sighted the submarine on the surface and cut it in half while plowing ahead full speed, the Admiralty said, carrying a part of the wreckage away on her prow. There were no survivors, it was announced.

The attack was described as so sudden that the submarine's attempt to crash dive was prevented.

British Raid Convoy

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 4—The air arm of the British fleet successfully attacked a convoy of five merchantmen escorted by seven destroyers off the Sardinian coast Tuesday night, a British communique said today.

One large ship hit amidships by a torpedo blew up, a column of smoke rising 9,000 feet in the air, the statement said. Another large ship was reported hit by a torpedo and two smaller vessels damaged.

"Complete Surprise"

"The attack achieved complete surprise and caused much disorder in the convoy," the communique said. "The destroyers apparently fired their own ships, some of which narrowly avoided colliding with themselves."

The attack occurred east of Cape Spartivento, which is at the southern tip of Sardinia.

One person was killed and twenty-one injured in an air raid on the Cairo and Suez Canal areas last night, it was reported today.

30 Killed In Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 4 (AP)—Thirty persons were killed and seventy-two were injured in the R. A. F. night raid on Berlin Tuesday, DNB announced today.

The British lost six planes over the channel area today, DNB said tonight.

30.24 — 11601

30.24 - 11601

U-boat Skipper Bares Hazards

Admits British Have Extended Air Patrol Over Atlantic, Forcing Many Dives.

Berlin, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A U-boat commander disclosed today that widespread patrol of the Atlantic by airplanes and British submarine chasers was making successful German undersea operations difficult.

The officer, Lieut.-Commander Kell, said in today's Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the British were exerting the greatest efforts to bring convoys safely to their home ports.

Kell participated in a recent U-boat attack on a British convoy off Portugal.

U-boats Forced to Dive.

Protection of convoys by airplanes has "been extensively developed" and "extends virtually over the entire Atlantic and forces U-boats frequently to dive," he said.

"They send convoys over the northernmost route where there is hardly any darkness because of the short summer nights, or the protection is so strong that often several days of tenacious pursuit are necessary in order finally to get into shooting position," Kell continued.

Kell said that the attack on August 25 on a British convoy traveling toward Gibraltar, out of which the Germans claimed to have sunk 150,000 tons, was the longest in U-boat history.

In the course of several days the U-boats repeatedly were forced off, but closed in again until finally the defensive energy of the British began to lag, Kell declared. Then the Germans were able to send their torpedoes home.

Figures Are Significant.

"The importance of this success is all the greater because a long time had passed since U-boats had been heard from on the Atlantic," Kell said.

Recently, he explained, shipping on the high seas "has become a little more lively" after months "in which the Atlantic became empty and the U-boats did not sight a mast for weeks."

The English have learned considerable about fighting submarines in two years of "misfortune" on the Atlantic, Kell admitted, but he said that the Germans at the same time had been putting their experiences to constant use in improving U-boat equipment.

In the light of Kell's remarks, the trend of German figures for enemy shipping sunk by U-boats appeared significant.

The U-boat toll reached its high point in September, 1940, when the German torpedoes were reported to have sent 639,000 gross tons to the bottom.

After February of this year the U-boat average was between 300,000 and 400,000 gross tons monthly. Then in July the figure dropped to 241,000. The High Command did not specify what percentage of its August total was sunk by U-boats.

Nazis Claim Sinking Of 13,088,283 Tons Of Ships Thus Far

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—D.N.B., official news agency, declared today that 13,088,283 tons of British shipping and shipping in British service were lost during the first two years of the war.

The news agency's review credited the German Navy with sinking 9,532,700 tons and the airforce 3,555,583 tons.

Plan Cleanup in Ethiopia

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP).—British offensive to drive the last 12,000 to 15,000 Italian troops out of Ethiopia may be expected after the rainy season ends this month.

Nazi Ship Claims

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 4—Germany's air force and navy sent 537,200 tons of British shipping to the bottom in August, the German high command said today.

A communique covering *Luftwaffe* operations last night told of sinking two British freighters totaling 10,000 tons in attacks off the English east coast, the bombing of an east coast port, a new raid on the Suez Canal and a foray against a British North African airport that destroyed runways and shelters and set a munition dump afire.

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No British planes flew over Reich territory during the night, the communique said.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Friday, Sept. 5—The German air force sank an 8,000-ton merchant ship, the City of Oakland, in a raid Wednesday night on the Gulf of Suez, DNB announced today.

[Lloyd's register of shipping lists no City of Oakland, but describes a City of Auckland of British registry with a tonnage of 8,336, built in 1914 and with Liverpool as its home port.]

In addition, the agency claimed, a 3,000-ton ship was sunk and another freighter was severely damaged in the same raid.

6 Italians Claimed By Malta

Valletta, Malta, Sept. 4 (AP)—Six Italian planes were shot down in flames over Malta today and three others so badly damaged that they probably did not reach home, the British command announced.

The attack on this island base followed incendiary bombings by single planes last night.

Rome Claims Air Victory

Rome, Sept. 4 (AP)—Violent air fighting at Sidi Barrani, British supply base in Egypt, in which Italian battle planes shot down eighteen British planes was reported today in an Italian war bulletin.

Italian fighter craft were busy machine gunning army trucks and supply dumps when they were attacked by the British, the high command said. Other British planes were reported damaged on the ground at Sidi Barrani.

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Italian planes also bombed harbor works and defense works at Tobruk, Libya, and made a bombing attack on Malta where an 8,000-ton ship was reported sunk.

British planes bombed Derna, Libya, it was said.

Berlin Raid (1) Cuts Off Bern, (2) Clears Air For Red Heckler

Swiss Communications Severed, Reich Radio Quits And Anti-Nazi "Ghost" Has Ether To Self

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[By the Associated Press]

Bern, *Friday*, Sept. 5—Communications with Berlin were restored early today after being cut for several hours because of an air-raid alarm in the German capital.

The communications were cut about 11 P. M. Swiss time, and were restored around 2 A. M., today.

During the period it was impossible to reach Berlin by telephone or telegraph from Bern.

[Editor's Note—Tass, in a broadcast from Moscow heard in New York, carried a Geneva dispatch stating that Germany had suspended indefinitely the granting of visas for travel from Switzerland to the Reich.]

Air Cleared For Heckler

New York, Sept. 4 (AP)—Sudden suspension of Germany's domestic broadcasts over the *Deutschlandsender* was reported tonight by the British radio, which said the interruption came "apparently because enemy bombers were above."

The BBC reported also that the suspension cleared the air for the now familiar heckler on the *Deutschlandsender* wave length, permitting him to tell the German people without interruption that Nazi losses in Russia amounted to 2,000,000 men and that the *Bleitzkrieg* had failed.

The circumstances gave a new twist to the battle of the German air waves waged nightly between the Nazi announcers and the ghost voice which breaks in on the pauses in their broadcasts with anti-Nazi remarks.

It usually is a duel of words, but when the *Deutschlandsender* shut down the heckler had the German air to himself and said, as transcribed by BBC:

"The German losses in Russia amount to 2,000,000 men. . . . The *Blitzkrieg* has failed. . . . The German army is bleeding to death. . . . Hitler must be got rid of. . . . Germany must lose to Britain, Russia and the United States."

Britain Plans to Call Up Millions, Paper Reports

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By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4—The Laborite Daily Herald said today that "sweeping new plans for calling up millions of men for military service will be announced soon by the government." No authority was quoted.

"This is the first indication that vital new decisions on war strategy have recently been taken by the government arising out of developments on the Russian front," The Daily Herald said.

The paper asserted that those principally affected would be men under 40 now in reserved occupations. Britain has approximately 4,000,000 men under arms.

Congress Members Invited To Britain on Lease-Lend Tour

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Information Minister Says Group Would Be Allowed to See Plants

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, today invited members of the United States Congress to visit Britain to investigate use of lease-lend materials.

"I gladly accept the suggestion that members of the United States Congress come to Britain to make their own inquiries on the use of lease-lend materials, and they would be under no obligation," Mr. Bracken said.

"We are anxious," he said, "to find independent witnesses and critics but not peace mongers."

This remark was made when newsmen asked the minister if his invitation would hold good if the same members of Congress went on to Germany.

Mr. Bracken said the Americans would be allowed to visit British factories, but would not be shown war secrets.

"We do not allow members of Parliament to see them," he said.

Turning to the topic of the forthcoming Moscow conference on British and American aid to Russia, he said the British were anxious that it take place as soon as possible.

The United States delegation would come through Britain and probably confer here before leaving for Moscow, he said.

The invitation by Mr. Bracken was interpreted here as almost like an open invitation by Prime Minister Churchill himself.

Mr. Bracken, who made the statement from [illegible] text of a statement prepared before the conference, formerly was Mr. Churchill's private secretary.

Capital Cool to Idea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—Brendan Bracken's invitation to members of Congress to visit Britain to investigate the use of lease-lend materials was received with little enthusiasm in the Senate today.

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "The expenditure of lease-lend funds is an executive function and I assume the President has made a proper check on such expenditures in Great Britain. Under the law the President must report to Congress on such lease-lend expenditures, and when that report is filed, the Congress will have an opportunity to criticize or attack the methods of spending. Little could be accomplished by Congressmen visiting Britain as an independent investigating body."

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, strong opponent of the Administration's foreign policy, said: "I plead guilty to being a peace-monger, so the invitation doesn't apply to me."

Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, said: "I've always been in favor of the whole American people staying at home and minding their own business. We should investigate the lease-lend program right here."

Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, said: "I'd volunteer to go," but added that "I don't see what could be gained by such a visit."

Senator Charles W. Tobey (Rep., N. H.): "I think we can and should investigate the lease-lend program right here, for there is plenty of evidence. I am a little apprehensive of the social blandishments upon an American delegation in Britain. The flesh might be weak."

Many House members also flatly rejected Bracken's invitation, but one, Representative Melvin J. Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, said he thought such an inspection trip would be "a fine idea."

"It would be a good thing to do, especially in view of reports going around about England getting priorities over our own armed forces," Maas said. "We're investigating everything about our own program and might well look into the lend-lease supplies. It would be reassuring to the country to find out that the money is not being wasted."

Member of Commons, Facing 13 Charges, Pleads Innocent

Latham Is Accused of Improper Conduct Involving 4 Others

SEP 5 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Capt. Sir Herbert Paul Latham, 36, graduate of Eton and Oxford and Conservative member of the House of Commons from Yorkshire, pleaded innocent before a court-martial in Chelsea today to 13 charges of improper conduct involving three gunners and a Cambridge student and a final charge of attempting suicide.

Sir Herbert, a wavy-haired blond with an artificial leg, appeared in court in his captain's uniform.

Prosecutor L. R. Miller said two officers had seen a letter from a gunner to Sir Herbert last June and reported it to the commander of their Sussex searchlight force.

When told of the matter next day, he said, the baronet replied, "Well, there's only one answer—a motorbike."

Later he obtained a motorcycle and crashed it into a tree, seriously injuring himself.

In addition to Sir Herbert's defense counsel, an attorney for his former wife was present as an official onlooker.

London's smart set was startled when Sir Herbert's arrest was announced July 31.

Out of respect to the immunity granted to members of Parliament by civil law, King George VI commanded that the House be informed of the arrest. With traditional formality, the House thanked the King "for his most gracious message and for his tender regard for the privileges of the House." Members are not exempt from arrest under military law.

Sir Herbert lived in the modernized wing of a "haunted castle" in Sussex built in the time of Henry V and once deemed capable of quartering an army. He and his wife, who was the former Lady Patricia Moore, daughter of the 10th Earl of Drogheda, were divorced at Miami, Fla., last May.

Sir Herbert was in the searchlight service.

U. S. Canteens Given To Czech Forces

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, jr., wife of the United States envoy to the governments-in-exile of Norway, the Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia, presented four canteens today from the British War Relief Society in the United States to the Czecho-Slovak forces in Britain.

The canteens were given by citizens of Rye, N. Y.; the St. Andrews Society, Baltimore; Forest Hills Farm, Winston-Salem, N. C., and the order of the Daughters of St. George of the United States.

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Italy Bans Gem Sales

Rome, Sept. 4 (AP)—A royal decree today prohibited the purchase or sale of jewelry, thus closing that field to Italian investors who have been putting their money in precious stones in fear of inflation or in preference to buying Government bonds.

Many Italians have been buying heavily of jewelry and others have been investing in real estate, although the Government acted some time ago to discourage the latter by imposing a sixty per cent. tax on profits from real property sales.

Exceptions To Be Made

The new decree gave the Government authority to introduce exceptions because "the rules are not so absolute as not to take into consideration certain industries and other special situations." The export of precious metals or stones is subject to license.

Persons possessing these materials for use in commerce or industry were ordered to present an exact inventory to the police within five days.

Laval and Deat Ask For Papers to Learn Of Their Conditions

Doctors Have Difficulty Keeping News From Two Wounded Leaders

Concern of German authorities over the shooting of the two leading French "collaborationists," Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat, and interesting details of the hospital convalescence of the two men are told in the following dispatch by an Associated Press staff correspondent in Paris who has just arrived in Vichy from the German-occupied zone.

By ROY P. PORTER,
Associated Press Staff Correspondent.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 4.—When I left the occupied zone yesterday Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat were both much better, although their doctors were having difficulty in keeping them from learning too much about their respective conditions.

Both men were demanding to have the newspaper delivered regularly so they could read bulletins on their conditions. This led the physicians to discontinue issuing such details as the patients' temperatures.

But, even if patients in the civilian hospital at Versailles were not ill when they entered, they probably would be by the time they left.

The small, rambling institution has elevators which creak and groan. The noise is terrific, since there is a children's clinic on the floor above the rooms of Laval and Deat.

One workman I saw puttering around tapping water pipes with a wrench.

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Hospital Guarded

A small force of French policemen guarded the hospital, but they were easily persuaded to let visitors enter.

When I last visited the hospital I met Otto Abetz, the German Ambassador, and his wife in the corridor outside Laval's room. The Ambassador had come to bring a special message from Fuehrer Hitler and Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop wishing a speedy recovery. Both men had sent telegraphic instructions from Berlin to Abetz to convoy their personal greetings.

A short time later Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy Ambassador to the occupied zone, arrived.

Visitors all register in a special book, and the list of names looks like the official roll call of the French and German authorities of Paris.

I had a brief glance at Laval when one of his assistants let me look inside his room. The former vice premier was lying comfortably in bed reading a newspaper.

He looked up and said "How are you?"

I said "How are you?" and he replied in French slang, "Damaged good!" and waved good-by.

His personal secretary told me "he's okay for the time being even if he is full of lead."

Laval's principal trouble is a slug under his left breast which is lodged inside an artery leading to the heart. If surgeons should decide to take it out there would be a possibility of severe hemorrhage.

Laval has two other bullets inside him. Deat's one bullet, which passed through his right arm and into his stomach, already has been removed.

Colette Still in Jail

Paul Colette, the man who shot Laval and Deat, remained in jail at Versailles pending a decision whether he should be tried in regular criminal court or in the new special anti-Communist tribunal.

One thing the attempted assassination did was to introduce Mme. Laval to the French public. She previously was almost unknown, but she has been a daily visitor to the hospital along with her daughter Josie and Josie's husband, Count Rene de Chambrun.

Mme. Deat, who went two nights without sleep after the shooting, watches every one who comes to call on her husband. She said Monday "I am so tired I could drop, but Marcel is getting well and that's all that matters."

Laval and Deat already had started a new "collaborationist" movement before the shooting.

GERMAN SERGEANT IS SHOT IN PARIS

Another Incident Added To Growing List Of Hostile Acts Against Nazis

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Occupying Authorities Immediately Take Case Out Of French Hands

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 4 — A German army sergeant was shot last night in Paris it was disclosed today, adding one more incident to the growing list of hostile acts against German authority in the occupied zone and bringing to a head the German military administration's warning that arrested French hostages would pay for such assaults.

Official circles believed tonight that reprisals would be forthcoming, particularly since the Germans had given public warning of their intention.

The German, it was said, was not seriously wounded, but Nazi officials immediately took the case out of the hands of the French police and began a manhunt for the assailant.

Nazi Shot In Shoulder

The sergeant received one bullet under the left shoulder. He was shot in the street as he was nearing his hotel residence in the Rue de Strassbourg, accompanied by his fiancee. He was rushed to La Riboisiere Hospital.

The sergeant was the second victim of unidentified assailants. The first incident occurred August 21, when a German colonel was fatally stabbed in a Paris subway. Two days later the commanding general of German forces in France threatened to shoot French hostages in reprisal, the number depending on the seriousness of the offense.

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Later the Vichy Ambassador to Paris, Fernand de Brinon, said the reprisals threat had had a bad popular reaction and that the Germans had backed down to allow the French themselves to deal with such acts as those of Communists.

French Officials Withdrawn

The Germans announced simply today, however, that "the French authorities have been withdrawn from the affair, and the German administration will finish the investigation."

Meantime, French authorities continued to prosecute Communists, in accordance with de Brinon's announcement. The special anti-Communist court in Paris handed down sentences on eight persons varying from three to twelve years' imprisonment. Some were fined in addition.

Ten others received from a military court at Lyon sentences ranging from three to ten years plus fines. Two more were arrested in Paris for possession of Communist pamphlets.

Since the public warning of German reprisals thousands of foreign and French Jews have been arrested and taken to prison and concentration camps where they are held as hostages.

Four French Officers Die in Plane Crash

Vichy, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Four French officers were killed yesterday in an airplane crash near Lyons, it was disclosed today.

A member of the Italian Armistice Commission, M. Petroinu, died today, bringing to fourteen the death toll of a Marseilles-Toulouse air line crash Monday.

Nazi Soldier Shot in Paris

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German Officers Seek Assailant

VICHY, Unoccupied France—(AP)—One German non-commissioned officer was reported here today to have been shot last night on a Paris street.

German authorities took the case out of the hands of French police and began a hunt for the assailant.

An unidentified man was said to have opened fire on the German, an army sergeant, with a revolver in the busy east station section.

The victim was rushed to La Riboisiere hospital where his wound was considered not serious.

The bullet hit him in a fleshy part under the left shoulder. The sergeant accompanied by his German fiancee, was nearing his quarters at the Terminus hotel in the Rue de Strassbourg when he was hit.

The commanding general of German forces in France threatened on Aug. 23 to shoot French hostages in a number corresponding to the seriousness of the offenses against German authorities hereafter.

The threat was made after a colonel had been stabbed in a Paris subway.

Fernand de Brinon, Vichy ambassador to Paris, admitted later however, that German reprisals were causing a bad popular reaction and said the Germans for that reason had withdrawn from their previous position and would allow the French to deal with Communists.

Jews Eliminated

Paris, German-Occupied France, Sept. 4 (AP)—Xavier Vallat, general commissioner in charge of all Jewish problems, announced today that eighty per cent. of all Jewish activity in France had been stopped by the transfer of 1,500 businesses to non-Jews.

"This elimination of the Jews from French economic life will continue methodically," he said.

Exceptions will be made for some Jewish war veterans, all of whom were to present proof of military service to Paris police.

Vichy Regime Suspends Two Newspapers

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 4.—The government issued an order today forbidding establishment of any publication without preliminary approval and suspended two newspapers for their anti-collaboration attitude.

To save paper, all Sunday newspapers were suspended.

The decree appeared aimed particularly at new newspapers which would have to obtain approval of Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and Pierre Puchou, Minister of the Interior.

The daily Jour-Echo de Paris was suspended for 10 days and the weekly Temps Nouveaux was suspended indefinitely, charged with being De Gaullist.

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VICHY VOTES FUND FOR DAKAR ROADS

Seeks to Link Base With the Mediterranean.

Vichy, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The Government appropriated 128,000,000 francs today for work on the French West African naval base at Dakar and its overland communications with the Mediterranean.

Besides port installations, one of the chief uses of the money will be to help make communications between Europe and Africa independent of naval control in the Atlantic, by improving the Dakar-Niger railway and completing a trans-Saharan highway system.

Work already is in progress on a standard-gauge railroad to the Saharan railhead at Colomb-Bechar, Algeria, which now is connected with the Mediterranean by a narrow gauge line.

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Parties' Similar Views

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 4 (AP)—The collaboration-minded "Paris group," in a counter-move to Marshal Petain's conversion of the French Veterans' Legion into an official party, today made over its Anti-Soviet Volunteers' Legion into an aggressive political organization allied to the rightest party of Jacques Doriot.

A joint committee was set up in

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Paris and a joint declaration issued by the two movements underscoring the similarity of their views.

It announced the Anti-Soviet legion and the French Popular Party would consult "on all political and technical problems" and undertake mutual aid "whether for defense against the opponents of the national revolution or to attack them."

Strange Poster Issued

Possibly to forestall an opposition move, the veterans' legion in the unoccupied zone recently issued a strange poster simply saying: "Against Bolshevism—the Legion." The full name of the Paris anti-Soviet outfit is "the French Legion Against Bolshevism."

The last time Vichy tried to create an official mass movement by forming a "national group," a "national popular group" was formed in opposition to it in Paris.

The new pact between the Doriot party and the Paris legion was signed by their respective heads, Doriot and Pierre Constantine, both of whom became members of a joint steering committee.

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HARVEST MENACED

Bad Weather Threatening French Wheat With Rot.

Vichy, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The wheat harvest of blockaded France is menaced by rot, it was announced today, because of bad weather. Freak rains soaked sheaves all summer and farmers were forced to curtail the harvests for lack of binding hemp.

The Vichy Government gave farmers instructions for minimizing the danger and in Paris Government officials from the occupied zone met to examine the food situation.

Leahy and Taylor Plan To Confer in Barcelona

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 4.—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, disclosed today he would make a quick week end trip to Spain for conferences with Myron C. Taylor, who is returning to Rome as President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican.

The conferences, at which Admiral Leahy is expected to receive the latest advices from Washington on the international situation, will be held at Barcelona. The Ambassador plans to leave here tomorrow morning by train.

Mr. Taylor, completely recovered from an illness which interrupted his mission to the Vatican, planned to leave New York for Europe today aboard a trans-Atlantic clipper.

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Myron Taylor On Way To Resume His Duties In Vatican City Post

New York, Sept. 4 (AP)—Wearing a blue tie figured with white V's, Myron Taylor today departed by Pan American Airways' Yankee Clipper for Lisbon to resume his duties as President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican.

He returned to the United States several months ago to convalesce from a severe illness.

He issued a short statement, saying, "To be the instrument of contact between the Pope as a great spiritual leader and the President of the greatest of the liberty-loving nations, not engaged in war, necessitates a reserve in expression which is no great innovation to me.

"In the final unfolding of the mysteries which the present-day questions contain, there can be no fair or permanent justice in the world, unless these two symbols of civilization at its best operate in harmony."

VIII

Dentz Leaves For Beirut

Jerusalem, Palestine, Sept. 4 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, former Vichy High Commissioner in Syria, and other Vichy officers who have been prisoners of the British here left for Beirut today.

Two generals and one aide-de-camp are remaining here until the last British officers are repatriated from France.

SCOTS WHA HAE! SAXONS BUY KILTS

London, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Och, mon, 'tis a sad day for heelanders—kilts have gaen feminine.

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London women are buying kilts and converting them into dresses, skirts and coats, says a department store official. He blames clothes rationing. A kilt has from nine to ten yards of cloth and ranks as a pair of trousers. One can be obtained for eight coupons, but the same amount of material requires from forty and a half to forty-five coupons.

U. S. and Britain Seek World Rule, Tokio Paper Says

TOKIO, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Japanese were told by one government-supported publication today that the United States and Great Britain were pushing rapidly toward a goal of world domination and another gave them a comprehensive set of air-raid rules.

The Foreign Office-backed Diplomatic Review said British-American intention to dominate the world became clear after the Atlantic meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

"The intention of the British and Americans is to burn up and exhaust Japan's natural resources and to threaten Japan by both economic and military pressure," the Review's editorial said. "The United States and Great Britain are strengthening aid to the Soviet, are putting pressure on Thailand and are urging the Netherlands East Indies and Australia to tighten the encirclement of Japan."

Attention to the use of Vladivostok as an entry port for material aid to Russia continued to be emphasized.

Freighters Reported Sighted.

The newspaper Tomiuri said Japanese fishermen returning from the Siberian Kamchatka Peninsula reported seeing two large Soviet freighters leaving for Vladivostok, presumably loaded with arms and ammunition.

The Cabinet Information Board's weekly report told home owners today not to pay attention to wild rumors concerning possible air raids on Japan. The report asserted that so long as the imperial navy and army functioned it was unthinkable that Japanese cities could be subjected to air assaults similar to those delivered against Chungking and London.

Nevertheless, the report gave its readers advice on methods to combat incendiary bombs.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi, discussing the privy council's approval yesterday of an air defense bureau within the Home Ministry, said refense against air raids should be based on fire prevention.

"We should make a point in protecting our individual house," the paper said. "Never should we take refuge in air defense shelters or other safer zones. Instead, we should be prepared to meet any situation squarely, put incendiaries out of action and prevent fires."

In the midst of the public disturbance over possible air raids, it was learned that Japanese stores are breaking away from a centuries-old tradition by demanding cash for all purchases. It has been customary for householders to sign slips and settle for them at the end of each month or even at the end of six months. One proprietor said he could no longer afford to give his customers credit because of air raid dangers.

Asahi reported from Yokohama that termination of leases held by foreign countries was expected next year.

Lease Termination Foreseen

The United States, Great Britain, Portugal, the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Switzerland, China, Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia hold tax-free approximately 3,200,000 square feet of ground in Yokohama, the paper said.

Promulgation of an imperial ordinance terminating the leases in April, 1942, was expected shortly, *Asahi* reported.

The Education Ministry announced expansion of the military training program in schools and colleges.

War On China Pressed

The *Times and Advertiser*, English-language paper controlled by the Japanese Foreign Office, declared "the conflict in China is certainly not on a passive plane. . . . Vast operations in China tell a story of Japanese confidence in being able to sustain the old front with even greater vigor while facing in all new directions, fortified by knowledge of great strength in reserve."

It said: "News is pouring in daily of action with great victories and almost daily air raids on Chungking."

Toyoda Sees Emperor.

Official and diplomatic activity continued to occupy a large part of the Japanese scene. Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda was received in audience by the Emperor, while Lt. Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, minister without portfolio and prominent in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, held an important conference with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye at the latter's residence.

Eiji Amau, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lt. Gen. Heitaro Kimura gave detailed reports on the current situation to a regular conference of Vice Ministers.

Kiyoshi Ikeda, reported by Domei as "holding a post closely connected with the Japanese Navy," conferred with Cabinet Secretary Kenji Tomita at the Premier's residence.

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Japan Warns Of Bombing

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, Sept. 4—The National Broadcasting Company said its listening post here heard a Tokyo broadcast tonight in which the speaker declared bombing of Chungking would continue with increasing force because of aid from America, Britain and the Netherlands to the Chinese Government.

The broadcaster declared that Japan would demonstrate that such aid to the Chungking Government was useless.

He said the Japanese have a good idea of where new air bases around Chungking are located and that it is known such bases have been supplied with new planes by the three governments.

Fliers Reported Going to China

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Domei News Agency broadcast today a dispatch, dated Batavia, saying that 175 air pilots from the United States had recently passed through Batavia en route to Rangoon and Chungking.

(A Domei broadcast from Tokyo said the Thai government has given Japan assurances that troops have been completely withdrawn from the demilitarized zone along the new Indo-China frontier.)

Aid To East Indies Soars

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Sept. 4 (AP)—Shipments of war material and other products from the United States to the Netherlands East Indies have increased fivefold during the past six months, and may be double that in the future, E. C. Zimmerman, trade commissioner in Washington, said today.

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Yoshizawa Named Envoy

[By the Associated Press]

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Sept. 4—Japanese sources indicated today that the Japanese Delegate Extraordinary to Indo-China would be Kenkichi Yoshizawa, veteran diplomat who headed the recent unsuccessful trade mission to the Netherlands East Indies.

Making Economic Study in Far East

Grady Visits Philippines, Will Go to Dutch Indies

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 4 (AP)—Henry F. Grady of the United States Federal Loan Agency today completed an economic survey of the Philippines designed to increase the flow of essential defense raw materials from the islands to America.

He plans to fly Sunday to the Dutch East Indies to continue his two months survey of the movement of needed materials from southeastern Asia and near-by islands. Later he will visit British Malaya, Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong before flying back to the United States Oct. 24.

While here, Grady held daily conferences with businessmen interested in the production and shipment of Philippine raw materials essential to the defense program—particularly chrome, manganese ore and the better grades of hemp.

President Manuel Quezon approved a report by Commonwealth Secretary Manuel Roxas for submission to Grady. This was understood to ask for American financial aid to help the Philippines over the economic bumps caused by war conditions, freezing and export control. It also seeks suspension of exports taxes and quotas, and assignment of sufficient vessels to the Pacific to maintain an even flow of trade between the islands and the United States.

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Japanese Envoys En Route Home

New York, Sept. 4 (AP)—Another delegation of Japanese foreign officials left New York for Tokyo today. They were five former attaches at the Embassy in Berlin who flew from La-Guardia Field for San Francisco.

They said they arrived in New York Saturday aboard a Portuguese liner.

Thirteen others who arrived from Lisbon on Saturday and who had accompanied former Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsouka on his visit to Berlin, Rome and Moscow left by train for San Francisco Tuesday.

9 ARGENTINIANS HELD

All Are Arrested in Paris on Suspicion.

Berlin, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—In Argentine circles it was said today that nine Argentine citizens had been taken into custody in Paris on suspicion of activity against the interests of the State. Two were said to have been released after questioning.

There were no reports on the incident from German officials.

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Alberta Pilot Killed in Crash

CALGARY, Alberta, Sept. 4 (Canadian Press)—Pilot Officer B. A. McCallum, 21 of Mundare, Alberta, was killed today in a plane crash on a field twenty-two miles northeast of Calgary. His companion on the training flight, Aircraftman T. C. Lang of Leeds, England, was injured.

11 ARGENTINES HELD BY NAZIS IN FRANCE

Buenos Aires Asks Berlin to Explain Arrests.

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Buenos Aires, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Argentina awaited today a report from its Berlin embassy to explain the arrest of eleven Argentine citizens by the Germans in occupied France.

Roberto Gache, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that until the report is received it can not be determined whether the Argentines were arrested for some relatively unimportant infraction of regulations "or for a bigger matter."

The German Ambassador here, Edmund Thermann, who has been under fire of the congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, was also asked for an explanation. Paul Damonte Taborda, chairman of the congressional committee, said he hoped the Government would act quickly, and commented that he had heard no reports of anti-Nazi activity by Argentines in Germany.

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Guatemala, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—President Jorge Ubico agreed today to a German demand that Guatemala withdraw her Consuls from Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfort, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Munich and Stuttgart. Previously Guatemala had ordered all German Consuls in this country to leave.

(Authoritative quarters in Berlin said today only that "there are reasons" for the ordering of Guatemala consuls to leave. "It's natural when a country disrespects German interests that we begin to watch the representatives of such country," said a Berlin spokesman.)

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Batista Declares Cuba Against Slave-Makers

Says People Will Never Be "At Side Of Those Who Would Crush Nations"

Havana, Sept. 4 (AP)—President Fulgencio Batista, speaking today on the eighth anniversary of the revolution which he led, declared that Cuba "never will be at the side of those who would enslave people and crush nations.

"We hate war and do not want war, but we love our liberty and independence more than our lives."

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BRETT OFF ON TRIP

General Will Inspect British War Fronts in Africa.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the Army Air Corps and member of the new American Moscow mission, has departed with a special staff for a flying inspection of all British war fronts in Africa and the Near East, army headquarters announced today. Gen. Brett also will study maintenance of air lanes over the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, it was said.

Appointment of Gen. Brett to a five-man mission to go to Moscow in connection with American aid to Russia was announced by President Roosevelt yesterday.

Quebec Legislature 'Captured'

QUEBEC, Sept. 4 (AP)—A Canadian Army motorized unit "seized" the Quebec Provincial Legislature today in a mock attack designed to acquaint the public with invasion tactics. The attack almost failed when thousands of spectators blocked the roads to see the demonstration unit dash through the streets. The crowd thinned, however, after a "gas" bombardment bathed the area with clouds of thick vapor.

U. S. Tanker Arrives At Vladivostok

Plans Pushed to Speed Other Shipments by Same Route; No Formal Jap Protests

Washington, Sept. 4.— (AP.) — With safe arrival of an American tanker at Vladivostok with the first of promised war supplies for Russia, plans were pushed today to expedite other shipments of materials needed by the embattled Soviet army.

Secretary of State Hull declined any comment on the fact that the vessel, carrying 95,000 barrels of gasoline, had reached its destination without incident despite Japanese displeasure over dispatch of war supplies to the Soviet Pacific port.

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In fact, the only official recognition of completion of the vessel's trip was an informal announcement from the maritime commission that she made port at Vladivostok yesterday.

Informed quarters indicated, however, that further supplies would be rushed by the same route.

Soon after the tanker sailed from Los Angeles August 14 a Japanese spokesman said the Tokyo government had made representations to the United States and Soviet Russia against the shipments. The Soviet promptly replied that any attempt by Japan to interfere with such trade would be considered an unfriendly act.

No Formal Protest.

Secretary Hull has never confirmed that representations were received by the United States, leading to the belief that the question had been raised by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese ambassador, in talks with the secretary, but that no formal protest had been lodged.

Officials here indicated in mid-August—when Secretary Ickes announced that one tanker had sailed for Vladivostok and that others would soon follow—that they did not believe Japan would assume the initiative in creating a crisis in Far Eastern affairs by forcibly stopping the American ships.

Secretary Hull's only official comment on the question of oil shipments was the recent statement, in reply to a question, that the United States maintained the traditional American policy of freedom of the seas in the Pacific as well as in other oceans.

Chinese Envoy Calls.

Among callers at the State Department today was Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese ambassador, who conferred for 45 minutes with Hull. Their conversation was described as an exchange of general information on subjects of interest to the two nations. Hull has indicated that the United States is keeping Great Britain, China, and other interested powers informed on the progress of discussions between President Roosevelt, Ambassador Nomura and himself on Japanese-American relations.

The talks resulted from a note from Prince Fumimaro Konoye to the President in which the Japanese premier is understood to have requested a sympathetic reexamination of conflicting American and Japanese policies in the Pacific in the hope of achieving a peaceful solution of Far Eastern problems.

Secretary Hull sai dtoday there was nothing new on the conversations or on the Far Eastern situation.

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The Chinese ambassador made no comment on developments in the Far East or the Japanese-American talks except to observe that "the Chinese government has always had complete confidence in the American government's interest and sympathy in China's cause, and it still has such confidence."

Oumansky Is Caller.

Another State Department caller was Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, who was closeted with Hull for about fifteen minutes. The Ambassador declined to discuss the purpose of his visit and would make no comment on American oil shipments to the Soviets.

At the Capitol a brief Senate debate on aid to Russia was touched off when Senator Clark (Dem., Mo.) asserted he had opposed an "alliance with bloody Joe Stalin" by voting against the lend-lease bill.

Senator McCarran (Dem., Nev.) called Stalin "one of the bloodiest tyrants in all the world."

Would Call On The Devil

Senator Bailey (Dem., N. C.), in reply, said, "Hitler must be crushed at any cost."

"I hope Russia can turn on him and destroy him," Bailey continued. "I'm not a friend of the devil, but if I could turn Satan on Hitler, I'd do it. That does not mean I espouse hell."

Senator Lee (Dem., Okla.) interrupted to suggest Bailey might be willing "to lend the devil a little brimstone, if he'd use it on Hitler."

"Yes," Bailey agreed, "if I could get some from the Senator from Oklahoma."

FDR Creates New Division On Contracts

OPM Bureau, Headed by Odlum, to Aid Small Business, Baruch Assails Defense Setup

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Washington, Sept. 4. — (AP.) — President Roosevelt created a division of contract distribution in the office of Production Management tonight to spread defense contracts among smaller plants.

Floyd B. Odlum of New York, president of Atlas Corporation, large investment firm, was appointed director of the new division.

Mr. Roosevelt issued an order creating the division after a conference with Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War; James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy; William S. Knudsen, and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the OPM, and Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission.

To Aid Small Business.

A White House statement said the order was issued "in furtherance of a determined move on the part of the Administration to help the smaller business units of the country obtain a fair share of the defense orders, and to prevent, so far as possible, dislocation of industry and unemployment of workers in plants where production has been curtailed by priorities and material shortages."

The program, the statement added, has the full support of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and OPM.

As the President acted, his whole defense program came under fire of Bernard M. Baruch, one of his chief consultants and head of industrial mobilization in the World War.

Baruch, after detailing his views to the President at a luncheon conference, told reporters that what the defense set-up needed was a single administrator and in addition a blanket ceiling over all prices.

The New York financier was severely critical of the Administration's reorganized defense priorities and allocations system under a seven-man board headed by Vice-President Wallace and of the pending piece-meal price control legislation.

Says Executive Needed.

Emphasizing that he was not criticizing any personalities, he termed the seven-man board a "faltering step forward." He expressed the hope it would work, but added "the one thing this picture needs is one-man authority."

Baruch said he would appear before the House Banking Committee in two weeks and "kick the everlasting life" out of the pending price-control [illegible] believe a universal ceiling should have been put over all prices as soon as they began talking about priorities."

Meantime, there were these developments elsewhere bearing on the defense program.

Th OPM disclosed that 1854 military aircraft were delivered in August, an increase of 394 over July and the highest monthly total in history. The number of each type and how many were sent to Britain were kept secret.

The War Department announced it would ask Congress for $1,000,000,000 for more tanks, anti-tank weapons and anti-aircraft equipment. It also said that about 5000 Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve officers would be removed from active duty with troops because of age in a program of improving the general level of fitness of officers.

In still another announcement, the War Department said the Douglas Aircraft Company of Santa Monica, Calif., had developed two new types of airplanes suitable for transporting parachute troops and cargo. These will be given Army tests shortly.

The White House said the new OPM division headed by Odlum would greatly expand the machinery already put in motion by the defense contract service and labor division of OPM to subcontract production orders and to obtain reemployment for discharged workers.

State Branches.

The statement said the new division would have branches in the various states and would become one of the "most important" OPM branches.

"Through this division," it continued, "the OPM will be enable more effectively to adjust the dislocations and alleviate unemployment resulting from priorities and material shortages, and bring about maximum use of the nation's factories and industrial plants, especially the smaller ones throughout the nation. This will be done in four major steps:

"(1) The breaking down of large orders of supplies into smaller units, and spreading the purchases among more firms and in all localities possible.

"(2) Providing assistance through the labor division in OPM in retraining and obtaining employment for workers who are unemployed as a result of the shutting down of some plants or reduction of their output.

"(3) The effective distribution of defense contracts to the smaller business enterprises, as yet largely unused, through an expanded use of subcontracting, contract distribution, and the pooling of plant facilities.

"(4) By providing a staff of industrial and production engineers to formulate and execute specific plans for the conversion of non-defense industries and plants to defense production."

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[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Sept. 4—The Office of Production Management announced today that military aircraft manufacturers delivered 1,854 airplanes during August.

Officials did not disclose how many of the planes went to Great Britain and how many to the United States Army and Navy, nor how many of each type was delivered.

The total was the highest production in any month this year and the increase over July was the greatest increase shown in any one month.

[Editor's Note—Plane production in July was 1,460; in June, 1,476; in May, 1,036.]

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Anti-Aircraft Gun Production

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 4—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, said today that production of 90-millimeter anti-aircraft guns, the army's best, would average sixty-one a month during the next four months and that 1942 production would be much higher.

Patterson made this statement at a press conference when asked about a recent assertion by Senator Byrd (Dem., Va.) that only four guns monthly would be turned out in the next four months.

In response to questions, Patterson also said there would be some of the ne wmedium 28-ton tanks available for the current maneuvers in Louisiana and that the production schedule for both light and medium tanks was "good."

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Oil Industry Would Move 'Gas' By Rail

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Companies Say Retail Price Rise Waits Developments, Budd Before Maloney Group

Washington, Sept. 4.—(AP.)—The oil industry agreed tonight to use every available railroad tank car to haul petroleum to the East.

An official said the industry was, in effect, calling on the American railroads to make good on a statement that tank cars could "cure" the threatened oil shortage on the Atlantic Seaboard within two weeks.

11 Companies Sign.

Ralph K. Davies, Acting Defense Petroleum Coordinator, announced that 11 principal East Coast oil companies, after an all-day meeting here, signed pledges "to ask for and utilize in petroleum transportation all available railroad tank cars" for the purpose of alleviating the East Coast emergency.

Railroad officials told a Senate committee earlier this week that 20,000 tank cars were available and could haul about 200,000 barrels of oil a day from producing fields to Eastern population centers. The daily shortage is estimated by Government officials at 174,000 barrels.

Rail Rates Higher.

The cars have not been brought into use heretofore because freight costs run about 3 cents a gallon compared with half-a-cent for water transportation.

At conferences today, railroad representatives are understood to have offered to reduce their rates about one-half, but the oil men asked a still greater reduction.

On the question of retail gasoline price increases due to the higher transportation cost, the oil industry's statement said "the companies will not ask for the sanction of any price increase on account of increased transportation costs until apropriate showing has been made in justification thereof."

Expects Fair Consideration.

"It is our expectation," the statement added, "that when required to make some price adjustment as a reasonable offset to the added and abnormal expense, that our application will have fair consideration by the Office of Price Administration."

Davies announced the offer to use all available tank cars was signed by officials of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Texas Company, Atlantic Refining Company, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Tidewater Associated Oil Company, Cities Service Company, Consolidated Oil Company, Sun Oil Company, American Oil Company and the Shell Oil Company.

During the day, the suggestion was advanced at the Capitol that the shortage had been planned in order to hasten the laying of an oil pipe line.

Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex.), member of the special committee investigating the oil situation, suggested during testimony of Ralph Budd, defense transportation adviser, that the shortage might have been artificially created.

"I wonder," the Texan asked, "if this shortage or emergency would have been planned in order to bring about authority to build this pipe line?"

"I wouldn't think anyone would do that," replied Budd, who previously had expressed his opposition to the projected pipe line from Texas and Louisiana to the East Coast on the ground that the steel it would require was needed for defense purposes.

O'Daniel said the Senate committee hearings had "proved there is no shortage of petroleum or transportation" and urged his group to "try to develop what's back of this alleged shortage."

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Ralph K. Davies, acting coordinator, is 174,000 barrels.

From J. Howard Marshall, chief counsel for the coordinator, the senate group received an opinion that defense officials have ample power "to enforce a program of consumer rationing of gasoline in the Atlantic coast area should such a program become necessary."

Last week Marshall said the coordinator had no legal power to ration fuel, but today said such a program could be made effective by action of the OPM or OPACS.

While the senate committee continued its inquiry, Davies announced appointment of an eight-member committee to study the whole fuel oil situation on the east coast.

"Because of the present shortage in tanker transportation," he said, "every effort must be made to assure an adequate supply of heating oils during the coming winter, both for defense and other industries and for the heating of apartment buildings and homes."

The special group, all representatives of the industry, will seek to coordinate available information on fuel oils.

DAVIES SETS UP FUEL OIL BOARD

Also Names Committees on Advertising and Asphalt.

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Washington, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The appointment of an eight-member committee to make a special study of the fuel oil situation in the East Coast area was announced today by acting Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies.

"Because of the present shortage in tanker transportation," Mr. Davies said, "every effort must be made to assure an adequate supply of heating oils during the coming winter, both for defense and other industries, and for the heating of apartment buildings and homes."

The immediate work of the group, made up entirely of petroleum industry representatives, will be to co-ordinate all available information on fuel oils.

Mr. Davies announced also the appointment of asphalt and advertising committees and said other similar groups would be formed later to study various phases of petroleum in the East. All such committees, he indicated, would operate under the District No. 1 Marketing Committee (Atlantic seaboard) of the petroleum industry.

Members of Three Committees.

The personnel of the committees announced today follows:

Fuel oil—J. W. Scott, Buckley & Scott Utilities, Inc., Watertown, Mass.; J. C. Connolly, Standard Oil of New Jersey, New York city; L. B. Fox, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York; J. J. Mulvey, Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia; H. B. Van Cleve, New York; H. H. Fuller, Consolidated Oil Corporation, New York; R. Bartlett, Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, and Gene Collis, Petroleum Corporation, Philadelphia.

Advertising — L. T. Kittinger, vice-president Shell Oil Company, New York; W. L. Faust, Socony-Vacuum, New York; J. A. Miller, Standard of New Jersey; Harold L. Curtis, Shell Oil; Eben Griffiths, Socony-Vacuum, and S. M. Birch, the Texas company, New York.

Asphalt—R. T. Haslam, vice-president, Standard of New Jersey; Ralph Heath, Barber Asphalt Company, Barber, N. J.; F. V. Widger, Texas Company, J. S. Helm, Standard of New Jersey; David Waxman, Shell; G. R. Christie, Socony-Vacuum, and Herschel Smith, Mexican Petroleum Corporation, New York.

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U. S. Studies Supply Of Oil for Americas

Washington, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—The State Department said today it was discussing with virtually all Latin-American countries proposals to insure meeting the petroleum requirements of the Western Hemisphere.

A shortage of petroleum, especially on the Atlantic Seabord of the United States and in Chile, has resulted from the diversion of tankers to British runs. Asked to comment on Uruguay's prohibition of gasoline export, State Department officials said the Uruguayan decree had no connection with the inter-American petroleum discussions.

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U. S. OIL STILL GOING TO SPAIN

Some Sent Also to Sweden and Switzerland.

Washington, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—A checkup showed today that licenses for the export of commercial grades of oil and gasoline have been granted to Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and French North African colonies since new regulations on petroleum exports went into effect on August 2.

No licenses have been issued, it was learned, for the export of any petroleum products to Japan.

State Department officials said that since August 1, eight or nine tankers have sailed from American ports for Spain carrying low grade oil and gasoline for that country's normal requirements.

They emphasized that in the shipments to Spain, as well as to other countries, exports were limited to the minimum requirements of the country and all possible precautions were taken to insure that the petroleum would not be utilized outside the country to which it was shipped.

The British Empire, Soviet Russia, China and the other American Republics have been receiving their usual, and in some cases considerably greater, quantities of oil and gasoline since licenses are granted freely to those countries.

Officials explained that the United States was attempting to maintain as nearly normal trade as possible under the licensing system and declined to comment on reports that the oil shipments to Spain had been made with a view toward assistance in keeping Spain neutral.

RED ARMY MISSION REACHES SEATTLE

Two Flying Boats With 47 Men Land At Naval Air Station

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, Sept. 4—A Russian military mission arrived at the Sand Point Naval Air Station late today, flying from Moscow by way of Alaska.

The first of the PBY type flying boats, which flew today from Sitka, arrived at 4.25 P. M. (7.25 P. M. E.S.T.) and the second came down on Lake Washington about an hour later.

Left Moscow Thursday

The forty-seven man mission left Moscow last Thursday and reached Nome Sunday.

The Russians were taken to a downtown hotel for the night. They were uncommunicative and appeared tired. Peter Ivanov, of the Russian consulate in San Francisco, took charge of arrangements for the men at the hotel.

The big flying boats landed smoothly on Lake Washington after circling the air station. Sailors waded out to pull the planes shoreward.

The War Department announced that the mission's purpose in the United States is purely technical, to study airplane production.

LEASE-LEND HELP OPENED TO POLES

SEP 5 1941

President Authorizes Aid To Unit Undergoing Training In Canada

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 4—In line with the policy of helping all peoples resisting aggression, President Roosevelt opened the lend-lease money box today to give American aid to a Polish unit undergoing training in Canada for "action overseas."

He authorized the sending in the near future of machine guns, submachine guns, rifles, artillery equipment, trucks and other supplies needed by the contingent, made up mostly of Polish-American volunteers.

Out Of Lease-Lend

The Presidential statement said the supplies would come out of the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease fund, which heretofore has been used to aid only Great Britain, China and Greece before the latter fell victim to the Nazis.

The Chief Executive said his action demonstrated this Government's intention to give material support to the "fighting determination of the Polish people to establish once again the independence of which they were so

...humanly deprived."

He emphasized that this aid to the Polish Government in exile was a continuing expression of the American policy to "extend aid to all who resist aggression" and declared that "gallant resistance" of the Poles was vital to the defense of the United States.

Formed 3 Months Ago

Some Polish army, naval and air units have been fighting with the British ever since their country was conquered by Germany two years ago, and Polish Embassy officials said tha additional units have been in the process of formation.

The latest unit—that in Canada—began taking form three months ago and only recently started training at Owen Sound, near Windsor, Ont.

The embassy would not disclose how many men comprise this unit but said it was maae up largely of Polish-Americans and a few escaped prisoners of war. It is in charge of a Polish general, Bronislow Duch.

82,000 In France

The embassy said 82,000 Poles were in France at the height of the war in May, 1940, and that 40,000 of these were at the front. When France collapsed, hundreds of Poles escaped to England where they organized a large contingent of army, navy and air units.

A Polish division or so was said to be in Egypt, with another now being formed in Russia.

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$150,000,000 Loans To Latin - American States Planned, Report

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—Informed financial sources said today loans totaling not less than $150,000,000 were being considered for four American republics—Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico.

Adding weight to the reports, Secretary Morgenthau disclosed that the United States was negotiating with Mexico on a currency stabilization plan.

Questioned at his press conference, the Treasury Secretary declined to say what similar steps were being taken regarding loans to other Latin-American nations, observing that the Mexican agreement was "the only one on which we are really making progress."

Amount of the proposed Mexican loan was not disclosed. Estimates have varied from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000. The loan is reported to be part of a plan to strengthen the Mexican monetary system, pay off oil expropriation claims, make internal improvements and assist Mexico in strengthening hemispheric defense.

Money for the four loans, financial sources said, would be supplied by either the Treasury or the Export-Import Bank, depending on what the money is going to be used for.

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Bids For Funds Face Scrutiny

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 4—Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (Dem., Va.) predicted today that Congressional committees would subject all future defense and lease-lend appropriation requests from President Roosevelt to a much closer scrutiny than in the past.

He said that with "definite experience to guide us," the committees would be in much better position to determine the actual need for new military facilities, equipment and materiel.

The President said Tuesday that additional funds would be sought to increase the nation's already huge armament program. In addition, he is reported to be studying a new lease-lend request of more than $5,000,000,000.

Must Pass Triple Test

"I am confident that Congress will be ready to provide whatever funds are needed to further round out the defense program," Woodrum said, "but we are going to inquire into the situation minutely, first on what has been done with funds appropriated and authorized; second, the needs for additional funds, and third, if such funds or appropriations will be able to secure the required raw materials and manufacturing facilities to produce equipment."

Woodrum is chairman of the House subcommittees which handle both lease-lend and supplemental defense appropriations.

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Dr. D. A. Poling Arrives By Plane In England

Philadelphia Baptist Pastor To Study Wartime Morale And Religious Values

Philadelphia, Sept. 4 (AP)—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, pastor of Baptist Temple and president of the International Christian Endeavor, has arrived in Great Britain after a flight from Canada.

Offices of the Baptist Temple announced today the widely known church leader had flown to England to begin "an exhaustive study of moral and religious values and conditions."

The temple also released a message written by Dr. Poling before he left and addressed to members of the congregation, in which he said: "I have been called overseas on a special mission. It is a task no man would choose but that no man could, or would, refuse. I am glad to be called."

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Mrs. Winant Gives Praise to British

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the United States ambassador to London, arrived on the Dixie Clipper today from Europe with a bandage on her leg—which she hastily explained was not from shrapnel, but from a vaccination.

Mrs. Winant said she planned to leave as soon as possible for her home at Concord, N. H., to see her children, John Gilbert, Jr., 19, who will attend Princeton, and Rivington Russell, 15, who will attend St. Albans School in Washington.

"I have been through several of the severest air raids and I think the English people are taking it magnificently. I am sure the Americans would do the same under the same circumstances. I believe England is our first line of defense," she commented in a prepared statement which she wrote on the backs of postal cards while traveling from Lisbon.

Also on board the Clipper were Ben Lyon and his wife, Bebe Daniels, American actors who have been appearing in English musicals and radio programs for the last two years. They said they were here on business and to tell the American people what is needed for the war effort.

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Pre-War Anti-Semitism In Netherlands Is Denied

Dutch Envoy To U. S. Says Jews Enjoyed Full Citizenship Prior To Nazi Conquest

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—Dr. A. Loudon, the Dutch Minister, said today that Jews enjoyed full citizenship in the Netherlands prior to the occupation by Nazi Germany.

Under the Dutch Constitution, the Minister said, there was no discrimination among any Dutch subjects and a number of Jews have held high civilian and military office in the Netherlands.

Consequently, Loudon said, it is incorrect, in reporting anti-Jewish measures taken by the Nazis since the occupation, to say that Jews never were accorded full Dutch citizenship.

SEE ORIGINAL LEHRBAS STORY SHEET 10 24-11341

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GREEKS DECLARED STARVING BUT FIRM

Boston, Sept. 4.—(AP)—The people of Greece are "apprehensive of the future," although still loyal to the Allied cause, Dr. Minnie B. Mills, president of the Pierce College for Girls at Athens, declared today.

"Greece is starving but firm in her loyalty to the principles for which she fought," said Dr. Mills, who arrived here yesterday on the S. S. Excambion.

"The question," added the woman who remained in Athens until Aug. 4, "is how long this passive resistance can continue among a people hungry to the point of death."

The Greeks used three of the Pierce College buildings as hospitals during the Greek-Italian war and the German military took over the buildings a few weeks after entering Athens, the American Board of Foreign Missions said. Dr. Mills has worked under the board in the Near East for 43 years.

OTTO LOSES LICENSE

Official Holds Archduke Sped Without Cause.

Boston, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts motor vehicle registrar, announced today that he was suspending the driving license of Archduke Otto of Austria for driving at sixty miles an hour.

"There was no necessity for the Archduke to drive at that rate of speed," he said, "because Hitler hasn't got over here yet and there was no reason to suspect that the paperhanger was chasing him."

Otto now resides in Royalston.

British Will Sail Seized Freighter

Repairs on Dino to Be Completed in Two Weeks

BOSTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Maritime Commission's Boston office said today the Italian freighter Dino, one of two Axis ships seized here last March, would be transferred into British service when repairs are completed in about two weeks.

The commission reported that, contrary to previous belief, the Dino would not be drafted into American service but instead would fly the British flag and carry war supplies after repairs are finished.

The ship was not sabotaged by its Italian crew, the Maritime Commission said. Repair work was undertaken to conform with regulations of the British Board of Trade.

The Dino had been in Boston harbor since June 5, 1940. It was seized last March along with the German tanker Pauline Friederich to prevent possible sabotage.

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U.S. Army Plans Fight On Mosquito In Trinidad

Insect Which Transmits Malaria Is Identified—Methods Of Control Studied

Washington, Sept. 4 (AP)—The army is studying new methods of malaria control in Trinidad, following discovery by an American army sanitary group that a fresh-water, tree-dwelling mosquito found on the West Indies island is a transmitter of malaria.

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told his press conference today that the mosquito *Anopheles Bellator*, a small, delicate variety prevalent in the cocoa-raising districts of Trinidad, was a spreader of malaria germs.

Discovery of the malaria-carrier, he said, was the result of investigations by Col. Leon Fox, a Medical Corps officer sent to the island prior to establishment of a United States military base there; Dr. L. E. Rozeboom, Johns Hopkins University entomologist, and R. L. Laird, a graduate student.

5000 OFFICERS SLATED TO END DUTY IN FIELD

Guard, Reserve and Regular Men Affected by Army's Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The War Department announced plans today for removing approximately 5000 Regular Army, National Guard and reserve officers from duty with troops because of age.

Asks More Money

The announcement was made at a press conference at which Under-Secretary Robert P. Patterson also disclosed that the department intended to ask Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 with which to procure more tanks, antitank weapons and antiaircraft equipment.

The billion dollars would consist of what Patterson called a restoration of approximately $600,000,000 which Congress declined to approve in an appropriation bill passed last month and an additional $400,000,000 not heretofore requested.

The officer transfers because of age will take place over the next several months in order to avoid interference with Army efficiency, the department announced.

Schedule of Age Limits

The following schedule of maximum age limits for various ranks was set up:

Major generals who are division commanders, 62; brigadier generals, 60; colonels, 55; lieutenant colonels, 52; majors, 47; captains, 42; first lieutenants, 35; second lieutenants, 30.

Approximately 500 Regular Army officers will be affected, the department said, some 4400 guard officers and a few reservists making up the balance. The arrangement does not mean all will retire from service, since many will go to administrative or staff duty.

unmistakably clear that their return in happier times would be expected and welcomed."

Group Reaches Shanghai

The board normally maintains at least thirty-six of a staff of forty missionaries on duty in Japan The announcement today said that a cable had been received reporting the arrival of the last nine missionaries from Japan at Shanghai.

Most of the group hope to sail for the United States soon, while others will go to missions in India and the Philippines.

Profiteering Charged In Alaskan Defenses

Ketchikan, Alaska, Sept. 4 (A. P.).—Gov. Ernest Gruening says contractors from outside Alaska are making tremendous fortunes on Alaska defense projects.

He told a civic gathering last night that he was informed reliably the profits were not less than 50 per cent.

Millions of dollars have been appropriated for the territory's rapidly expanding air and naval bases.

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Lacks Representatives First Time In 72 Years

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Sept. 4 — The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions announced today that all its missionaries now have been withdrawn from Japan, leaving the board without American representation in that country for the first time in seventy-two years.

"While the Japanese colleagues advised the missionaries to leave, in view of the present tense situation," Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, American Board (Congregational) Far Eastern secretary, announced, "they also made it

Alice Marble Is Named To Civil Defense Post

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Alice Marble, professional tennis player, today was appointed assistant director of civilian defense in charge of physical training for women by Mayor La Guardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The former national and Wimbledon champion talked with the Mayor briefly, but the nature of her new duties were not made public.

30.24 — 11607 30.24 - 11607

The War Interpreted

By Dewitt MacKenzie

Fierce counter-attack by the Reds along the center of the Russo-Nazi battle-front in the strategic Smolensk-Gomel sector is a remarkable demonstration of reserve power, and provides further sensational evidence of the great military strength which the world failed to recognize until Hitler launched his conquest, expecting to be in Moscow in six weeks.

The magnitude of the operation, which extends over a sector of some 200 miles, gives to wonder whether its represents the major offensive which the Bolshevsits might be expected to launch at about this time, provided they had the stamina after the terrible hammering they have endured from the German war-machine.

A heavy attack in this center would be a logical development in any event, for the purpose of relieving pressure on the Russian right and left flanks, where the battles of Leningrad and Odessa respectively are raging Marshal Timoshenko's offensive, however, has been sustained at full steam for close to a fortnight, and this might bespeak bigger things. Moscow reports that the Red troops have retaken 22 villages in 10 days, and at one point threw the Germans back 30 miles.

NATURAL STRATEGY

The natural strategy of the Red command at the outset of the war would be to fight a defensive action until the German lines of communication were greatly extended and the attacking forces were tired and weakened by casualties and destruction of equipment. Then the Bolshevists would seize the initiative—if still strong—employing the great army of fresh troops which reportedly have been assembled.

It looks very much as though the Bolshevists have been going all-out in this offensive. Progress naturally will depend on circumstances, but the Muscovites may be expected to develop this great drive as far as possible.

Whether this is the appointed hour remains to be seen. The Russians have been claiming that the invaders were nearing the point of exhaustion, owing to terrific casualties and continuous fighting. That the German lines of communication are vastly extended needs no further demonstration than a glance at the map.

As previously remarked, one of the purposes of this blood-letting in the center of the line is to relieve pressure at Leningrad where the position is critical. The Finns today announced that they had recaptured all of the Karelian peninsula, bringing them to a point 20 miles from Leningrad. The Germans claim to be 20 miles south of the city. However, the Bolshevists asserted that the Nazi drive had bogged down and that the fight had developed into an aerial conflict.

GREAT BATTLE LOOMS

If the struggle for this second largest city of all the Russias does develop into a siege, we are likely to witness one of the greatest battles of its kind in history. In this connection I was much interested in the warning issued yesterday by a Japanese commentator about the strength of Russia's spirit.

This observer declared that the Russians have a fatalistic view of life which produces strong resistance and power, and that this is a grave question for Germany. That the resistance of the Russians is a grave problem for Herr Hitler there is no doubt, but personally I shouldn't put this spirit down to a belief in fatalism. Some Russians may think in terms of Kismet, but the average Muscovite does not.

I should say that the bravery and determination which are sustaining the Russians now aren't the result of any fatalistic belief but represent that quality which we Americans rather crudely but expressively sum up as "guts." We have an illustration of what I mean in the battle of Leningrad.

Yesterday Moscow told a story of how the combined forces of the Red army and the people's army which is sworn to die rather than surrender their city, made a counter-offensive which drove the Nazis back three miles and ousted them from a strategically important town. That spirit isn't inspired by fatalism. It's guts.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué, issued from "the Fuehrer's Headquarters," said today:

Operations in the east continue successfully.

The air force last night sank two British freighters totaling 10,000 tons in waters in the region of The Wash. Other combat planes bombed port facilities on the east coast of the isle.

A German bomb-raid last night on the airport of Abu Suwer on the Suez Canal was especially successful. Direct hits destroyed runways and set shelters and munition dumps afire.

There were no enemy operations over the Reich's territory day or night.

The navy and air force, in the fight against British supply shipping, sank 537,200 tons of enemy merchant shipping space in August.

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British

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Air Ministry late last night issued the following communiqué:

The R. A. F. renewed its offensive over Northern France today in more favorable weather. Blenheim bombers were strongly escorted by fighters in attacks on an industrial plant at Mazingarbe, near Bethune, and on docks at Cherbourg. At both places bombs were seen to hit the target.

Our fighters had many combats and destroyed nine enemy fighters. Two others were shot down by one of our aircraft on patrol, making a total of eleven enemy aircraft destroyed during the day.

A fortress aircraft bombed the docks at Rotterdam.

In these operations our losses were seven fighters and one Blenheim bomber.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command last night attacked docks at Brest. None of our aircraft is missing.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

During the night very few enemy aircraft flew over this country.

Bombs were dropped at points in Northeast England, causing no casualties and only very slight damage.

An Admiralty communiqué said today:

H. M. S. Hermione (Captain G. M. Oliver, R. N.) recently sighted an Italian U-boat on the surface shortly before dawn. While the cruiser altered its course and increased to full speed, the enemy attempted to crash dive, but H. M. S. Hermione cut the U-boat in half, carrying a portion of the wreckage away on her bow. There were no survivors from the U-boat.

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Malta Command issued the following communiqué tonight:

A large formation of enemy fighters, Italian Macchi 200's, approached the island this morning, being engaged by our fighters.

In the course of the ensuing combats, six enemy fighters are definitely known to have been shot down in flames and into the sea. In addition, three others were so badly damaged it is unlikely they reached their base. We sustained no losses.

Last night enemy raiders operating solo dropped numerous incendiaries in widespread areas, causing slight damage but no casualties.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 4 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Mediterranean—Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm successfully attacked a convoy of five merchant ships with an escort of seven destroyers east of Cape Spartivento (Sardinia) during the night of Sept. 2-3.

A large merchant vessel was hit by a torpedo and blew up, a column of moke rising 9,000 feet into the air.

Another large ship was hit amidships by a torpedo and two smaller vessels in the convoy were damaged. The attack achieved complete surprise, causing great disorder in th convoy.

The destroyers apparently fired their own ships, some of which narrowly avoided collision with each other.

During the same night, aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm dropped a number of bombs on the Sicilian airdromes of Comiso and Gerbina.

One enemy aircraft going in to land was attacked from close range and hit, while an enemy four-engined aircraft was shot down in flames over Gerbina. Our aircraft machine-gunned both airdromes from low height.

Cyrenaica—Heavy bombers of the R. A. F. attacked Derna, El Gazala and Bardia during the night of Sept. 2-3. At Derna bombs fell near barracks and the post and telegraph, causing fire and an explosion. At Gazala fires were started on the south landing ground. At Bardia a direct hit was scored on officers' quarters.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm attacked store dumps at Gambut, where a number of fires were seen to break out.

Yesterday in the frontier area fighter aircraft of the South African Air Force intercepted a number of enemy fighters which attempted to attack our forward landing grounds.

In air combats which developed five enemy fighters were shot down without loss to our own formation.

A British General Headquarters communiqué said today:

Libya: At Tobruk the enemy carried out two air bombings and one machine-gunning attack during the day. No damage was reported.

Several fires observed in the enemy positions are believed to have been caused by our own bombers.

In the frontier area attempted low-flying machine-gunning attacks resulted in loss to the enemy and no damage or casualties.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Italian communiqué today follows:

The Italian air force continued its daring and effective action yesterday, causing considerable damage and losses to the enemy.

Bombing planes hit the port works of Tobruk with heavy bombs, as well as fortifications, motor trucks and batteries in the Matruh zone. Formations of fighter aircraft attacked strong concentrations of mechanized vehicles and depots from a low altitude near Sidi Barrani. They set fire to many motor vehicles of various types and caused several explosions.

Over Sidi Barrani airport our aircraft machine-gunned numerous British planes on the ground. Later our heroic airmen accepted battle with the enemy formations and shot down eighteen enemy planes. The fighter group commaded by Lieut. Col. Mario Bonzano particularly distinguished itself in this brilliant action.

Other air detachments, horizontal and dive bombing planes, acted last night against enemy bases at Malta. They hit important objectives. At Valletta (Malta) a steamer was squarely hit by heavy bombs and caught fire.

Three planes failed to return from the above-mentioned missions.

At Tobruk on the land front lively artillery activity is reported.

The enemy carried out an air raid on Derna with several victims among the Moslem population and some damage to private buildings.

In East Africa there is nothing outstanding to raport.

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Russian

Moscow, Friday, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued the following communiqué:

On Sept. 4 our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front.

On Sept. 2 our air force destroyed fifty-two enemy planes in air combats and on airdromes. We lost twenty-eight planes.

In the Baltic Sea our planes and torpedo boats attacked enemy transports and a patrol boat. As a result of the attack one transport and one patrol boat were hit by torpedoes and sunk. Two transports were damaged heavily and ran ashore.

The Germans sustained heavy losses while attempting to cross the Dnieper River in one sector in a southwestern direction of the front.

Moscow, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique today:

Fighting continued along the entire front during the night.

Theplyaev, a junior lieutenant of one sappers' unit on the western front, mined a bridge spanning river "N." Soon an enemy panzer column approached the bridge.

Theplyaev let five tanks and several motorcycles cross the bridge and then blew it up. One enemy tank and two motorcycles were blown up together with the bridge.

Gorodetsky's detachment destroyed five German tanks and thirteen motorcyclists which had crossed the bridge. The same day Theplyaev together with Junior Sergeant Smirnov mined another bridge and blew it up after fifteen Nazi tanks had crossed to our bank. Cut off from their infantry, the Nazi tanks were destroyed.

Within the past two days Black Sea fleet bombers in engagements with the enemy destroyed over fifty German tanks and trucks, four Messerschmitts and large numbers of Nazi infantry, cavalry and artillery. Crews of Senior Lieutenant Lobozov and Lieutenant Makarov distinguished themselves especially in these engagements. Within one day, a battalion of "X" regiment of Black Sea fleet marines destroyed four enemy tanks and took prisoner a whole squadron of Rumanian cavalry.

A large group of Germans stole between the flanks of two of our units and at night attempted to surround the headquarters of Captain Morozov's battalion. Red army men and commanders of the headquarters boldly attacked the Fascists. The Germans were unable to withstand the assault. Many of them surrendered and the rest fled, leaving behind scores of killed and wounded. The spoils include five sub-machine-guns, two automatics, dozens of rifles and a field wireless station.

A group of Red army men headed by Senior Lieutenant Wensky penetrated the enemy

lines, destroyed two enemy machine guns, one anti-tank gun and killed nearly forty Fascists.

Seven Fascist bombers raided the village of Gorki Lyubnitsa, a rural district in the Leningrad region. Children were playing in the streets. The Germans swooped down and machine-gunned them. When mothers rushed out to the children, Fascist planes dived and dropped bombs. Six children and six women were killed. Several children were severely wounded.

For several days, guerrillas of a detachment commanded by Opkhov, operating in the enemy's rear in the western direction, saw German transport planes alighting on a large forest clearing near the village of Podvoritsa. Late at night, the guerrillas stole into the forest thicket and skillfully camouflaged themselves. In the morning they saw a Fascist plane alighting on the clearing. In the course of the day several more planes brought fuel. Late at night the scouts returned to their detachment and reported this information to the commander. Two days later the guerrillas covertly approached this airdrome and showered with hand grenades and fuel bottles one plane which stood there, fuel tank cars and a small underground fuel dump on the edge of the forest. The plane and the whole stock of aviation fuel were destroyed. In the skirmish, the Germans lost twenty-eight men killed and wounded. A bold raid on a larger provision cart-train was effected by guerrillas in the vicinity of Perevolovhnaya village in the Vitebsk region. Erecting a barricade on a road along which the cart-train was moving, the guerrillas opened fire.

Breaking from the cars, horses stampeded into the forest. The guerrillas captured many cases of tinned food, three sub-machine guns and five automatics. Near Toroshino station in the Leningrad region, a guerrilla detachment commanded by "N" engineered an accident with a German armored trolley which was carrying a group of German officers to Pskov. Five officers and four men were killed. A Fascist mounted patrol which arrived at the spot was also attacked. One out of seven escaped with his life. On the same day the detachment attacked enemy trucks near the station of Strugekrasnye, destroying seven trucks with cartridges and one tank car with fuel for tanks.

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Poland Continues War Against Nazis By Aidng Axis Foes

Army Joins With British and Russians; Hopes for Own Rule

While in Warsaw as an Associated Press foreign correspondent, Lloyd Lehrbas saw the European War begin at daybreak two years ago yesterday and wrote dramatic accounts of the bombing of Warsaw and the Nazi blitzkrieg that destroyed Poland in a month. From authoritative sources he has developed a picture of what has happened to Poland in captivity.

WASHINGTON-SEPT. 1—

By LLOYD LEHRBAS.
The Star's Special News Service.

"Poland will live again!"

Poles still are singing that line of their national anthem, and those who escaped the Nazi blitzkrieg of their native land two years ago still are fighting for the rebirth of the Polish republic.

The strong-hearted phrase, says Jan Ciechanowski, the Polish Ambassador to the United States, is singing also in the hearts of 35,000,000 Poles living under the conqueror's rule in their homeland.

"Despite two years of captivity," the Ambassador said yesterday, "the Poles are undaunted. Starved as they are, maltreated as they are, enslaved as they are—despoiled of everything by the most ruthless and brutal extermination in history—they have never lost hope and never faltered in their resistance. They never will!"

Fighting for Revival.

The Republic of Poland today consists of a Polish government-in-exile in London, Polish troops in action in Europe and the Near East, Polish pilots in the skies over Europe in American and British planes and Polish volunteers being organized and in training in Soviet Russia and Canada.

Poland's hope for the future lies in the Poles' fight—inside and outside Poland—and the pledges by Great Britain and Soviet Russia, after two dark years, that the Republic of Poland will live again when "Nazi tyranny" has been vanquished.

The actual land of Poland, divided by Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia after their conquest, is now all under German rule since the German armies, attacking Hitler's one-time Axis partner, have swept across the eastern half of Poland, which was occupied by the Red Army, and on into old Russia.

(The United States still recognizes the Poland-that-was as a sovereign and independent nation and maintains diplomatic relations with the exile government in England. The historic eight-point program of post-war aims, in which President Roosevelt joined with Prime Minister Churchill, included restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to all peoples deprived of them by force.)

London Serves as Capital.

While Poland's population of 35,000,000 are ruled by their German conquerors, the Polish government-in-exile, fighting to regain the nation's independence, has established the temporary capital in London.

The Polish government fled with the remnants of the army when the Germans and Russians swept through Poland. All of its former leaders have disappeared from the scene.

President Ignace Mosciki, elderly and ill, lives in quiet retirement in Switzerland where, for many years, he was a university professor.

Marshal Edward Smygly-Rydz, who was the commander in chief of the Polish Army and the nation's virtual dictator, was interned for many months in Rumania. Suddenly he disappeared, and it has since been established that he succeeded in fleeing from Rumania. He was last reported in Palestine, but Polish Embassy officials say his present whereabouts is unkonwn.

Joseph Beck, the foreign minister, still is interned in Rumania. After spending several months in hospital he was last reported living under guard of Rumanian and German secret police in the Bucharest villa of Mme. Lupescu—who fled to Cuba with King Carol.

New Government Formed.

To replace the government that led Poland to disaster, the Poles have established in London a government under the presidency of Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, the former president of the Polish Senate, and Prime Minister Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, a soldier who fought valiantly to the very end.

A council of 24 members confers on all questions effecting Poland's war effort and the future of Poland.

Poland has maintained diplomatic relations with the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, and, despite its Axis membership, with Japan. Friendly diplomatic relations were also reestablished with Soviet Russia in the July 30 agreement.

This Polish government's white papers, based on information smuggled out of the country by Polish agents, charge that the Nazis have made of Poland a land of hunger, stark fear, wrecked churches and schools, executions and cruel and methodical deportations.

The latest white paper (issued August 14) charges that at least 70,000 civilians have been executed, some in "massacres" that wiped out entire villages and towns.

Heroic Mayor Killed.

Among those who have been "assassinated," the white paper reported, was Stefan Starzynski, the heroic Mayor of Warsaw, who led soldiers and citizens of the besieged capital in a valiant defense that crumbled only when Warsaw was a mass of ruins from bombs and shells.

(The Germans have acknowledged that many Poles have been arrested, tried and executed since the German occupation, but allege they were all guilty of sniping, sabotage or other grave crimes against the German occupation forces).

Meanwhile, the Poles themselves are battling for the return of their homeland to its own governance.

From the remnants of the once-proud Polish Army, gathered in driblets from temporary refuges over most of Europe, Gen. Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister and commander in chief, has forged a new army which is fighting anew for the freedom of Poland.

In England a Polish army of 50,000 well-trained men is prepared to help fight off any German invasion. Polish units fought with the British in Greece, Syria and Libya.

An air force of 10,000—including 2,000 pilots, flying American and British planes—is active in the skies over Europe. They have taken part, with particular eagerness, in a number of bombing raids over Germany. The Kosciusko Squadron of the R. A. F. has more than 300 aerial victories to its credit.

In Canada a Polish Legion is being organized. Many of the volunteers are Americans of Polish descent, but the Polish Ambassador remarked today that "many can't event speak English."

(Polish Embassy estimates are that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 Americans are of Polish extraction, of whom 1,500,00 were born in Poland. The greatest centers of Polish population are Chicago, with 500,000; Detroit, 200,000; Milwaukee, 125,000; Cleveland, 110,000; Buffalo, 100,000; Philadelphia, 75,000; Pittsburgh, 75,000; New York, 70,000, and Toledo, 40,000.)

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Prisoners Form Army.

As the result of the recent agreement with the Soviet Union, the Polish government-in-exile is organizing, from the 200,000 to 300,000 Polish prisoners of war in Russia, a Polish army to fight alongside the Red Army under command of Gen. Andreas.

Available information is that two Polish divisions have already been organized and four more are in the process of organization. Ambassador Ciechanowski pledged that they would soon go into action.

Of the small Polish Navy, only three destroyers and a few submarines escaped. All were quickly added to the British Navy and have participated in a number of naval engagements and raids.

The Polish merchant marine—of which 14 ships escaped—has been enlarged, despite the fact that several have been torpedoed, and is now operating in close co-operation with the British in hauling munitions and supplies for the common cause.

Gold Taken to France.

Poland's gold reserve before the war was estimated to total $75,000,000. The swiftness of the German advance—coupled with the Russian flanking movement that cut off escape to the east or south—made saving the gold from the Germans an extremely difficult task.

By heroic means, however, most of the nation's gold hoard was transported into Rumania, to Palestine, and eventually to the vaults of the Bank of France for use by the government-in-exile then installed at Angers.

The fall of France made it necessary to ship the gold elsewhere, and it was entrusted to a French warship to be carried to the United States. The warship—according to Polish sources—put in at French-owned Dakar on the African coast.

Since that time, the Polish government has been unable to get the gold—or authoritative information of it—and fears that it may have been turned over to the Germans.

Aided by Great Britain.

Poland's fight has been financed by earnings of her merchant ships and what gold was saved, with liberal assistance from the British government.

Since passage of the Lease-Lend Act, the United States has been able to provide vitally needed assistance, chiefly through the British, enabling the Polish government to maintain its army in the field.

"Poland is fighting," declared Ambassador Ciechanowski, "and will continue to fight in the fullest sense of the word."

U. S. Interest Vital

The United States has a vital strategic interest in Brazil—situated on the hump where South America bulges out toward Africa—and Brazil has an equal desire for continued and increased military and naval co-operation from its northern neighbor. The two are key nations of the western hemisphere.

Until Illha de Cobras went into production of naval vessels, Brazil depended on other nations for her warships. Today she is striving for naval independence.

The six destroyers of 1,200-ton displacement now being built on the ways of Illha de Cobras will take the place of ships ordered

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Brazil Shipyard Increasing Navy

U. S. Officers Assisting as New Plant Turns Out Destroyers

Times Special News Service

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 3—Brazil is looking to the day when her navy will rival the United States fleet—and United States naval officers are helping her push toward that goal.

The goal is still far off—but already Brazil is building fighting ships of her own to take their part in hemisphere defense.

American naval officers, on missions to help Brazil prepare, see in a strengthened Brazilian navy a beneficial, friendly rival for the future.

The naval yard at Illha de Cobras, an island in the middle of Rio's picturesque harbor, is only six years old—but already it has built mine layers, destroyers and destroyer flotilla leaders.

Brazilian officers' look to the time when this yard will build light cruisers, then submarines, then heavy cruisers — and, eventually, battleships.

from England which could not be delivered because of the outbreak of war.

Illha de Cobras is partly a creation of United State naval skill. For it was planned by Brazilian visionaries during the '20's with the help of the first United States naval mission.

That mission, which went to Brazil in 1921, was withdrawn before construction of the new shipyard was started in 1930.

25 Vessels in Navy.

When an American naval mission returned to Brazil in 1935, the yard was in full operation.

Its aim is to augment the navy which now consists of 25 war vessels, including two battleships and two cruisers as well as submarines, destroyers and mine layers.

The new vessels will closely re-

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semble United States destroyers, for plans were modified in accordance with U. S. naval views.

Lieut. Commanders M. R. Williams and Albert E. Jarrell of the United States naval mission are assigned to the Ilha de Cobras yards as naval construction and design experts. They work closely with Rear Admiral Julio Regis Bittencourt, the man credited with creation of the yard, and his brother, Lieut. Commander Raul Regis Bittencourt, who studied naval construction in the United States and now is in charge of all new construction at the yard.

"Today this yard ranks with any in the world for the production of warships up to light cruiser size," declared Lieut. Commander Jarrell.

Location Perfect

"The location is perfect, and the yard was laid out and planned for future expansion of facilities as equipment and practice permitted.

"This yard is of importance to Brazil, not only in building to establish her naval independence, but also in maintenance of her navy—a major requirement of successful fleet operation."

Also serving under Capt. Emory Eldredge, chief of the naval mission, is Commander J. J. Patterson, a United States gunnrey expert who sails with the Brazilian fleet on its war maneuvers.

Commander Patterson has high praise for the training and traditions of the Brazilian naval command.

Another United States adviser, Lieut. Commander H. B. Temple, is attached to the Brazilian fleet air unit which operates both land and sea planes.

North American experts on naval tactics—Lieut. Commanders K. R. Belch and W. L. Messner—work with Brazilian officers at the naval war college on problems of maneuvers, and defensive and offensive strategy.

And Lieut. A. E. Fitzwilliam is busy with the Brazilian experts planning early construction of additional submarines.

Meanwhile, Brazilian naval officers continue to go to North America to study naval practice. Chief engineers of the three destroyer flotilla leaders all have spent six months on United States destroyers. Nearly all the key technicians have spent some time studying in the United States during the past five years.

Thus, the Brazilians, descendants of a seagoing people living along one of the world's longest coastlines, are seeking to meet the challenge of the sea.

BRAZIL LABORING TO ARM ITSELF

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Country, Like U. S., Starting Defense Effort Almost From Scratch

American Military Mission Aiding On Arms And Troop Training

SNS ADV

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 4—Brazil, the nation which sits on the strategic bulge of South America, is laboring to arm for defense.

Like the United States, Brazil started her defense effort almost from scratch.

But the job is even bigger here, for Brazil is a nation with a greater land area than the United States, and only about one-third the population.

Although bristling guns make the important harbors of Rio and Santos impregnable to sea attack, according to American military experts, the nation has a long seacoast to defend.

A strengthened air arm is one part of Brazil's answer to this problem.

Making Own Armaments

Brazil is not a nation of highly developed industries equal to those of the United States, but already she is manufacturing armaments of her own.

An American military mission of ten officers and three enlisted men is advising Brazilian officers both in the production of arms and in the training of troops.

Greying, youthful-looking Brig. Gen. Lehman Miller describes members of the mission which he heads as "merely consultants and advisers."

"Our most important problems concern plans for Brazilian cooperation in hemisphere defense," he said.

Pressed For Time

"Brazil today would put up a maximum resistance within her capabilities to an attempted foreign invasion. But there still is much to do and we are pressed for time."

Brazil's greatest handicap, he declared, is a lack of heavy industry and aviation manufacturing facilities. Hence, vital field and air equipment must be imported.

"Brazil is anxious to become independent in the sense of military production and military supply," he said, "and she is progressing rapidly toward that goal. But even the most industrialized of nations cannot arm itself overnight, as the United States discovered. That's our principal problem in Brazil."

Popular Figure

General Miller has become one of the most popular figures in Rio's foreign colony. In seven years' service he has won Brazilian hearts with his fluent command of the national language, Portuguese.

Pointing out that both President Roosevelt and his chief of staff, Gen. George Marshall, had stressed the importance of Brazil in any scheme of hemisphere defense, General Miller remarked:

"Brazilian army leaders are fully aware that their northeastern coastal area is the logical spot for any aggression from overseas. They understand the importance of this area, not only to defense of Brazil, but also to the defense of the Panama Canal and the entire Caribbean region."

Outlook Is Better

Although North America, busy aiding Great Britain and supplying an expanded United States Army, has not been able to meet all Brazilian needs for mechanized units, heavier field artillery and airplanes, the outlook for future delivery is considered somewhat more hopeful.

Meanwhile, Brazil's own skilled workmen are doing what they can toward outfitting their own army.

Nestling at the foot of famed Sugar Loaf, overlooking the entrance to Rio harbor, is Fort Sao Joao.

Curving beaches, tennis and basketball courts, waving palm trees and modern buildings give the place a summer-resort appearance, but its modern machine shops are turning out precision instruments for field equipment.

Produces Ammunition

Brazil also manufactures her own ammunition, from field artillery down to shells for rifles and small arms.

Major George Eardsley, ordnance expert of the United States Army, and Major Frederick Kane and Lieut. Col. L. A. Elliot, advisers on chemical warfare and light field arms, instruct Brazilian soldiers and also advise officers planning the ever-expanding defense program.

In concrete-covered Fort Copacabana, whose 12-inch guns sweep the sea approaches to Rio harbor, Major Lester D. Flory advises Brazilian officers dealing with coastal defense.

Slender, genial, Illinois-born Lieut. Col. Thomas D. White represents the United States military mission in the field of air defense. Working with him are three other officers and three enlisted men.

Flies To School

Always in a hurry these days, Colonel White often is seen taking off from the famous Santos Dumont Airport in the heart of Rio, flying one of the two United States Army planes at his disposal.

"There's a lot to do," he explains "and an awful big country to be covered."

White and his men fly daily to the Air Training School at Campo Dos Affonsos, arriving at 8 A. M. for a full morning's work. They fly back for a quick lunch on the Santos Dumont Terrace before undertaking the afternoon's conferences with Brazilian officers in the Ministry of Aviation.

The protection of warplanes is of special importance to Brazil because of the great distances which she must protect, her long, irregular coastline, limited communications and comparatively small navy.

Well-Trained Pilots

Brazil has well-trained pilots, in limited numbers, and an increasing force of competent mechanics and aviation maintenance men. Colonel White hopes for a rapid increase in Brazil's aviation personnel.

"These men are fine flyers," he commented. "But I am anxious that Brazil have available enough men to staff a sudden increase in her air forces, in case planes should be placed suddenly at her disposal to meet a crisis."

The Brazilians are working with the new, swift North American advanced trainers (capable of conversion into effective fighters), fast Vultee attack bombers and light Lockheed transport planes.

Preliminary training is done in Waco-type trainers manufactured in Brazil, and Brazil now is negotiating with North American for home manufacture of her advance trainers as well.

This is just another example of Brazil's effort during the past decade to establish her productive independence in military as well as in purely commercial fields.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT X X X THE FRONT.
AT NIGHT THE GERMAN INFANTRY ATTEMPTED TO FORCE THE RIVER BUT WAS
SIGHTED IN TIME BY OUR SCOUTS. THE FASCISTS CROSSING THE RIVER WERE
BRIGHTLY LIT UP BY FLARES. MACHINE-GUN AND MINE-THROWER BATTIERS OPEN
A HEAVY FIRE. THE GERMANS LEFT HUNDREDS OF BODIES ON THE RIVER BANK
AND IN THE WATER.
AT DAWN OUR SCOUTS REPORTED THAT FIVE KILOMETERS DOWNSTREAM GERMAN
SAPPERS AGAIN WERE PREPARING EQUIPMENT FOR CROSSING. SOVIET
ARTILLERY MEN OPENED HEAVY FIRE. THE FASCISTS COULD NOT STAND IT
AND AGAIN RETREATED, LEAVING ON THE SPOT NEARLY 300 MEN KILLED.
MAJOR SEDELNIKOV'S REGIMENT FIRMLY HOLDS ITS SECTOR OF THE
RIVER. WITHIN THREE DAYS IT HAS KILLED MORE THAN 600 GERMANS,
DESTROYED A LARGE AMOUNT OF VARIOUS EQUIPMENT OF SAPPERS AND TROOPS,
BROUGHT DOWN TWO AIRCRAFT AND SMASHED A GERMAN ANTI-TANK BATTERY.
A SQUADRON OF NAVAL AVIATION OF THE NORTHERN FLEET COMMANDED BY
CAPTAIN SAFONOV ATTACKED A GROUP OF GERMAN PLANES. THE ENEMY

ATTEMPTED TO EVADE COMBAT BUT OUR FLIERS CUT OFF HIS RETREAT. FROM A DISTANCE OF 50 TO 70 METERS CAPTAIN SAFONOV SENT FOUR MACHINE-GUN BURSTS AT A HEINKEL WHICH BUHST INTO FLAMES AND CRASHED AGAINST THE ROCKS. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THIS VICTORY THE CAPTAIN LAUNCHED A FRONTAL ATTACK UPON A MESSERSCHMITT. THE ENEMY ACCEPTED BATTLE AND OPENED FIRE FROM A DISTANCE OF 400 METERS. SAFONOV CAME TO WITHIN 200 METERS AND OPENED FIRE FROM ALL MACHINE-GUNS. THE FASCIST FLIER COULD NOT STAND THE HEAVY FIRE AND ATTEMPTED TO FLEE, BUT BEING PRESSED DOWN TO THE GROUND, HE CRASHED AGAINST THE ROCKS. THIS WAS THE ELEVENTH PLANE BROUGHT DOWN BY CAPTAIN SAFONOV IN THE COURSE OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR.

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WHEN CROSSING THE DNIEPER RIVER SENIOR LIEUTENANT NIKITENKO DISCOVERED THAT THE GERMANS HAD FOUND AN UNDEFENDED PASSAGE TOWARDS THE RIVER BANK AND INTENDED TO USE IT. NIKITENKO WITH 13 RED ARMY MEN ARMED WITH AUTOMATICS AND THREE SUB-MACHINE-GUNS OCCUPIED A FIRING POSITION.

ALLOWING THE ENEMY TO COME TO WITHIN 400 TO 500 METERS NIKITENKO'S MEN BEGAN MOWING THEM DOWN. LOSING ABOUT 200 OFFICERS AND MEN THE FASCISTS RETREATED.

THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT IN TPE POLESSYE REGION OF BYELORUSSIA HAS BECOME A MIGHTY FORCE DEALING ONE BLOW AFTER ANOTHER TO GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS. ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED FROM ONLY A FEW GUERRILLA DETACHMENTS THEY KILLED 960 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE LATTER HALF OF AUGUST, DESTROYED 17 TANKS, FIVE ARMORED CARS, FOUR GUNS, 20 MACHINE-GUNS, NINE MINE-THROWERS, 38 TRUCKS, EIGHT CARS, 340 MOTORCYCLES, AND 22 FUEL TANK TRUCKS.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD THE GUERRILLAS CAPTURED AND HID IN THE WOODS NEARLY 1,000 RIFLES, 14 TRANSPORTS OF PROVISIONS, 243 BOXES OF AMMUNITION, AND 86 BOXES OF HAND GRENADES. TWO FASCIST BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERS WERE BROGHT DOWN OR DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY LAND SURVEYOR "B" ATTACKED A GERMAN TRUCK COLUMN SEVERAL KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF NAROVLA. TWELVE FASCIST TRUCKS WITH AMMUNITION HAD HALTED OWING TO THE MOTOR TROUBLE OF THE LEADING MACHINE. THE ESCORT AND DRIVERS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE HALT AND GATHERED FOR BREAKFAST IN A CLEARING NEAR THE ROAD. THE GUERRILLAS NOISELESSLY CREPT CLOSE TO THEM AND WITH ONE VOLLEY KILLED NINE FASCISTS. THE GERMANS GRABBED THEIR ARMS. THE GUERRILLAS SHOWERED THEM WITH HAND GRENADES, KILLING SEVERAL MORE SOLDIERS AND DRIVERS. THE REST CEASED FIRE AND SURRENDERED.

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A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY THE WIFE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE VILLAGE COOPERATIVE, PRASKOVJAT, RAIDED TWO HOUSES IN PRUDOK VILLAGE WHERE A GERMAN MOTORCYCLE DETACHMENT WAS QUARTERED. THE FASCISTS WERE FAST ASLEEP AFTER A DRUNKEN ORGY. KILLING ALL THE FASCISTS IN THE HOUSE THE GUERRILLAS DESTROYED 20 MOTORCYCLES AND TOOK AWAY TEN MOTORCYCLES.

A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY "F," AN EMPLOYEE OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT, CAPTURED TWO GERMAN TRANSPORTS WITH CANNED FOOD BETWEEN THE VILLAGES OF KHONIKI AND BEBCHIN. KILLING THE DRIVERS AND ESCORT THE GUERRILLAS DROVE THE TRANSPORTS BY HIDDEN PATHS TO THE WOODS.

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MOSCOW,THIRD ADD RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE XXX AID POST.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS TEHERAN CORRESPONDENT, REFERRING TO SOME MYTHICAL TRAVELER WHO RETURNED FROM MESHED, REPORTED THAT "SOVIET PLANES MACHINE-GUNNED MOSLEM PILGRIMS WALKING ALONG A ROAD AFTER IRAN ISSUED THE ORDER TO CEASE RESISTANCE." THIS STATEMENT BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TEHERAN CORRESPONDENT IS ABSURD AND THE LEAST TO SAY, STRANGE.

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NEITHER DURING THE ADVANCE OF SOVIET TROOPS IN IRAN NOR AFTER MILITARY OPERATIONS WERE DISCONTINUED, DID SOVIET PLANES FIRE AT ANY MOSLEM PILGRIMS OR OTHER PEACEFUL RESIDENT.

SOVIET FLIERS, AS IS WELL KNOWN TO EVERYBODY, DO NOT FIGHT PEACEFUL POPULATIONS AS WAS DONE BY THE HITLERITEBANDITS. IT SHOULD BE REGRETTED THAT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TEHERAN CORRESPONDENT BECAME A VICTIM OF PROVOCATION OF SOME "TRAVELER"--A MANIFEST HITLERITE AGENT AND SPY.

FASCIST TROOPS AT THE EASTERN FRONT SUSTAIN ENORMOUS LOSSES OF MANPOWER IN INFANTRY DIVISIONS. EFFECTIVES OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS OWING TO LOSSES IN PAST WEEKS, DECLINED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT MOST UNITS ARE TOO WEAK AND CANNOT BE EFFECTIVELY USED FOR MILITARY ACTIONS. LOSSES FELT ARE ESPECIALLY ACUTE.

IT IS NECESSARY TO MERGE TEMPORARILY SEVERAL UNITS INTO ONE PENDING ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS WHICH CAN HARDLY BE EXPECTED BEFORE MID-SEPTEMBER.

THE COMMANDER OF A GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION ROUTED IN THE FIGHTING IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION REPORTED TO HIS FRONT HEADQUARTERS:

"NOT MORE THAN 80 OFFICERS REMAIN IN THE DIVISION."

THERE ARE COMPANIES WITHOUT A SINGLE OFFICER. IF REINFORCEMENT OFFICERS DO NOT ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS DISCIPLINE WILL BE FINALLY WEAKENED AND THE MEN WILL CEASE TO OBEY. IN VIEW OF THE FATIGUE OF THE MEN AND THE NEED OF REINFORCEMENTS I REQUEST THAT THE DIVISION BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE FRONT TO THE REAR FOR REST AND RESTORATION OF ORDER."

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THE COMMANDER OF THE 253RD GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION EXPRESSES DISSATISFACTION WITH THE RESERVISTS WHO ARRIVED AS UNITS OF HIS DIVISION. IN HIS WORDS THE MAJORITY OF THE RESERVISTS ARE "UNTRAINED, IMMOBILE AND INACTIVE SOLDIERS.

THEY HAVE LEARNED INSUFFICIENTLY THE PRINCIPLES OF MODERN WARFARE, DO NOT KNOW HOW TO HANDLE AUTOMATIC ARMS AND THINK MORE ABOUT THE PRESERVATION OF THEIR OWN LIVES THAN ABOUT THE OFFENSIVE. WITH 4,000 SUCH MEN I CANNOT CONSIDER THE DIVISION QUITE FIT FOR FIGHTING."

R110AED

BERLIN, ~~FRIDAY,~~ SEPT.5-(AP)-A DNB DISPATCH FROM SOFIA LAST NIGHT SAID KING BORIS OF BULGARIA RECEIVED GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, GERMANY'S NAVAL COMMANDER, WHILE THE PRESS AND NEWSREELS HERE GAVE PROMINENCE TO GERMANY'S SEIZURE OF AN UNCOMPLETED 35,000-TON SOVIET BATTLESHIP RECENTLY AT NIKOLAEV.

THESE SIMULTANEOUS DEVELOPMENTS CAUSED SPECULATION AMONG

OBSERVERS THAT ADMIRAL RAEDER MAY BE CONSULTING BULGARIAN LEADERS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF REMOVING THE BATTLESHIP TO VARNA, A BULGARIAN PORT SOUTH OF THE DANUBE'S MOUTH WHERE IT COULD BE COMPLETED BY GERMAN WORKMEN WITHOUT BEING ENDANGERED BY RED AIRMEN.

SUCH A PROCEDURE, IT WAS NOTED, ALSO WOULD ENABLE THE GERMANS TO SHIP HEAVY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR THE VESSEL DOWN THE DANUBE.

KING BORIS ENTERTAINED THE ADMIRAL AT A DINNER ATTENDED BY PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV AND GENERAL THEODOSSY DASKALOV, MINISTER OF WAR, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY SAID.

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(NO PICKUP)

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BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, SEPT.5-(AP)-GERMANY THROUGH THE EUROPEAN WAR HAS WON CONTROL OF 1,500,000,000 PESOS (APPROXIMATELY $455,000,000) WORTH OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY IN ARGENTINA, A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING ANTI-ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES WILL REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES THIS AFTERNOON.

CITING THIS AS A THREAT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, AUTHORIZED SOURCES WHO SUMMARIZED THE SECOND REPORT TO BE MADE TO THE DEPUTIES ON NAZI ACTIVITIES DECLARED THAT THIS ECONOMIC POWER WAS ACHIEVED BY THE SEIZURE IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OF FIRMS WITH BRANCHES HERE.

THESE PROPERTIES, THEY SAID, ARE BEING USED BY A "NAZI ORGANIZATION IN ARGENTINA" TO FINANCE AN INFILTRATION PROGRAM THE COST OF WHICH THIS YEAR HAS BEEN RAISED TO MORE THAN SIX TIMES THE NORMAL GERMAN DIPLOMATIC EXPENDITURE AND 10 TIMES THE AMOUNT THE UNITED STATES HAS SPENT IN THE SAME PERIOD TO MAINTAIN ITS EMBASSY.

K&Z158AED

FDD PARIS- NLFRENCH — XXX HOSTAGES

ONE GERMAN OFFICIAL AS RECENTLY AS MONDAY ESTIMATED THE IX TOTAL NUMBER AT AROUND 12,000.

IN ADDITION THERE ARE SOME AMERICANS JAILED, BUT THEIR CASES ARE SEPARATE, INVOLVING INDISCRETIONS NOT CONNECTED WITH [redacted] JEWISH AND COMMUNIST ROUNDUPS.

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JEWS BY THE HUNDREDS BEGAN DESERTING PARIS AFTER POLICE STARTED BLOCKING OFF CERTAIN DISTRICTS, ARRESTING THEIR COMPATRIOTS AND CARTING THEM OFF TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

THE FIRST ACT OF VIOLENCE--- OUTSIDE OF A FEW SCATTERED INCIDENTS SUCH AS WINDOW-BREAKING--- OCCURRED WITH THE MURDER OF ADOLPHE ROSENTHAL, A WELL-KNOWN PARIS STOCK BROKER WHOSE BODY WAS FOUND IN AN UNDERGROUND TRAFFIC [redacted] LANE NEAR PARIS MONDAY, THE REPORTED VICTIM OF ANTI-JEWISH TERROR.

ANOTHER WEALTHY JEW, UNIDENTIFIED, JUMPED TO HIS DEATH IN THE RUE HARBEUF JUST OFF THE CHAMPS ELYSEES WHEN POLICE CAME TO GET HIM. HIS BODY CRASHED THROUGH A SKYLIGHT AND LANDED IN FRONT OF A REQUISITIONED GARAGE.

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MY FLYER

london, sept. 4-(ap)-a 25-year-old south african fighter pilot shot down two messerschmitts in a one-minute battle today and then got so excited that the controller at the fighter base had to my calm him down by radio.

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"i saw three me's below me and picked out one and dived," the pilot said on landing.

"within a second he belched a ~~p~~ cloud of black smoke and then just went to pieces--blew up in ~~front~~ front of me.

"i swung around to attack the others. the leader half-rolled and dived away into the haze. the third climbed to attacky me. i opened fire and right away his tail flew off. he flicked over and started spinning down out of control.

"i got very excited. I started to jabber about it over the radio. then the controller's voice came in.

~~"~~"'that's all right, laddie,' he said. 'come on home and buy me a half pint of beer.'

"that calmed me down and i came on in."

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vichy, unoccupied france, sept. 4 -- (ap) -- paul allard, collaborationist writer in le matin, published in german-occupied paris, listed marshal petain today as among french generals who opposed france's entry into the war.

allard quoted the chief of state as telling edouard daladier, then premier of france, "how dare you undertake war in such circumstances!"

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the marshal also showed his attitude, the writer asserted, by refusing to take a national defense portfolio offered him by daladier.

among other french generals mentioned as ~~a~~ opposed the war were alphonse j. georges, antoine besson, gaston prelat, pierre haring and edmond desse.

Heave

Blank

30.24— 11615 30.24 - 11615

vichy, unoccupied france, sept. 4 -- (ap) -- marshal petain has received proposals outlining the fundamentals of a proposed new french constitution providing for a democratic electorate at the bottom checked by a responsible aristocracy at the top, it was disclosed today.

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the system as submitted to the chief of state by the national council forms a combination of democratic and aristocratic rule, endeavoring to utilize best parts of each.

besides one lower house of parliament, it proposes two upper chambers.

the whole system is based on universal manhood suffrage in municipalities as the base of the pyramid of authority. voters would elect a municipal council to serve with a mayor appointed by a departmental prefect who, in turn, would be appointed by the central government.

next in order would g come general councils in each department, these elected by the municipal councils; then provincial councils in which half the membership would be named by provincial governors and the other half elected by members of the veterans legion, syndicalist corporations, representatives of the most numerous families and local dignitaries who would have an ex officio right to vote.

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it would be these provincial councils which would compose my lists of candidates for the national council or lowest house of parliament. actual election of the members would be by vote of municipal and general councillors.

the suggested high council, or second chamber of parliament, would be named half by the chief of state, one-fourth by ex officio dignitaries such as high government functionaries and one-fourth by vote of the national council, whose method of selection is a council of empire, not yet decided on so far as

[redacted] would have advisory jurisdiction on all matters involving the empire as a whole as contrasted with

PARIS, GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 4-(AP)-

Maurice Chevalier, the French film and stage idol, has returned to Paris for the first time since the german occupation.

Wearing blue pajamas and clutching a bottle of hair tonic, he said in an interview that he came back to sing for the benefit of war prisoners. # SEP 5 1941

BERLIN, SEPT. 4-(AP)-THE AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN-TURKISH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE RESUMED IN ANKARA IN MID-SEPTEMBER.

IT VIEWED THE AXIS MILITARY POSITION IN THE BALKANS AND CRETE AS INSURANCE FOR A GROWING SEA TRADE WITH TURKEY.

AUTHORIZED SOURCES, MEANWHILE, ASSAILED A PROPOSAL ATTRIBUTED TO REAR ADMIRAL YATES STIRLING, U.S.N., RETIRED, THAT BRITAIN FORCE ITS WAY THROUGH THE DARDANELLES IF NECESSARY TO AID RUSSIA. SEP 5 1941

THE PROPOSAL WAS PICTURED AS "A SYMPTON OF THE COOPERATION OF THE ANTI-AXIS POWERS TO DESTROY THE NEUTRAL RIGHTS OF OTHER PEOPLES TRYING TO RETAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE."

BERLIN, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5-(AP)-COL. LEOPOLD VON CAPRIVI IN A PUBLISHED ARTICLE HERE TODAY SAID THAT "ALL SOVIET EFFORTS TO INTERFERE BEHIND THE GERMAN FRONT--TROUBLESOME AS THEY XX OCCASIONALLY ARE--CANNOT EFFECT THE SECURITY OF GERMAN SUPPLIES, AND HE INDICATED ARMY PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENTUALITIES OF A XX LONG DRAWN-OUT CAMPAIGN EN IN THE EAST.

RUSSIA, HE SAID, WAS IDEAL FOR WATER XXXR TRANSPORT BECAUSE OF ITS NAVIGABLE RIVERS, XXX CANALS AND LAKES "BUT IN COMPARISON WITH THE RAILWAY THEY ARE SLOWER.

"THEREFORE FOR THE PRESENT SWIFT OPERATION THEY ARE NOT

30.24— 11617

30.24 - 11617

YET SO VALUABLE AS IN KEKERZAED A LATER AND PERHAPS QUIETER WAR PERIOD."

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HE ASSURED HIS READERS THAT THE ARMY "HAS THE MEANS NOT ONLY TO CARRY THE ATTACK AS DEEP INTO THE SOVIET AS THE LEADERSHIP REGARDS DESIRABLE BUT ALSO TO GUARANTEE SUPPLIES ALL THE TIME."

RUSSIAN RAIL FACILITIES WERE DESCRIBED AS MORE DIFFICULT THAN WAS FOUND IN FRANCE BECAUSE THEY ARE MORE SPARSE AND ARE OF A WIDER GAUGE. BEFORE THEY CAN BE UTILIZED THE GERMANS MUST SET A THIRD RAIL OR RESET THOSE AVAILABLE.

Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 4-(AP)-- The Leipzig fair closed today with indications that the domestic German market is to remain secondary as the Reich enters the third year of war, with industries devoting their energies to equipping the army and exports taking precedence over German orders.

Many exhibitors displayed the sign "For export" to save prospective German buyers from unnecessary disappointment.

Although figures of the turnover were NOT available sellers and buyers-- the latter coming chiefly from the Nordic and southeastern countries-- generally declared they did a good business.

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Dr. Friedrich Lenfried, representative of Economics Minister Walther Funk at the fair, declared that "the PRINCIPLE OF THE new order and surely NOT the united states dollar" would be the basis of the reorganized Europe's economic life.

This new order, he said, would be based on the planned USE of the labor power of the individual countries whose joint effort would be to serve European "Grossraumwirtschaft," meaning a territorial widespread economy.

The fair management claimed that despite the war it had achieved a record of 6,525 exhibitors.

Provisioning the tens of thousands of visitors apparently [illegible] gave the city many headaches, but to avoid the worst jams downtown the viitor was given a list of eating places on the city's outskirts with streetcar and bus connections. Smokers were allotted 10 cigarets a day. ##

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MOSCOW, SEPT. 4-(AP)-STIFF SOVIET AIR DEFENSES WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE FORCED #### THE GERMANS TO CHANGE THEIR TACTICS IN RAIDS ON MOSCOW FROM MASS BOMBING FORAYS TO FLIGHTS BY A SMALL NUMBER OF SCOUT BOMBERS.

COLONEL Ed. [illegible] KOMAROV SAID IN AN ARTICLE IN THE MOSCOW BOLSHEVIK THAT OF 2,000 GERMAN PLANES WHICH [illegible] HAVE TAKEN PART IN RAIDS ON MOSCOW THUS FAR SOME 120 HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN. THE HIGH CASUALTY RATE WAS SAID TO HAVE FORCED THE GERMANS TO DROP THEIR SYSTEM OF SENDING BOMBERS OVER IN WAVES OF FROM 16 TO 25. ##

Simla, India, Sept. 4--(AP)--[illegible] first large-scale defensive exercises of the war will be held shortly in India where authorities are mindful that the threat of invasion may face the country.

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Joint military and civil defense services exercises, Oct. 5 to Oct. 14 will cover a large area of northwest India.

A communique announcing the tests said it is "vitally important not to leave planning and preparation until attacks are imminent." ##

by edward kennedy

with the british forces in iran, sept. 4-(ap)-the britis[illegible] russian zones of occupation in iran have n o t yet been defined but it is believed the british will hold the southwest corner of the country, most of its oilfields and its main outlets on the persian gulf and the river shatt[illegible]

more

30.24 — 11619

30.27 - 11618

the russians will hold the northwest corner, it was disclosed. both the british and russian forces have columns beyond these limits but the columns will fall back into the defined zones after signature of the armistice. they will remain there if the armistice terms are observed.

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iran is required under the armistice terms to round up the 2,500 germans there. this figure includes women and children. it still is uncertain whether they will be interned or permitted to return to germany.

the former grand mufti of jerusalem who came to iran after an unsuccessful attempt to organize moslem resistance to the british in iraq was said to be at yezd, ready to flee to afghanistan.

HAVANA, CUBA, SEPT. 4-(AP)-PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA DECLARED TODAY THAT ALTHOUGH CUBANS HATED WAR THEY WOULD BE READY TO FIGHT IF NECESSARY AGAINST "THOSE WHO WOULD ENSLAVE PEOPLE AND CRUSH NATIONS."

SPEAKING ON THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SERGEANTS' REVOLUTION WHICH HE LED, BATISTA SAID CUBA HAD "ESPECIALLY CORDIAL RELATIONS" WITH THE UNITED STATES "BECAUSE THIS MEANS THAT WE ARE WITH THEM IN THE TRADITION OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE."

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THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT "THE CRY OF LIBERTY" FROM OPPRESSED PEOPLES "REACHES US EVEN NEAR AND TOUCHES OUR HEARTS. CUBANS WILL BE READY WHEN CONDITIONS MAY REQUIRE THEM."

Rio de Janeiro, brazil, sept. 4-(ap)-Gottfried Samstede, german embassy press attache who flew from argentina while a congressional committee was seeking to question him, left for Recife, brazil, today aboard an Italian airliner, apparently headed for europe.

asuncion, paraguay, sept. 4-(ap)-police tonight lifted the curfew which for a week had prohibited all persons and vehicles from [redacted] the streets after midnight upon the discovery of an alleged [redacted] plot to bring about general strikes .

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the authorities apparently believed the labor situation had calmed sufficiently to allow free movement again.

berlin, sept. 4 -- (ap) -- two british fliers, shot down over berlin in a big raf bomber, have been taken prisoner, german sources reported today.

they said the britons -- thomas allison of york and richard arthur of london -- were captured by the crew of the anti-aircraft battery which bagged their four-motored halifax early yesterday.([redacted]

both fliers baled out and landed unhurt by parachute,

they were quoted as saying they had been in the raf three months.

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COUNTRYWOMEN

OTTAWA, SEPT 4-(AP)-A CALL FOR WOMEN TO GO THE LIMIT IN USING SUBSTITUTES DEVELOPED TO REPLACE MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO THE WAR PROGRAM WAS SOUNDED AT THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRYWOMEN OF THE WORLD TODAY BY MRS.H.DODDERIDGE, OF WASHINGTON.

"EVERY WOMAN HAS A SERIOUS PART TO PLAY IN THIS WAR AND THE USE OF SUBSTITUTES SO ESSENTIAL MATERIALS MAY BE DIVERTED FROM CIVILIAN USE IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT WAYS WOMEN CAN HELP," SAID THE SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CONSUMERS' COUNSEL IN THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT. SEP 5 1941

WITH OTHER AMERICAN SPEAKERS MRS.DODDERIDGE GAVE THE CONVENTION A BROAD OUTLINE OF WHAT AMERICAN WOMEN ARE DOING IN THE MATTERS OF NUTRITION, FOOD CONSERVATION AND WARTIME SUBSTITUTES.

"THE MORE OR LESS APATHETIC AND LETHARGIC ATTITUDE OF WOMEN A YEAR OR MORE AGO IS RAPIDLY CHANGING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES," SHE SAID. "THEY NOW ARE STUDYING EQUIVALENTS, SUBSTITUTES AND MATERIALS WHICH MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF STEEL, NICKEL, ALUMINUM AND OTHER MATERIALS OF WHICH HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT IS MADE.

"I DON'T BELIEVE THEY HAVE YET SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED, HOWEVER, JUST HOW SUCH SHORTAGES MAY REVOLUTIONIZE HOUSKEEPING.

"BUT UNDER THE LEASE-LEND PROGRAM WE (AMERICAN WOMEN) HAVE ACCEPTED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SUPPORTING THE FREE PEOPLES OF THE WORLI

30.24 — 11621 30.24 — 11021

IN A COMMON EFFORT TO WIPE OUT TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION. EVERY WOMAN HAS A SERIOUS PART TO PLAY."

MRS.M.T.EVANS, CHIEF OF THE CONSUMERS RELATIONS SECTION IN THE PRICE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, SAID WOMEN ARE BECOMING MORE CONSCIOUS THAT EVERY DAY THEY ARE HANDLING IN THEIR HOMES THE "STRATEGIC MATERIALS" OF DEFENCE.

IN USING AND REPAIRING HER COOKING UTENSILS, WATCHING HER SHOPPING, PREPARING THE FOOD AND SELECTING IT FROM THOSE WHICH ARE ABUNDANT AND HAVE NO STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE, THE FARM WOMAN IS SERVING HER COUNTRY, SHE SAID.

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NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., SEPT 4-(AP)-THE WELLAND CHEMICAL WORKS WHICH MANUFACTURES EXPLOSIVES FOR CANADA'S WAR EFFORT RESUMED OPERATION TODAY WHILE PROVINCIAL AND ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE SOUGHT TO LEARN THE CAUSE OF AN EXPLOSION AND FIRE WHICH KILLED THREE MEN AND INJURED 13 OTHERS YESTERDAY.

JL.CAHILL OF NIAGARA FALLS, 29, WHO WAS MARRIED LAST SATURDAY, AND LESLIE MCDONALD, 22, OF NEARBY PORT ROBINSON, WERE KILLED INSTANTLY. JAMES MARTIN DESJARDINS, 32, OF NIAGARA FALLS, DIED LATER AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL OF BURNS HE SUFFERED.

THE COMPANY AND THE MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT AT OTTAWA SAID IN A STATEMENT "THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION HAS NOTH YEL BEEN FULLY ESTABLISHED BUT IT IS BELIEVED A PRESSURE VESSEL FAILED."

THE COMPANY STATEMENT ADDED THAT THE BLAST APPEARED TO BE OF A "PURELY ACCIDENTAL NATURE."

ME1006AED

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT 5-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS THAT IN THE FIRST COMBAT BETWEEN ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN AIRMEN ON THE UKRAINIAN FRONT THE ITALIANS SHOT DOWN 11 RED PLANES WITHOUT ANY LOSS TO THEMSELVES.

R159AED

NIGHT LEAD EMPRESS OF ASIA SEP 5 1941

NEW YORK SEPT.4-(AP)-MEN WHO KNOW THE HORRORS OF WAR FROM FIGHTING FOR BRITAIN IN THE BALKANS, ON THE AFRICAN SANDS AND WITH THE FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARRIVED IN NEW YORK TODAY AND SAID THEY HAD ONE THOUGHT: BACK TO THE FRAY.

SOME WERE BEARDED, SOME WORE SHORTS. THERE WERE YOUTHS IN THEIR TEENS AND EARLY 20'S, AND MEN IN THEIR LATE 60'S.

WITH STILL VIVID MEMORIES OF BATTLES IN GREECE AND CRETE, SHIPS SINKING BENEATH THEM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE 397 MEN GAVE CHEER AFTER CHEER AND WERE ALL SMILES AS THE GRAY-PAINTED 16,909-TON EMPRESS OF ASIA BERTHED AT HER PIER IN LOWER MANHATTAN.

AMONG THEM WERE A CONTINGENT OF NORWEGIANS EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND BY WAY OF SWEDEN, RUSSIA, TURKEY AND EGYPT AND SOME FREE FRENCH.

ALL WERE MORE OR LESS RETICENT ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES AND MOST ASKED THAT THEIR IDENTITIES BE WITHHELD. ONE BEARDED, 19-YEAR OLD SUB LIEUTENANT TOLD OF FIVE STUKAS WHICH DIVE-BOMBED THE 10,000-TON CRUISER HE WAS ABOARD NEAR MALTA.

"WE CUT LOOSE WITH ALL THE FLAK-FLAK WE HAD," HE SAID. "THE FIRST PLANE CAME SCREAMING DOWN AND WENT RIGHT INTO THE SEA. THE SECOND CAME

RIGHT DOWN INTO THE TEETH OF OUR BARRAGE AND SPLIT NEATLY IN TWO. THE THIRD ONE CAME DOWN AND KEPT RIGHT ON GOING INTO THE SEA. THE OTHER TWO GOT THROUGH, BUT ONLY ONE HIT US."

ANOTHER NEWLY PROMOTED SUB LIEUTENANT TOLD OF BEING WITH A BRITISH FLOTILLA WHICH BROKE UP A GERMAN INVASION ATTEMPT OF CRETE WITH TROOP-LOADED FISHING CRAFT.

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"WE'D AIM ONE GUN ON A SHIP TO THE PORT AND ANOTHER ON A SHIP TO THE STARBOARD, AND THEN LET THEM HAVE IT ONE AFTER ANOTHER," HE SAID.

"AS SOON AS THE BLOKES ON THE SECOND SHIP WOULD SEE THE FIRST SHIP GET IT, THEY KNEW THEY WERE GOING TO BE NEXT. THEY'D BEGIN DIVING OVERBOARD."

NOT SO COMMUNICATIVE WERE BRIG.GEN.G.S.BRUNSKILL, WHO WAS SENIOR STAFF OFFICER OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN GREECE AND CRETE, ACTING AS DEPUTY ADJUTANT AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, AND BRIG.GEN.E.MINESS, WHO SERVED WITH THE ROYAL ENGINEERS IN ETHIOPIA.

ALL THE MEN WERE KEPT ABOARD THE EMPRESS OF ASIA FOR SEVERAL HOURS UNTIL THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAIVED ORDINARY REQUIREMENTS FOR VISITORS' VISAS. THEY WILL REMAIN HERE UNTIL THEY ARE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER POSTS OR SENT TO BRITISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS TO RECUPERATE FROM THE RIGORS OF FIGHTING.

AMONG THE LINER'S PASSENGERS WERE SEVERAL AMERICANS. ONE WAS VICTOR HUGHES, 43, OF QUEENS, WHO TOOK UP A SUGGESTION HE SAID WAS MADE TO HIM THAT HE DO SOMETHING MORE FOR BRITAIN THAN TALK.

HE WENT TO ENGLAND LATE IN 1940 AND ON DEC.29 STARTED OUT AS A MEMBER OF THE CREW OF ONE OF 20 FERRIES BEING SAILED TO TURKEY WITH SUPPLIES VIA CAPE TOWN AND SUEZ. ONLY FIVE FERRIES REACHED THEIR DESTINATION SIX MONTHS LATER. THE FLEET WAS BOMBED THREE TIMES GOING DOWN THE SCOTTISH COAST.

DOUGLAS HALL, 20, SAID THAT 90 OF HIS FRIENDS ABOARD THE DESTROYER KASHMIR WERE KILLED WHEN 13 GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS ATTACKED AND SANK HER OFF CRETE AT DAWN. (THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED MAY 27 THAT NINE OF THE SHIP'S OFFICERS AND 150 OTHER CREWMEN WERE SAVED.)

THE KASHMIR WAS ENGAGED IN SINKING CAIQUES LANDING GERMAN TROOPS.

"WE WERE FOUR HOURS IN THE WATER," ADDED JOHN BLACKIE, 19, ANOTHER KASHMIR SURVIVOR. "THE JERRIES MACHINE-GUNNED US WHILE WE WERE SWIMMING."

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THE SHIP SANK WITHIN A FEW MINUTES.

THE DESTROYER KELLY, COMMANDED BY LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, WHO RECENTLY FLEW HERE TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER ILLUSTRIOUS, WAS SUNK IN THE SAME ENCOUNTER.

K1145PED

WASHINGTON,SEPT 4-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT H[illegible]VED THE ORDINARY REQUIREMENTS FOR VISITORS' VISAS FOR BRITISH AND ALLIED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO REACHED NEW YORK ABROAD T[illegible] EMPRESS OF ASIA AND THEY WILL BE PERMITTED TO VISIT ON SHORE WHILE T[illegible] SHIP IS IN DOCK, OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE HAS NO[illegible]IFIED OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DECISION.

SM306PES

30.24 — 11623 30.24 - 11623

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 30:

NATION	-----SUNK BY---------- SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
NORWAY	1	0	2	11,685	0	0
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	7,049	16	0
BRITAIN	1	0	3	(X)6,037	45	0
FRANCE	0	1	0	644	0	0
TOTAL	3	1	5	25,415	61	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	999	247	634	7,041,898	15,688	9,253
GRAND TOTAL	1,002	248	639	7,067,313	15,749	9,253

(X) TONNAGE ONE BRITISH SHIP UNKNOWN.

DEPTH BOMBS DAMAGED OR SANK ATTACKING SUB, GREER'S CREW BELIEVES

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Instruments Showed Craft Was Directly Below When Explosives Were Dropped — Sailors Reach Iceland, Blame Germans For Assault

American Officials Doubt Affair Will Draw This Country Into War—Regard It As Consequence Of Maintaining Outposts

B122JPED

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 5—A British destroyer, a sister ship of the United States destroyer Greer, has captured the 2,000-ton Vichy supply ship Azic, the British Press Service said it learned tonight from unofficial sources.

The British destroyer, one of fifty transferred to England by the United States, seized the ship off the French coast en route to Cassablanca from Bordeaux, the service reported.

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

Reykjavik, Iceland, Sept. 5—The men of the United States destroyer Greer, which was attacked by a submarine en route to Iceland, said on their arrival here today that the Greer's depth charges may well have sunk the undersea vessel.

The incident was described here as a German attack.

[Middleton's cable contained no amplification of the statement that the attack was by Germans. It was filed only a few hours after he arrived in Iceland from London following President Roosevelt's lifting of a ban against foreign correspondents there.

Middleton was not aboard the Greer, apparently obtaining his information through interviews. The dispatch was passed by the combination British-American censorship in Iceland and by the British censors in London.]

Think They At Least Caused Damage

The Greer's officers and crew expressed conviction that they had at least damaged the submarine, for their instruments indicated that they were directly above her when they dropped their bombs.

The destroyer, they added, was in very deep water at the time, and thus the submarine may have been sunk without trace.

The American warship, they said, was assisted in repelling the attack by British aircraft. Those in the vicinity cooperated in reconnaissance.

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By DREW MIDDLETON

Reykjavik, Iceland, Sept. 5 (AP).—Officers and crewmen of the U. S. destroyer Greer said tonight that they may have sunk the submarine which attacked their vessel, and the incident was described here as a German attack.

...icers of the Greer also disclosed that British aircraft in the vicinity assisted in repelling the submarine and then co-operated in reconnaissance.

The Greer, attacked with several torpedoes while en route here with mail, arrived in Iceland this morning. She is commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Laurence Hugh Frost of Washington, D. C.

Sub in Path of Bombs.

The destroyer's instruments, officers said, indicated that the vessel was over the submarine when the depth charges were dropped. Many of the lethal depth bombs were rolled over in the attempt to get the attacker, they said.

The destroyer was in very deep water at the time, it was said, and consequently, they added, the submarine might well have been sunk without a trace.

(The above cable contained no amplification of the statement that the attack was by Germans. Drew Middleton, Associated Press staff man from New York, a veteran of both the Battle of France and the Battle of Britain, filed his dispatch only a few hours after arriving in Iceland from London following President Roosevelt's lifting of a ban against foreign correspondents there. Middleton was not aboard the Greer and apparently obtained his information through interviews. The dispatch was passed by the combination British-American censorship in Iceland and by the British censors in London.)

(Other picture on page 1)

Nazi Spokesman Quotes Reuters

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—A German spokesman took the view today that the submarine attack on the United States destroyer Greer was just what advocates of American intervention in the war had been wanting.

"What interested us particularly," he said, "was the Reuters (British news agency) report that 'the long-awaited incident had occurred.'

"Elaboration on that remark is hardly necessary."

[Reuters said in a Washington dispatch: "It is felt this probably is only the first of an inevitable series of such incidents. One man declared it was high time there was an incident to get the United States in the war." These were the only sentences in the Reuters report as distributed in London which compared with the German quotation of Reuters.]

Identity of Boat Questioned

The Nazi spokesman insisted there was no reason to believe that the unidentified submarine which made the unsuccessful attack in the Atlantic was a German U-boat.

Asked whether the Reich had any information on the incident, he replied:

"There have been a number of reports abroad, but none has been made to us."

Although there was a flurry of interest at the Wilhelmstrasse, more extensive comment was declined until more definite information could be obtained as to the time and place of the occurrence.

However, Dienst aus Deutschland, a commentary service with close Foreign Office connections, declared that some interventionists were pumping up the story to make it "the long-yearned-for incident in the Atlantic."

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Nazis Declare Story Inflated

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 5—Authorized German sources asserted tonight that the Greer episode was being played up by American interventionists.

Dienst aus Deutschland, news commentary with close Foreign Office connections, commented that some interventionists were inflating the story to make it "the long yearned for incident in the Atlantic."

"No Reports Made To Us"

Asked whether the Reich had any information on a submarine launching a torpedo at the United States destroyer, a spokesman replied: "There are a number of reports abroad but none have been made to us."

Authoritative Germans said they were unable to comment on the submarine incident because from the wording of American navy's announcement the geographic position was unclear.

As a result, they said, they could not say whether a German submarine had been operating near the Greer.

At the same time, Washington wondered if the Navy had been given orders which amounted to a command to destroy on sight any Axis submarine which it might encounter. This, purely speculation, grew from the fact that a hunt for the submarine was on, and a suggestion that it would be impossible to distinguish the vessel from any other submarine that might be found.

Details of the incident accumulated with the arrival of the Greer at Reykjavik, Iceland, to which American defense outpost she was carrying mail.

Dispatches from there said the submarine was described in Iceland as German.

Officers and crew members disclosed that British aircraft helped them ward off the attack.

The Greer, they said, dropped many depth charges in an effort to destroy the submarine. At the time they were dropped, the destroyer's instruments indicated that the sub was directly below, in deep water.

For that reason, they believed that the submarine might have been sunk without a tell-tale trace.

This information was received by the Associated Press in a dispatch from Drew Middleton, a staff correspondent, and veteran of both the Battle of France and the Battle of Britain. He had just arrived in Reykjavik from England.

The fact that his dispatch was passed by the Anglo-American censorship in Iceland and, coming via England, by the British censorship as well, was considered highly significant.

President Roosevelt himself disclosed that a search for the submarine was on, with orders to "eliminate" it, if it should be found. He made this announcement at a press conference, while the capitals of the world wondered what the diplomatic aftermath of the incident would be.

The question universally asked, of course, was whether the occurrence would draw the United States into active participation in the war. Although apprehensive, officials here generally inclined to the view that the incident was not of sufficient magnitude to have that result.

Reporters gathering early in the day for the President's press conference were primed with questions on the encounter, but the President beat them to it and brought up the subject himself. He held a brief, whispered conference with his naval aide, Capt. John R. Beardall. Then, smiling, but in an earnest tone he said he knew the reporters would all be asking about it.

He revealed that more than one attack had been made on the Greer. All occurred after daylight. The identity of the destroyer was plainly indicated by a numeral and by the fact that it carried an American flag at the jackstaff. (All American destroyers carry their numerical designation in figures several feet high, on each bow.)

Presumably because the silhouette of the Greer is the same as that of the World War destroyers which were transferred to Britain a year ago, the President stressed the point that visibility was good and that the nationality of the ship unmistakable.

Mr. Roosevelt moreover made it plain that he approved the action of the Greer's commanding officer, in responding immediately with depth bombs. (The detonation of these missiles produces such a powerful underwater pressure that submarines have been destroyed when they were merely dropped in the immediate vicinity.)

The President said it was fortunate the Greer was not hit, and added that it was beyond his power to understand why the sub's aim was so poor. He declined to say whether the submarine's periscope was above water.

"As a landlubber to a sea expert," a reporter inquired, "is it possible for a submarine to make a mistake in broad daylight at torpedo distance?"

In reply, the chief executive said that if the sub had a periscope above the surface there was no excuse for mistaking the identity of the Greer. He added that sometimes torpedoes were aimed at a sound registered by listening devices.

Some of the things he had read in the papers or heard on the radio reminded him, he said, of the story of a father whose children were fired upon from the bushes while on their way to school. The father took the position, he said, that there was nothing to be done about it, no reason to search the bushes or take other action, because the children had not been hit.

"Is any search of the bushes being made?" he was asked.

Mr. Roosevelt replied with a short yes and added that the Administration did not agree with the father in his story. It might even be said, he added, that the schoolteacher (meaning himself) was looking into the matter.

He replied in the negative when asked whether the incident had resulted in any change of orders to the fleet, and a reporter reminded him that it once had been the practice to "go and tell papa" in case of such an attack. That was not being done any more, Mr. Roosevelt said.

(The allusion was to a statement made by the President at a press conference some months ago when asked what the procedure would be if an American naval patrol vessel sighted a submarine. He replied offhand that the ship would radio the position of the submarine and pass the word along to papa — meaning himself.)

When asked what would be done if the submarine which attacked the Greer were found, he said he supposed the Navy would "eliminate" it or attempt to do so. The word "eliminate" was a good one, he added, authorizing the newspapermen to quote him directly on it.

In a statement, Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of National Council for Prevention of War, said: "The calmness of the members of Congress, including interventionists and non-interventionists alike, regarding this episode is unquestionably more in keeping with the attitude which the majority of our people would want our Government to take than the President's impetuous action."

"The American people," he added, "have shown repeatedly that they want no provocative action likely to involve us in the war."

In New York, Francis [illegible] Miller, vice-chairman of Fight for Freedom, Inc., issued a statement on the Greer incident in which he said:

"This is der tag in the eyes of the power-drunk gangsters who had struck their opening blow at the Western Hemisphere. . . ."

"The next time it is to be hoped that American vessels will shoot first. Indeed members of Fight for Freedom have advocated that they run down the Axis raiders and exterminate them on any of the seven seas."

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Navy May Have Been Given Orders to Sink Any U-Boat on Sight

This Speculation Grows From Fact Roosevelt Says Hunt Is Being Made for Attacker, and Suggestion That All Submersibles Look Alike; Destroyer Men Say Their Devices Indicate Ship Was Directly Over Sub When Depth Bombs Were Dropped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Indications tonight were that the destroyer Greer sank or at least damaged the submarine which attacked her on the North Atlantic, and for the first time the underseas craft was described as of German nationality.

Sees U. S. Threatened.

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The London Evening Press seized on the submarine attack on the U. S. S. Greer today to argue that the United States should put herself fully at the British side.

The Evening News called the submarine attack a pointed reminder that the United States' geographical isolation rapidly is being threatened.

The Evening Standard commented that "Canada, with the Atlantic dividing her from the battlefield, still realized the 'folly of waiting passively for our turn to come.'"

"We think the same logic applies to the United States," the newspaper added. "Today a German torpedo puts the case with inescapable force."

American and Norwegian soldiers, sailors and airmen is larger than the number of trained troops available to repel invasion in Britain in the summer of 1940.

Coastal aircraft of the R. A. F. and fighter commands fly wing and wing with planes of the United States Army Air Corps.

Destroyers and larger men-o'-war of the United States Navy patrol icy waters of the North Atlantic and along the coasts of Greenland in company with ships of the Royal Navy.

Iceland Termed Gibraltar Of North

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U. S. And British Troops Turn Island Into Mighty Fortress On Sea Lane To Great Britain

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

Drew Middleton, of the London staff of the Associated Press, was in Iceland when the Greer arrived yesterday. He writes here of the work being done by the British and Americans to strengthen the Iceland fortifications. Middleton, a graduate of Syracuse University, covered the Battle of France and the Battle of Britain. He went to London from New York in 1939.

With Anglo-American Forces in Iceland, Sept. 5—Soldiers, sailors and airmen of the United States and Great Britain, laboring mightily in deep and abiding comradeship, have turned this bleak and windswept island into a Gibraltar of the North safeguarding a vital link in British-American communications.

So tightly has the North Atlantic gate been barred that only isolated submarines venture into the former happy hunting grounds and U-boat sinkings have dropped to a new low since British and American planes and ships began their unremitting patrol of these waters.

According to one report, not a single merchantman has been sunk on the northern route from the United States to Britain in seven weeks.

Iceland, bristling with guns, dotted with airfields and her waters combed by destroyers flying the Stars and Stripes and the white ensign, is the keystone of a communications arch over which arms and material of the New World pass to Britain.

The line runs from Britain to Iceland to Greenland to Newfoundland

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to ports of the northeastern United States. America helps garrison Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland and has an increasingly large stake in the protection of this life line.

Two factors impress observers after a tour of the island's defenses.

First is their strength. Gibraltar and Malta are no more strongly held than this barren land, which is half again the size of Ireland.

It is impossible to reveal numbers, but the Icelandic force of British,

Marines Important

Marines in olive-green uniforms occupy an important place in Iceland defense plans. Their anti-aircraft guns sweep the skies as do those of the Royal Artillery. Their tanks rumble across the volcanic plains and primitive roads in maneuvers.

There can be no doubt as to the importance of the United States in the defense of the northern gate to the Atlantic.

Iceland can be attacked in the twenty-hour nights of winter; a flotilla might creep down the coasts of Greenland, masked by mist and snow, and land on the north of Iceland.

Iceland is within range of aerial troop carriers.

Possibility Of Raid

There always is the possibility of a large-scale raid which would seek to destroy airfields and supplies on which soldiers and sailors rely in a land which has to import all its wheat, beef and fuel and most of its vegetables.

Iceland grows stronger in guns and men each week.

One factor impressing observers is the comradeship between the Americans and British. It is a common sight to see American and British privates sitting at the same table discussing war strategy and the postwar world. American officers are frequent guests at British messes. Kids from Yorkshire and kids from Montana chat on street corners.

The British have great respect for the marines, who settled in Iceland as though it was the most natural place in the world to be.

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Huge Shells Start Fires; Russians Say They Gain Mile in Counter-Drive

Nazis Indicate City Is Entirely Cut Off

Reds Say Foe Is Trapped After Crossing Dnieper, Claim Advance in South

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—German siege guns are shelling Leningrad, the Germans said tonight, and a Finnish official announcement from Helsinki said that fires in the great Russian city were visible at the old Finnish border fifteen miles away. Nazi forces advancing under the artillery barrage were declared to be blasting closer to Russia's second city through fierce tank and artillery resistance.

Schluesselburg, twenty-five miles east of Leningrad on the shore of Lake Ladoga, and the railroad which connects it with Leningrad were said by a Nazi spokesman also to be undergoing a pounding by German long-range artillery. This indicated that Leningrad was cut off from road and rail communication with the rest of Russia.

Russians Counter-Attack

[Russian counter-attacks through artillery fire, which threw the Germans back almost a mile in the Leningrad area and resulted in the capture of four villages, were reported in dispatches to Moscow. German losses in the Leningrad sector were described as heavy. The defenses of Kiev and Odessa, on the southern fronts, were said to be gaining strength. A German force which crossed the lower Dnieper River was reported to have been encircled with Red tanks charging into the isolated Nazi troops. An unsuccessful air attack in the north, presumably near Leningrad, was said to have cost the Germans 100 planes.]

The announcement of fires raging in Leningrad was issued by the State Information Bureau at Helsinki. Its account was based on eyewitness reports from Finnish civilians fleeing from the Russian area between Leningrad and the Finnish border.

These Finns, called Ingrians, number 250,000, and have been longtime residents of that area and the strip of territory running along the Gulf of Finland into Estonia.

Finns Say Russians Flee

Official Finnish war correspondents were quoted as saying the Ingrians reported a large number of Russians have fled from the district immediately around Leningrad to the besieged city itself. All buildings have been put into use for billeting, and even then room has not been found for all, the Finnish announcement said.

"People who have been unable to find a roof over their heads wander through the streets. Innumerable persons spend the nights in parks under trees and bushes wrapped

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only in their own clothing. The suburbs of Leningrad are crowded with so many people that hundreds spend their times in fields," it added.

Every Russian capable of bearing arms is being enrolled in the city's defense forces, it was said.

Destruction Threatened

Although the spokesman asserted that only "military facilities" were being shelled, other sources have indicated that if Leningrad failed to yield it would be subject to the same crushing fire that gave Warsaw days and nights of terror two years ago.

There were no authentic reports on the exact location of the lines beyond recent statements that the Germans had fought to within twenty miles of Leningrad, which would be within artillery range.

Pressing down from the north, the Finns were said to be approaching Terijoki and Kuokkala, some eighteen miles northwest of Leningrad. Occupation of the towns would put them within artillery range of the Russian naval base and fortress on the island of Kronstadt, which defends the sea approach to Leningrad.

Encirclement "Progressing"

Adolf Hitler's headquarters announced the shelling with a communique which bore the headline "Successful Operations on the Eastern Front" and continued:

"The encirclement of Leningrad is progressing.

"The city itself already is under fire of heavy German artillery.

"Estonia has been freed of the enemy."

The following official account was given on fighting "in the northern sector of the front" without mention of how near it was to Leningrad:

"One German army corps, on September 4, succeeded in crushingly defeating Soviet rear guards and removing numerous road obstructions and mines. Their advance could not be interrupted by obstacles created by Soviet explosions.

Break Through Reported

"German troops reached and broke through a stubbornly defended line of the Soviets, who had the support of tanks and heavy artillery.

"In another sector of the northern front the Bolsheviks were ejected from their positions after a fierce fight, in the course of which 1,160 prisoners were taken.

"Finnish troops successfully continued their attacks. At several sectors of the front the Russians tried to arrest further advances of the Finnish troops by counter-attacks. They were, however, all repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting with severe losses for the Bolsheviks."

Estonia Units Freed

The high command statement that Estonia had been mopped up indicated that German forces in the north were now free to devote their whole attention to Leningrad, the main objective. The Estonian islands of Dagoe and Oesel, where Russians were still holding out, presented a problem to German air and naval units.

In the middle sector facing Moscow, where the Russians have made strong counter-attacks, DNB claimed that between August 25 and September 4 two German army corps took over 30,000 prisoners and captured or destroyed 160 tanks. The news agency gave no specific indication of the scene of these operations.

In addition, the Russians were said to have lost more than 200 guns and several hundred vehicles of all types.

Prisoners Claimed

Vague dispatches from other sections of the eastern front reported that an army corps in the middle sector had taken 17,300 prisoners and destroyed or captured 121 tanks, including 30 of the heaviest type.

Another army corps in the course of two weeks was credited with 13,700 prisoners, 26 tanks and 115 cannon.

"We don't need these Russian guns as weapons," said the official spokesman. "They are important only as an indication of destruction of Soviet forces and as an addition to our junk supply."

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Germans Shelling Leningrad.

Berlin, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Heavy German artillery is shelling Leningrad, the German High Command announced today.

[The Russians admitted that the Germans were shelling Leningrad, but said that the Red Army, re-enforced by troops withdrawn from Estonia, was counter-attacking, driving the Nazis back a mile at one point.]

Informed sources said that the German long-range guns were firing on bridges and rail facilities in and between Leningrad and Schluesselburg, twenty miles to the east of the city on Lake Ladoga.

"It is a mistake to assume that Leningrad is being shot up indiscriminately," they said. "Only military facilities are involved."

Germans have said, however, that the city will face Warsaw-like destruction if it resists.

Kronstadt Faces Shelling.

Without disclosing the whereabouts of the big guns, one informant said: "You can take a map and just about figure out where they would be."

Finnish troops, it was added, are approaching Kuokkala, fifteen miles northwest of Leningrad, and its occupation "will give the Finns the possibility of bringing long-range guns into play against the Kronstadt naval base."

Der Fuehrer's command war bulletin, indicating that the ring of steel which German and Finnish forces are tightening around Leningrad has been almost closed, described the situation in these four terse sentences:

"Successful operations on the east front.

"The encirclement of Leningrad is progressing.

"The city itself already is under fire of heavy German artillery.

"Estonia has been freed of the enemy."

Both the Finnish and the German arms of the huge besieging drive have been reported about twenty miles from Leningrad—well within the range of Germany's big guns such as those used in the west to blast ships and ports across the English channel.

Reds Claim Four Towns Retaken

(Red army units counter-attacking amid artillery fire on the approaches to Leningrad were reported by *Pravda* today to have advanced almost a mile at one point, retaking four villages.

(The defenses of Leningrad were said to have been bolstered by the arrival of troops from Tallinn, evacuated successfully before the Germans took the Estonian capital. These forces were reported already back in battle against the Nazis.)

36 Tanks Lost

Elsewhere on the Leningrad front, possibly in the mop-up of Estonia, DNB said German forces "destructively defeated" Soviet reinforcements yesterday and then took a tenaciously defended Russian position protected by tanks and heavy artillery.

In Red army counter-attacks in an undesignated sector of the Eastern Front, the agency added, the Red army lost thirty-six tanks.

(The Russians have given every indication that they will defend Leningrad—home of 3,000,000 people—whatever the cost.

(Marshal Klementi Voroshiloff, to whom Joseph Stalin has entrusted the city's defense, has acknowledged its "dread peril" and raised a civilian People's army to back the Red army. Both armies have taken oaths to die rather than yield.

(A large percentage of Russia's working masses are centered in Leningrad, whose busy factories help supply Russia's defenders and its port, Kronstadt, is the principal base of the Red army's Baltic fleet. Sentimentally Leningrad is a former capital, the birthplace of the Russian revolution and namesake of the idolized Nikolai Lenin.

(It never has been taken by a foe and Stalin himself defended it successfully against German armies in 1918.)

The *Dienst Aus Deutschland* news service said that, "despite the fact there are no authentic reports from Leningrad, the fate of the city is only a matter of time."

The same service admitted that in the central sector "the Russians evidently are carrying out extensive attacks," but belittled their effectiveness.

Authorized quarters said German tank units made successful attacks on Russian positions in that sector yesterday, capturing twelve cannon and a quantity of other weapons.

BIG FIRE RAGING IN LENINGRAD, FINNS REPORT

SEP 6 1941

Flames Declared Visible From Border—City Described As In Chaos

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Sept. 5—A Finnish communique said tonight that big fires, which could be seen from the Finnish border, were raging in Leningrad.

Everyone capable of bearing arms was being enrolled in the city's defenses, it was stated.

The communique was issued by the Finnish State Information Bureau and was based on eyewitness reports of Ingrians fleeing from Russia. (Ingrian is the name given some 200,000 Finns living around Leningrad.)

Text Of Communique

The communique follows:

"Official war correspondents report that according to the account of Ingrian eyewitnesses a large number of people have fled from the district around Leningrad to the city itself.

"Those who have not gone there of their own free will have been forced to abandon their homes and proceed to the city. All public buildings and storehouses and in general all buildings have been put into use for billeting. Even then room has not been found for all.

"People who have been unable to find shelter walk through the streets. Innumerable persons spend nights in parks, under trees and bushes, wrapped only in their clothing. The suburbs of Leningrad, too, are crowded with so many people that hundreds spend their time in the fields.

Traffic In Confusion

"Traffic in the Leningrad area is in a state of confusion. An Ingrian locomotive engineer who left Leningrad September 1 related that railway traffic had ceased then, all railways leading out of the city being either in enemy hands or so badly damaged they could not be repaired for traffic.

"Motor traffic is entirely haphazard and unorganized. Thus for instance it no longer was possible to transport inhabitants from the suburbs and rural districts into the city even though they had been ordered to proceed there. They have been told to make their way through the woods as the roads are under aircraft attack and artillery fire.

"Attempts also are being made to keep the roads open for military transports.

Food Reported Short

"It is becoming wholly impossible to procure food. Bread is no longer on sale in the shops. People eat what they have stored at home, if anything. Those who arrived from the surrounding country have only the scanty parcels of food they may have brought with them. Sickness already is becoming rampant because of poor food and inadequate shelter.

"Children in particular are exposed to chills, being compelled to sleep out in the open in the present damp autumn weather. Stomach disease also has caused great havoc among children.

"For instance, in Tipuna suburb, through which refugees who have arrived in Finland had to pass, hundreds of children have died in the vicinity of the railway stations.

Proclamation Distributed

"Marshal Voroshilov's proclamation in which he declared that if Leningrad is compelled to surrender the city will be blown up has been distributed to the population.

"Everyone capable of bearing arms is being enrolled in forces defending the city, although there is no time to give them any training or even uniforms. There are not nearly enough arms to go around.

"A large number of buildings have been destroyed in the outskirts. There are also big fires in the city, the glow from which can be seen from the Finnish frontier. The big metropolis goes to its doom. The terrible Bolshevist leaders seem to desire this."

REDS REPORTED CHARGING AMID HAIL OF SHELLS

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Leningrad Defenders Battling Under Orders To Save City Or Die

Fierce Fighting Also Declared Raging Before Kiev And Odessa

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Saturday*, Sept. 6—The Red army and people's battalions are counter-attacking through a storm of artillery fire before Leningrad under Marshal Klementi Voroshilov's orders to save the city or die, Russian dispatches said today.

The early Saturday communique said fighting raged along the entire front. War dispatches reported pitched battles on the approaches of Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa, and claimed gradual destruction of a large German force which crossed to the east bank of the lower Dnieper river.

The Russians were reported in Red army dispatches to have thrown back the invaders almost a mile in the battle for Leningrad, retaking villages by charging through murderous artillery barrages.

Nazis Hammered

Red army tanks, planes and artillery were described as hammering to pieces the large German force which became stranded and isolated August 26 when it finally forced a crossing on the lower Dnieper, where Marshal Semeon Budyenny has established a line on the east bank to defend the rest of the Ukraine. This battle was said to be continuing after the crushing of two German battalions.

Marshal Voroshilov's forces, strengthened by Red troops evacuated to the west after the fall of Tallinn in Estonia, claimed the recapture of four Soviet villages in the continuing series of spectacular charges against strong German positions near Leningrad.

Nazi Losses Heavy

Incomplete reports assembled while the battle still roared described the German losses as heavy; an artillery battalion, a heavy battery, twenty-six anti-tank guns, a mine-throwing battery and much other equipment.

Two of the four villages claimed to have fallen again into Soviet hands had been fortified by the Nazis, said Russian accounts, and prepared as artillery bases.

Soviet big guns went into action to smash these heavier defenses, knocking out German mine throwers and an observation point equipped with a wireless station.

Big Red tanks, following up the barrage, then crushed and overran the Nazi machine-gun positions in the villages of "K," "U" and "Z" and Soviet infantrymen charged in to clean out the last German resistance.

Village "C" Retaken

Village "C" was said to have been retaken after an even more violent series of engagements which raised a thunder heard for miles around.

While the Soviet Command itself, in its afternoon communique, merely reported a continuation of heavy action on every front, more detailed Russian advices pictured Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, and Odessa on the Black Sea as being steadily strengthened to hold on to the end.

At Odessa, where the Red army garrison is supported by sailors from the Soviet Black Sea fleet and by a civilian population of half a million sworn to hold the city "to the last drop of blood," the Nazis' Rumanian allies were claimed to be falling by the thousands.

A fourth great battle was raging on the lower Dnieper, where the Germans were said to have crossed the broad stream and captured village "O," and then tried to push forward across another river to cut the Russians off in the rear.

Instead, the Germans were said to have been trapped by an encirclement maneuver. Artillery broke up attempts of the Nazis to reinforce their troops both by land and by air, and then Soviet tanks began charges into the isolated mass.

In the north, presumably about the Baltic naval base of Kronstadt near Leningrad, it was said that 100 German planes had been shot down in making an unsuccessful attack.

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Reds Counter-attack.

Moscow, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Red Army units, counter-attacking amid German shelling of approaches to Leningrad, were reported today to have advanced almost a mile at one point, retaking four villages.

Pravda, Communist party organ, also declared that the defenses of Leningrad had been bolstered by the arrival of troops from Tallinn, evacuated successfully before the Germans took the Estonian capital. These forces were reported already back in battle against the Nazis.

Other dispatches said that both sides were bringing up their big guns for the battle of Leningrad, and the Russian communique announced night-long fighting on the whole front.

Two other beleaguered cities—Kiev, the Ukrainian capital under German attack, and Odessa, Black Sea port which the Rumanians are besieging—also were reported strengthening their resistance.

Red Army troops, Red Navy sailors and embattled civilians of Odessa, fulfilling an oath to defend the city to the last drop of blood, are mowing down Rumanian forces by the thousands, Pravda reported, and a mass meeting of Kiev's populace took a similar oath to fight to the death for that city.

At the same time Soviet dispatches disclosed that the Germans had succeeded in making a crossing of the Dnieper River in the Ukraine, but said that the German unit was stranded and that Soviet counter-attacks were pounding it to pieces.

Artillery Thwarts Plan.

The Germans, on capturing villages "K" and "U", "erected fortifications and artillery positions as a base for further advance on Leningrad," Red Army dispatches said.

"Our scouts reported that the Fascists were preparing to force a river," one Soviet dispatch said. "Our artillerymen thwarted this plan and sank boats attempting to carry soldiers across to the opposite bank."

"By accurate volleys," said the Russian dispatch, "our artillerymen smashed a German heavy gun battery, a mine-thrower battery and an observation point with a wireless station."

Villages Reoccupied.

After this preparation Russian units supported by tanks reoccupied villages "K," "U" and "Z."

"The Germans retreated, abandoning guns, machine-guns, equipment, trucks, motor cars and staff documents," the Russians said. "The battlefield was strewn with Fascist corpses."

Village "C" was retaken by the Russians in similar but apparently even more bitter fighting after a "brief but powerful artillery fire."

After heavy tanks smashed German machine-gun positions Red infantrymen rushed up, "capturing one position after another," the Leningrad dispatch said, adding that "the din of battle resounded for several kilometers around." By midnight village "C" was again in Russian hands.

Red Air Force Active.

"According to incomplete data, our troops destroyed or captured one German artillery battalion, a heavy battery, 26 anti-tank guns, 9 machine-guns, 7 trucks, 2 motor-cars, 80 carts, 150 artillery and draft horses and a large quantity of rifles, automatics and other equipment," the dispatch said. "The Germans suffered heavy casualties. The headquarters of two regiments were smashed and important documents captured."

Emphasizing Russian air operations, the Soviet Information Bureau said that two Nazi-held airdromes west of Lake Ilmen, on the front before Leningrad, had been destroyed.

Seventy-four grounded German planes belonging to the Richthofen Squadron were destroyed on those fields and when the Nazis attempted to fight off the Russian air attack one of their fighter planes was shot down and their anti-aircraft batteries silenced, it said.

Entire Front Active

The midday bulletin from the information bureau again reported night-long fighting on the entire front and said Soviet troops had routed the Two Hundred and Sixty-third German Infantry Division, taking a toll of 7,000 officers and men killed and wounded.

Where this action occurred was not disclosed.

In the south, where the Nzais have been trying to establish bridgeheads across the Dnieper from their foothold on the west bank, the communique said Russian planes destroyed a German mechanized column.

It estimated that 1,000 troops had been killed and wounded and said 600 motor vehicles and eighty tanks were destroyed.

Late dispatches disclose that the Germans had succeeded in crossing the Dnieper at one point in the Ukraine, but said that the German unit was stranded and that Soviet counter-attacks were pounding it to pieces.

On the northern flank, presumably at Kronstadt, the port of Leningrad and big naval base for the Russian Baltic fleet, it said one hundred German planes had been shot down in an attack.

One Red torpedo boat was credited also with destroying two German submarines.

Citing individual examples of heroism, the bulletin said one volunteer crept close to the German lines under heavy fire and destroyed a machine-gun nest. Members of another unit, surrounded by superior forces, destroyed five Nazi tanks with grenades and flaming bottles of gasoline and fought their way clear, the communique said.

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Russian Raid On Berlin Ineffective, Nazis Say

Berlin, Sept. 5 (AP)—An overnight Russian air raid on Berlin during which one Soviet bomber was destroyed by anti-aircraft was characterized by the high command today as ineffective.

[The Russians said they set off explosions and fires in Berlin with explosive and incendiary bombs, and acknowledged loss of one plane.]

The plane was described as a twin-engined Martin (possibly a Russian copy of the American Martin bomber).

DNB reported that thirteen persons were killed and eighty-five injured in Rotterdam yesterday by a bombing from the substratosphere. A number of buildings were demolished, and some victims still may be buried in the ruins, it said.

[The British reported bombing Rotterdam from an American-made Fortress plane at a great height.]

The German air force was credited with sinking a 3,000-ton merchantman and an outpost boat between Britain and Ireland last night, damaging a 6,000-ton ship off the English east coast, and making raids on a number of British airports.

A German raid on the Gulf of Suez Wednesday night sank two merchantmen totaling 11,336 tons, DNB said.

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Russians Raid Berlin, Report Starting Fires

Germans Describe Attack as Ineffective; Eastern Scotland Raked by Nazis

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (AP).—Russian bombers dropped explosives and incendiaries on military and industrial targets in Berlin last night and saw their missiles touch off fires and explosions, it was reported today.

The announcement did not reveal how many planes carried out the attack, but said one was missing.

Berlin Reports Bomber Felled

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP).—A suburban anti-aircraft battery took credit today as the first to bring down a Soviet bomber in the series of attacks which the Red air force has attempted against Berlin.

The bomber, described as a twin-engined Martin (possibly a Soviet copy of the American Martin bomber), was shot down last night in a harvested grain field east of Berlin. Its wreckage was scattered over 100 yards and was still smouldering this afternoon. Troops removed the bodies of two of the crew. A third fell to his death when his parachute failed to open. The fourth was caught in the vicinity, apparently unhurt.

(The British said the Germans had lost eleven planes yesterday, and put their own losses at seven fighters and one bomber.)

Seventeen Dead in Rotterdam.

The German-controlled Netherlands radio reported today that seventeen persons were killed and ninety-five wounded by the American-made flying fortress with which the R. A. F. bombed Rotterdam yesterday, and that others may be buried under the ruins.

The attack was carried out from the stratosphere level, the announcer said, according to NBC, adding: "It was a mere chance that hits were scored at all."

ciated Press]

Yesterday the news agency DNB issued a statement to the effect that thirty persons had been killed and seventy-two injured in Tuesday's British air raid on Berlin.

German planes were credited with sinking a 3,000-ton merchant ship and an outpost boat between Britain and Ireland during the night and damaging a 6,000-ton vessel off the English east coast.

Other aircraft raided a number of British airports, authorized sources said.

"Down 25 British Planes"

The Germans reported this morning their fighter planes had downed twenty-five British aircraft in dog-fights over the English Channel yesterday without suffering a single loss.

Berlin Reports Russ Warplanes Repulsed

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[By the Asso

Berlin, Sept. 5—Anti-aircraft defenses thwarted an attempt by Russian warplanes to attack Berlin during the night and brought down one of two planes which approached the capital, a communique declared today.

The communique said:

"A few Soviet bombers attempted to approach the Reich's capital last night. Of two attackers, one was downed by anti-aircraft fire. No bombings were reported."

Claim Ship Sinking

(The alarm apparently was responsible for an interruption in telephone and telegraph communications between Berlin and Switzerland.)

The high command later said of last night's raid:

"Attempts last night by several Soviet planes to attack northeastern Germany and Berlin were ineffective. Anti-aircraft fire downed one bomber."

Eyewitness Describes Viipuri As Rat-Ridden Heap Of Ruins

Writer With Finns Says Demolition Squad For Retreating Reds Left Nothing Intact

By PAUL SJOEBLOM
Associated Press Correspondent

SEP 6 1941

With Finnish Forces at Viipuri, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Russian retreat left Viipuri a shattered city.

Foreign correspondents touring Viipuri at the invitation of the Finnish high command today found every building either damaged or demolished.

The streets are lined with the skeletons of houses through which th wind moans. The only moving things I saw were a few Finnish soldiers, speeding army truck, huge rats div ing into cellars, a shell-shocked dog which howled and ran away at the sight of me, and finally, the Finnish war flag snapping like a whip atop a tower of ancient Viipuri castle.

Section A Heap Of Rubbish

The railroad square suffered most at the hands of Soviet demolition squads. The station is a heap of rubbish. The railway tracks were either carried away or twisted out of shape.

All bridges were demolished. The Finnish officers said that only a lightning attack, which threatened the Soviet garrison with sudden encirclement, prevented the enemy from blasting the entire city as utterly as the railroad square.

Outside a number of undemolished houses were signs posted by the Finns: "Mines removed."

As the correspondents entered the city the Finnish conducting officer waved his hand over the scene and said: "This is the voluntary withdrawal the Bolsheviks were advertising."

Ruins from bombing and shelling of the city during the 1939-40 Finnish-Russian war remained uncleared. Even the towering Kaleva Insurance Building stands unfinished, screened by scaffolding just as the Finns left off work on the verge of completion when the winter war started.

All the old Finnish street signs remained untouched. The Russian equivalents were nailed above them.

The great harbor was devastated, but the forest-bound peninsula in the background was untouched.

Thousands Dead In Finn Trap

SEP 6 1941

By Paul Sjoblom
Finnish Journalist

With Finnish Forces on the Karelian Isthmus, Sept. 5—For more than five miles along the road south from Viipuri toward Leningrad lie the dead and debris of what Finnish officers say were three Soviet divisions and auxiliary detachments.

Thousands of Russian corpses, piles of battle-made debris and shell-erupted earth mark the death traps Finnish forces threw about Soviet fighting men retreating from Viipuri.

Prisoners Burying Dead

Possibly 45,000 Russians were caught in successive Finnish encirclements and only 10,000 still are alive, Finnish officers said.

Many of the 10,000 are wounded. The others have been put to work burying their fallen comrades or filling shell holes.

The prizes on the prisoners' list is given as Major General Kirpitsnikow, commander of the Red Army Forty-third Division which won the coveted award of the Red banner for its work in the 1939-40 war with the Finns. The Forty-third and the One Hundred and Fifteenth Soviet Divisions were smashed in two days of fighting, the Finns said.

Along the road to Leningrad are crippled and burned-out tanks, guns, tractors, trucks, wagons, rifles, hand grenades and all the equipment a modern army needs.

With other correspondent-guests of the Finnish High Command, I was conducted over the battle area by officers who said the prisoners were demoralized and gave no trouble.

Gangs of Russians, supervised by guards with bayoneted rifles, sweating under a broiling sun as they dug graves, filled holes or resurfaced the road.

Captives Dare Not Strike

Guides smiled at the amazement registered at the sight of some prisoners moving unmolested about piles of hand grenades.

When I asked one of the officers how they dared take the risk of a Russian deciding to toss high explosives about, he said all the fierce patriots had been killed or taken away. It was easy to spot them, the officer said, and the others knew the penalty for the slightest suspicious move.

Only a few scattered Russian units, led by commissars and officers, continued to offer resistance in woods on either side of the road. Once in a while firing could be heard in the distance.

BRITISH DISPERSE REBEL UNIT IN IRAN

SEP 6 1941

Report Machine Guns Taken After Clash in South.

Simla, India, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—British troops in the Kermanshah area in southern Iran have dispersed "some bands of soldiers led by rebel officers" and the situation within the country is quiet, an official announcement said today.

"Some machine-guns and considerable quantities of rifles have been handed over," the announcement said of the operations at Kermanshah. "In addition, rifles have been collected from villagers."

Nazis Work Lithuania

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 5—All inhabitants of Lithuania have been made subject to the labor draft under terms of a decree issued by the Reichs commissioner for the east.

The decree empowers the commissioner to order draftees to work elsewhere than in their home towns or villages, but in such cases assures them of "proper compensation."

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This was the second United States tanker reported to have reached there since the Government determined to send gasoline to Russia. The tanker L. P. St. Clair was disclosed yesterday to have arrived at the same port with 95,000 barrels of fuel.

U. S. PROTEST FILED IN TOKIO MOVIE ROW

Embassy Takes Up Threats to American Firms.

Tokio, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The American embassy took a hand today in a wage dispute between eight American motion picture companies and their Japanese employees after the latter, it is alleged, had threatened violence if their demands were not met. A high-ranking embassy official met representatives of both groups at a Tokio police station and is reported to have lodged a protest over the treatment accorded the American firms.

The newspaper Miyako reported last week that the employees, about 250 in number, had petitioned the police and the Ministries of the Interior and of Finance for aid in obtaining dismissal pay in the event of discharge. The paper said the employees were asking three months' salary for every year of service, while the companies offered one month's for every year. The Government has been reported on the verge of consolidating all Japanese movie producers and distributors into a single controlled company, and American movie firms foresee a monopoly which may eventually force them out of business.

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—The German radio today quoted the Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, Japan's puppet state, as telling provincial governors at a conference at Hsinking that Manchoukuo is endangered by the German-Russian war and therefore must strengthen its defense.

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Japan Removes Metal Signs

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[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, Sept. 5—The NBC listening post here said today it had picked up a Japanese Government broadcast from Tokyo announcing that metal warning signs throughout Japan were being removed and that the public henceforth must watch out for itself.

The red-painted danger signals at the thousands of railway crossings and busy intersections are familiar to everyone who has visited Japan. The broadcast implied that the metal was needed for defense.

BRITISH SINK OR DAMAGE 7 AXIS VESSELS

SEP 6 1941

Mediterranean Bag Believed To Include 2 Warships And Liner

Latter Probably Carrying Troops To North Africa, Admiralty Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—Seven Axis ships including two warships and a big Italian liner which may have been carrying troops to North Africa, have been sunk or damaged in a series of British successes in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

The liner was torpedoed "and almost certainly sunk," the Admiralty said, while in the other attacks, apparently all in the last few days, three ships were declared to have been sunk and three more damaged, two severely.

One of the damaged vessels was reported to be a 10,000-ton cruiser.

Liner Believed Transport

The big liner was believed to be the 23,635-ton Duilio, the Admiralty said in a communique, adding the observation: "The Italian liners of this type are known to have been acting as troop transports."

British communiques issued here and in Cairo reported these other actions:

Loaded southbound tanker torpedoed and sunk from Axis convoy off Sicily.

Supply ship of "about 8,000 tons" torpedoed and sunk by submarine in central Mediterranean.

Destroyer Torpedoed

Axis destroyer torpedoed and "destroyed" by planes of the R. A. F. Middle East command outside of Tripoli harbor on the night of September 3-4.

Ten thousand-ton Axis cruiser hit by torpedoes and seriously damaged in attack on "an enemy naval force"—presumably Italian—near straits of Messina between Sicily and the Italian "toe."

The 4,971-ton Italian supply ship Aquitania torpedoed and severely damaged in the convoy action off Sicily.

Large merchant ship hit by torpedo-carrying R. A. F. planes in Tripoli attack.

A loaded tanker was torpedoed and sunk from an Axis convoy off Sicily, and in the same group of vessels the 4,971-ton Italian supply ship Aquitania was severely damaged by torpedoes.

In the central Mediterranean an Axis supply ship of "about 8,000 tons" was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine, the Admiralty said.

The enemy naval force was reported encountered close to the Straits of Messina, between Sicily and the toe of the Italian boot.

The communique follows:

"One of our submarines operating close to the Straits of Messina has carried out a successful attack on an enemy naval force.

"One of the enemy cruisers, a ship of a 10,000-ton class armed with eight-inch guns, was hit by torpedoes and seriously damaged."

British Torpedo Italian Liner, Cruiser

SEP 6 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—A large Italian liner of a type known to be serving for troop transport—believed to be the 23,635-ton Duilio—has been torpedoed "and almost certainly sunk" in a series of British successes in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

The big ship was attacked while sailing with two other large passenger ships off the coast of Italy, the Admiralty said in a communique announcing two other Mediterranean attacks on Axis shipping.

In yet another engagement the Admiralty reported that a 10,000-ton cruiser was hit by torpedoes and seriously damaged by a British submarine in an attack on "an enemy naval force" (presumably Italian) between Sicily and Italy proper.

Still another Axis war vessel was destroyed outside the harbor of Tripoli, the British announced at Cairo, R. A. F. planes torpedoing an Axis destroyer. In the same attack, which occurred the night of September 3-4, a large merchant ship was hit.

A dive-bombing R. A. F. plane during the night hit another German tanker, heavily-laden, which was lying outside the French harbor of Granville, on the Norman coast, the Air Ministry reported.

The plane dropped medium and heavy bombs, and the gunner saw large white clouds of smoke rise from the 300-foot long tanker, the Ministry said.

NAZIS STRAFE TOW AS CHILDREN PLA

SEP 6 1941

Village In East Scotland Reports Machine-Gunning Of Streets; None Hurt

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5 (AP)—Several German planes attacking eastern Scotland today inflicted a small number of casualties and some damage, and one of the bombers crashed, killing its crew of four, the Air Ministry said.

A report from one village said a Nazi bomber machine-gunned the streets where children were playing but that none was injured.

In the only British offensive action the Ministry said two German tankers were attacked off the continental coast last night. Clouds of smoke were seen to rise from one of the ships.

A factory at La Pallice, France, also was bombed.

Germans Raid Scotland.

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—German planes raided northeast Scotland and Scottish coastal waters today, the Government announced, causing some damage and a small number of casualties.

In the only British offensive action reported, the Air Ministry said a coastal command bomber attacked a tanker off the coast of Brittany last night and another bombed a factory at La Pallice, France.

A lone German raider dropped several bombs on a coastal town in northeast Scotland today, demolishing some shops and injuring several persons.

17 Rotterdam Deaths Reported

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New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—The German-controlled Netherlands radio reported today that seventeen persons were killed and ninety-five wounded by the American-made Fortress plane with which the R. A. F. bombed Rotterdam yesterday.

"Others may be buried under the ruins," said the broadcast.

The attack was carried out from the "stratosphere level," the announcer said, according to NBC, adding: "It was a mere chance that hits were scored at all."

Suez Area Raided Again

Cairo, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Suez Canal area was raided again last night by planes which dropped high-explosive and incendiary bombs, killing two civilians and injuring three, a communique said today.

Air alarms were sounded over a great part of northern Egypt, including Cairo.

Cairo, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—British Middle East Headquarters said today that a heavy dust storm limited patrol activities in the Tobruk area, and that one enemy bombing raid resulted in no damage.

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Italians Claim Air Victories

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Italians reported smashing Fascist air victories today as a result of two days of violent clashes over the Mediterranean and on the Russian front.

In the Mediterranean theater, 40 British planes were declared downed, 22 yesterday over Malta and between that island and Sicily and 18 Wednesday over Sidi Barrani, British North African base in Egypt. The high command said Italian losses totaled six planes.

On the Russian front, the Italians said their airmen wrought disaster among a column of Soviet motorized troops in the Ukraine.

Dispatches from the Ukraine said the whole Italian expeditionary force now is in the front lines, giving effective aid to the Germans.

TURKEY TIGHTENS CONTROL

Curbs Residence in Martial Law Zones of Istanbul and Straits

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 5 (AP)—The press announced a government decision today to amend martial law statutes governing Istanbul, the Dardanelles and European Turkey to empower the military to "remove undesirable persons from these districts and have them placed under surveillance."

The announcement said the decision was made to prevent suspicious persons from traveling in and out of the martial law areas and to get rid of "vagabonds."

Effective today, it is decreed that all male citizens must carry positive identification papers in the three areas.

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JAPANESE ACT ON TRANSPORT

Tokio Places Industry on Wartime Footing.

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Tokio, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Japanese Cabinet today approved a traffic mobilization plan designed to place transportation and communications on a wartime footing, Domei, the Japanese news agency, announced.

The program calls for an expansion of existing facilities and is expected to result in further restrictions on their private use, Domei declared. Large-scale training of pilots and mechanics will be instituted, the agency said, to increase air transport facilities.

Also today Domei revived in a broadcast the suggestion of Dr. Kazuyoshi Suzuki, professor of international law at Meiji University, that Japanese territorial waters be extended to preclude American shipments to Russia via Vladivostok. Dr. Suzuki made the suggestion on August 30 in the newspaper Kokumin. He said that the seizure of ships violating territorial waters would be legal and that the extension of territorial waters under special conditions was a principle laid down by the United States in establishing a twelve-mile limit during prohibition days.

Japan already has made representations both to Moscow and Washington over the shipment of supplies via Vladivostok.

A Government spokesman, questioned on reports that Soviet freighters might go to Manila to pick up supplies and return to Vladivostok along the Asiatic Coast, said he could not say whether such a practice would make any difference in the Japanese attitude.

JAPANESE MUST RETURN TIN CANS

Tokio, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has approved the proposal of the Nippon Canned Goods Manufacturing Association requiring all purchasers of canned goods to return the empty cans in the future to help conserve tin supplies, the newspaper Ashai reported today. A campaign is in progress for the collection of metals.

Press Silent On Oil For Russ

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 5—The Tokyo *Press*, including early editions of Saturday's papers, had not mentioned up to tonight the arrival of the American oil tanker L. P. St. Clair at Vladivostok, announced in Washington yesterday.

The shipment of American oil through Far Eastern waters to Russia has been a cardinal point in Japan's complaint of "encirclement" by western nations.

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Second Tanker At Vladivostok

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 5—The Tide Water Associated Oil Company announced today that its tanker Associated had arrived at the Soviet port of Vladivostok with a cargo of aviation gasoline.

30-24-11624

Italy Tells Of Malta 'Victory'

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Sept. 5—An Italian air squadron scored an impressive victory in a great battle over Malta yesterday, shooting down 22 British fighter planes while losing only three, the Fascist high command said today.

(A British Malta command communique said a large formation of Italian Macchi 200 fighter planes approached the island yesterday and at least six, possibly nine, were destroyed without loss to the British.)

Admit Attack On Sicily

Many other fighter planes on both sides were damaged by machine-gun fire in a running air battle over Malta and the channel between it and Italy, the Italian communique said.

It reported a further Fascist air bombardment at night on Micabba air base on Malta and acknowledged that British bombers had attacked the Catania zone in Sicily and Crotone, on the south of the Italian mainland near the mouth of the Gulf of Taranto.

Two Bristol-Blenheim bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft fire at Crotone, it said.

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BRITISH AT TOBRUK ATTACK ITALIANS

Rome Reports Assault Is Stemmed by Artillery.

Rome, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Italian troops, backed by tanks and artillery, stemmed a British attack upon their positions about Tobruk, the Italian High Command reported today, while combined German and Italian air forces bombed the British fortifications at Matruh and attacked a British motorized column near the Giarabub Oasis.

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Berlin, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen today credited Axis planes with making successful dive attacks on Tobruk yesterday.

BRITISH FORTIFY ISLAND OF CYPRUS

Cairo, Sept. 5.—(AP)—The British Eastern Mediterranean island of Cyprus, which lies about 50 miles off the Turkish coast and is strategic in the defense of the Levant and the Suez Canal, has been heavily reinforced and fortified in the past few weeks, it was disclosed today.

The disclosure came with the return to his Cairo headquarters of Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, British commander in chief in the Middle East, from an extensive six-day air inspection of British and Allied forces holding Syria, Palestine and Cyprus.

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Gen. Dentz and 47 Aids Arrive in Beirut

Beirut, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Dentz, former Vichy High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon, his wife and forty-seven officers of his general staff, arrived today from Jerusalem, where they have been British prisoners. The party boarded a ship that will leave shortly in a convoy for unoccupied French territory.

Nazis Claim Sinkings.

Berlin, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—A ship listed as the 8,336-ton City of Oakland and a 3,000-ton vessel were today reported by DNB the German official news agency, to have been sunk by the German air force in a raid over the Gulf of Suez on Wednesday night.

DNB also reported today that the former 8,654-ton Danish motorship Malaya had sunk from an undisclosed cause with all hands lost while in British service.

May be City of Auckland.

Lloyd's register of shipping lists no City of Oakland, but the German authorities, when further questioned, reasserted that the name City of Oakland was correct for the ship they claimed to have sunk. Lloyd's lists a City of Auckland of 8,336 tons.

WOMEN TO HANDLE BARRAGE BALLOONS

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Thousands of women, it was disclosed today, will be assigned shortly to barrage balloon details, thus releasing additional man power for duty with the Royal Air Force.

Experiments have proved, it was stated, that women are as capable as men in handling the big balloons, which are used chiefly as defense against dive-bombers.

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TURNCOAT RED SHOT DEAD IN PARIS TERROR

Ex-Communist Latest Victim Of Assassins. Civil Strife Feared

Many Arrested As French Police Open New Drive On Food Bootlegging

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, Sept. 5—Marcel Gitton, a recanting Communist who quit the party after having been elected with Red support to the French Chamber of Deputies, died of an assassin's bullet in a Paris hospital today, the latest victim in a growing series of acts of terrorism which it was feared might approach civil strife.

His was the third fatality by stealthy violence since August 21, aside from six persons who have fallen wounded. His assailant was not identified, save that it was said he was known to have been a man of about 25.

Affair Strictly French

Provided the Germans hold to their previously announced policy, Gitton's murder will be a strictly French affair.

Gitton himself, who had been working in the suburban Lilas district Mayor's office, never regained consciousness after the attack.

In some quarters here it was being said tonight that he had joined the Communist party only as a means of getting elected to the Chamber and thus that this background might have furnished the motive for the shooting. He had refused to join other Communist deputies in signing a letter opposing the war.

Red Manifesto Shown

In this connection, Fernand de Brinon, Vichy's representative to Paris, some time ago showed to American correspondents what was described as a Communist manifesto declaring:

"For every Communist executed ten Germans must die."

During the day a military court at Dijon sentenced a young mechanic to death for alleged Communist activity.

At Meknes, a woman was sent to prison for three months for criticism of Marshal Petain and "statements of a nature to agitate the population."

Food Bootlegging Hit

In a new drive against the "black market" in both the occupied and unoccupied zones the police seized tons of foods and arrested many persons for trafficking illegally in rationed food and clothing.

Figures at the same time were made public showing the growing seriousness of the food shortage in the Paris region, where meat supplies for August fell to less than half those of July.

In the raids, 11,000 cans of ham and four tons of other ham were seized.

At Marseille 174 persons were arrested in connection with the counterfeiting and circulation of false bread tickets.

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Former Paris Red Killed

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, Sept. 5—Mounting terrorism which held the threat of civil strife in German-occupied Paris claimed a new victim today when Marcel Gitton, former Communist who had turned against his party, died in a hospital from an unidentified assassin's bullet.

Gitton's death was another in a series of shootings and attacks which both French and German authorities have been striving to stop since Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat were wounded at Versailles August 27.

It raised the toll since the first outbreak, August 21, to three dead and at least six more wounded by violence.

Gitton was a collaborator on the Communist daily *L'Humanite* and secretary general of the Metal Workers' Union before the war, when he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the Seine department.

Wasn't Unseated

He refused to join other Communist deputies in signing a letter opposing the war and was not unseated when the chamber voted to oust the signers.

The gun with which Gitton was felled was the same type of weapon as the one Paul Colette fired at Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat and the same as the one in the killing of Adolphe Rosenthal, well-known broker, in Paris last week.

All were French 6.35 revolvers, corresponding to .25 caliber firearms in the United States.

Gitton was nearing his home in outlying Lilas, returning from the Lilas borough hall, when the cyclist, who had been waiting at a curb, opened fire on the 41-year-old former Communist leader.

Got Threatening Letter

Police searched the wounded man's home and said they found he had received a threatening letter.

Gitton, who was born Marcel Giroux, recently had been working for the party of the collaborationist, Jacques Doriot, and police said the theory that he was shot by a Right extremist was inaccurate despite an early report to that effect.

The assassination followed swiftly the wounding of a German army sergeant in Paris. German police still are seeking his assailant.

Two Seized In Raid

Paris police, meanwhile, arrested two men described as militant Communists and seized a large quantity of Communist literature in a raid in the Plaisance quarter.

In the unoccupied zone military courts charged with the trial of Communists under a new law swung into action with a tribunal at Toulouse, taking over twenty-four cases from an Appellate Court.

In a Vichy suburb a young man was arrested on charges of making "anti-national statements" and assaulting a member of the new anti-Bolshevist Legion recruited to fight with the Germans in Russia.

Pierre Pucheu, Minister of Interior in the Vichy Government, denounced terrorist warfare between right and left-wing extremists and pledged himself to an all-out fight against Communism.

In an interview granted a Paris weekly paper, Pucheu outlined a three-plank Government program for a single party arrayed against the old regime and what he called Communistic elements.

"We must blow up the crust of the old regime which is choking and blocking the national revolution," he declared.

"I want to finish with Masonry, Jewish influences and terrorism of the Extreme Right and Left.

To Push Anti-Red Drive

"My struggle against Communism will be implacable."

He also asserted that "as soon as possible we must reconstitute the sentimental tie between Marshal Petain and the people, without which no lasting labor is possible."

"A valid single party drawing its strength from all classes of the nation will be necesasry to build the future," he added.

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3 Parliament Chambers Planned

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, Sept. 5—Marshal Petain has received proposals outlining the fundamentals of a new Constitution for France, providing for a democratic electorate at the bottom, checked by an aristocracy at the top.

The system as submitted to the chief of state by the National Council endeavors to use the best parts of both democratic and aristocratic rule.

Besides one lower house of Parliament, it proposes two upper chambers.

Manhood Suffrage In Cities

Universal manhood suffrage in municipalities would be the base of the pyramid of authority.

Voters would elect a municipal council to serve with a mayor, appointed by a departmental prefect who, in turn, would be appointed by the central government.

Next in order would come general councils in each Department, these elected by the municipal councils; then provincial councils in which half the membership would be named by provincial governors and the other half elected by members of the Veterans' Legion, syndicalist corporations, representatives of the most numerous families and local dignitaries who would have an *ex officio* right to vote.

National And High Councils

It would be these provincial councils which would compose lists of candidates for the National Council, or lowest House of Parliament. Actual election of the members would be by vote of municipal and general councilors.

Half of the suggested High Council, or second chamber of Parliament, would be named by the Chief of State, one fourth by ex-officio dignitaries such as high Government functionaries and one fourth by vote of the National Council.

Council Of Empire

The Council of Empire, whose method of selection has not yet been decided, would have advisory jurisdiction on all matters involving the empire as a whole.

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FRENCH STAGE RAID ON BLACK MARKET

Suspects Rounded Up as Meat Shortage Grows.

Vichy, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The police seized tons of food today and arrested an undisclosed number of suspects in a drive against the "Black Market" in both the unoccupied and occupied zones of France.

The action against illicit food dealing coincided with publication of figures indicating a meat shortage of increasing gravity in the Paris region.

How German-occupied Paris is being deprived of food was told in the August statistics on livestock, which showed that receipts fell to about half of those in July and to one-third of those before the war.

Here are the figures:

Heads of:	Aug., '41.	July, '41.	Aug., '38.
Adult Cattle	10,347	17,623	32,214
Calves	11,396	25,421	14,782
Sheep	20,743	34,001	74,331
Pigs	46,321	80,046	131,358

No Oath to Petain, No

VICHY, Sept. 5 (AP).—Jud Didier, sixty-two-year-old Paris magistrate who ref Wednesday to swear alleg Chief of State Marshal Hen under a new constitutions the Vichy government, was from the bench today. act requires all magistrat an oath of personal fealty

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Vichy Hits U. S. Press Attitude On Envoy

[*By the Associated Press*]

Vichy, Sept. 5—The French announced today an official protest to Washington against what was described as a "lying campaign" in the United States press against Gaston Henry-Haye, Vichy's Ambassador to Washington, and members of his Embassy.

The official announcement, which cited the New York *Herald Tribune* particularly, said that the alleged campaign, "coming after the appeal recently addressed by Marshal Petain to the American press asking it to show more understanding in regard to France was felt with particular sadness in France."

"Violent Attacks"

The text of the announcement:

"For several days certain American newspapers have been carrying out violent attacks against our Embassy at Washington.

"The New York *Herald-Tribune* has been particularly prominent in this campaign directed against even M. Henry-Haye and certain numbers of his colleagues, accusing these later

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of activity directed against the interests of the United States.

"Coming after the appeal recently addressed by Marshal Petain to the American press asking them to show more understanding to France, these attacks have been felt with particular sadness in France.

"The French Government has protested to the American Government against this lying campaign against the French Embassy at Washington."

No Protest Yet Received.

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—State Department officials said today that no protest yet had been received from the Viehy Government against the publication in American newspapers of stories to which vigorous objection has been made by Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador.

The Ambassador, it was added, has no appointment scheduled with Secretary Hull today.

School Curb on Dutch Jews

Nazi Decree Forbids Them to Attend Classes Taught by Gentiles

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP).—Jewish residents of the Netherlands are forbidden to attend schools taught by gentiles under a decree issued today by German Commissioner Arthur Seysz-Inquart. The decree also forbade instruction by Jewish teachers of any pupils except Jews. The only exceptions to the sweeping rules were made in the case of universities and other institutions of higher learning.

Observers recalled in connection with the decree that the recent dismissal of a Jewish professor at Dutch University had been the cause of stubborn student strikes and demonstrations.

The newspaper "Deutsche Zeitung in Niederlanden," which published the decree, said the ruling would make necessary the erection of separate Jewish school facilities, and predicted that steps would be taken soon to fill the needs of now schoolless Jewish pupils.

DECORATED AS HEROES

English Farmer and Wife Saved Flyers in Crackup.

London, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Harry Broadberry and his wife, Amelia, were awarded the British Empire medal today for their rescue of three British flyers from a crashed plane.

The aircraft fell on the Broadberry farm one night recently and they dragged two flyers clear of the flaming wreckage only to discover the rear gunner trapped in the turret. Broadberry got an ax and worked for an hour and a half in intense heat and, despite the explosion of gasoline tanks and ammunition, freed the gunner. His wife administered first aid to the flyers.

"The Broadberrys showed complete disregard for their own safety," an official announcement said. "As a result of their courage and endurance three lives were saved."

The George medal for heroism was awarded to Policeman Ronald Noble for his rescue work, at the height of an air raid, of two women from a bomb-wrecked building.

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Latham Free Of 3 Charges

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—Capt. Sir Herbert Paul Latham, wealthy baronet accused of improper conduct with soldiers was acquitted by a court martial today of three of fourteen charges, the court announcing that its findings on the remaining eleven charges will be announced "in due course."

Capt. Latham, who until his arrest in July was a member of the House of Commons, just had testified as the only defense witness before the court went into secret session on this second day of the trial to consider the verdict.

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He Denies Charges

Two of the charges of which he was acquitted concerned gunner "B" and gunner "C."

Among the eleven on which the court was yet to report were one of attempting suicide.

Captain Latham, on the stand, denied the charges against him. A third gunner and a Cambridge student also were involved.

Even Sons Born In Latin America Must Pay, Probers Reveal

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 5—The Congressional committee investigating subversive activities reported today to the House of Deputies that not only Germans but Argentine-born sons of Germans were taxed as much as a third of their pay checks to maintain a Nazi political organization in the country.

The report said this money was turned over to the German Embassy which in turn paid the expenses for activities outside its proper diplomatic field.

One of these activities was given as the financing of the pro-Nazi Buenos Aires newspaper, *El Pampero*, and another as the distribution of Nazi propaganda in other South American nations.

A previous report said there were 60,000 persons in Argentina pledged to support Adolf Hitler "to the death."

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1,200 Refugees at Cuba In Ship Built to Carry 15

4 Died on 'Awful Trip' of 17 Days From Lisbon

HAVANA, Sept. 5 (AP).—A refugee-laden old Spanish ship, described as "the saddest vessel ever to reach Havana," steamed into port tonight with 1,200 homeless Europeans jammed into her cargo holds, decks and lifeboats.

It was the end of a seventeen-day voyage for the refugees aboard the 5,743-ton merchant ship Navemar, built with accommodations for only fifteen passengers. Some three hundred will land here; the remainder will go on to New York.

The drawn-faced passengers, who boarded the vessel at Lisbon, Portugal, lined the decks as the ship came in. For virtually all of them it was a first view of the New World in which they hope to start life over again.

Launches circled the ship and from aboard her came the same story in German, French and Spanish: "It was an awful trip." Four passengers died on the high seas. There were seven expectant mothers aboard.

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Britain Runs Nazi War Film, Hopes It Gives Public A Shock

Government, To Jolt People Out Of Complacency, Is Showing Movie Of East Front Scenes

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 5—A motion-picture film which the British say was captured from the Germans, and purporting to show the German offensive against Russia, is being distributed in Britain and the Government hopes it will give the public a shock.

Called "War in the East," the film is shown as a record of the Nazis' most thoroughly total war to date.

The Ministry of Information has decided that the public ought to see the picture to be jerked out of a complacency which has been worrying British leaders.

[In Berlin it was said the only film on the war on the Eastern front was one entitled "Dorf in Roten Sturm"—"Village in a Red Storm."]

The film, described here as a sequel to the German documentary film "Victory in the West," shows monstrous tanks advancing through the ruins of Russia, laid waste by the Soviet scorched-earth policy. Death is shown in all its forms. Earsplitting screams of dive-bombers punctuate the scenes."

Reich Seizes Property Of Christian Scientists

9 Berlin Churches and Affiliated Societies Expropriated

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP).—Confiscation of property of nine Christian Science churches in Berlin was announced in the official gazette today.

Property of the Christian Science publication office for Germany, the German Society for Christian Scientists and the Union of Trustees of the Christian Science Mother Church also was seized. It was taken over by the secret police on the basis of 1933 laws for "confiscation of communistic property" and "seizure of property hostile to the nation and state," the gazette said.

Christian Science was banned in Germany July 31 for "protection of the public and state." Christian Science reading rooms had been closed two months previously.

The confiscation covers all property, including bank deposits, postal accounts, credits, mortgages, real estate, all equipment and material in offices and reading rooms and church securities.

2 Young Nazi-Dodgers Sail For Home In U. S.

Boys Spent Four Months Eluding German Guards In Occupied Countries

Lisbon, Sept. 5 (AP)—Two California-born youths who pedaled and walked across Belgium and France dodging German guards sailed for the United States today aboard the American Export liner Exeter.

They are Arthur and Alfred Perry, 17 and 18 respectively, who arrived here August 29 and told of spending four and a half months on their journey through the Nazi-occupied territory.

Arthur was born in Visalia, Cal., and Alfred in San Francisco. Their mother took them to Antwerp when they were in rompers. She was operating a small perfume shop there when the Germans invaded Belgium.

TAYLOR TO SEE POPE

U. S. Envoy to Have Private Audience Next Week.

Vatican City, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, will be received in private audience by Pope Pius shortly after his arrival here from the United States next week, probably Tuesday, a Vatican City news service said today.

Manila Reported Ready For Any Emergency

1,700 First-Aid Volunteers and 13,500 Guards

MANILA, Sept. 5 (AP).—Manila is ready to meet any emergency growing out of the war, the Police Department informed the National Emergency Commission today. Police have registered 1,700 volunteer men and women for first-aid units, and 13,500 volunteer guards to assist in protecting the populace, in fire prevention and evacuation.

A city-wide blackout will be held this month without advance warning.

Hawaii Legislature Convoked

HONOLULU, Sept. 5 (AP).—Acting Governor Charles M. Hite called the Hawaiian Legislature to meet in special session on Sept. 15 to consider legislation and appropriations necessitated by the national emergency.

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GERMANY GAINS BUSINESS POWER IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, Sept. 5. (AP)—Through military conquests in Europe Germany has gained control of approximately $455,000,000 worth of business and industry in Argentina, a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities said today in a report for the House of Deputies.

Germany gained this economic power through seizure in occupied territories of firms having branches in the country, the report said.

According to an advance summary, the committee charged that the German Chamber of Commerce and like German business groups in Argentina were in reality "one more tool in the Nazi political organization."

It asserted these organizations collected money in the German colonies here and distributed it for Nazi purposes through the German embassy, which so far this year has raised by six times its normal expenditures.

The cost of operating the German embassy is 10 times more than the United States spent in the same period to maintain its embassy, informed sources said.

The investigating committee reported that at some later date it would ask the House to halt the German embassy's alleged "political activities."

The police today seized the original copies of articles published in the pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero ridiculing the congressional investigation of anti-Argentine activities. The raid was made on order of Federal Judge Miguel Jantus, before whom the paper has been charged with contempt of congressional authority. Police met no resistance in seizing the newspaper's files.

One of the articles taken to Judge Jantus bore the headline "argentine branch of the Dies Committee reports on its failure." This was comment on the report of a Chamber of Deputies Committee alleging that a vast Nazi organization is operated here.

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NAZIS TAX ALL ARGENTINES OF GERMAN BLOOD

Fifth Columnist Probe Is Demanded In Mexico

Mexico City, Sept. 5 (AP)—A series of strikes and disorders today, capped by a riot in which hundreds of university students defied the police, brought an announcement tonight by Congressmen that they intended to ask the Government for more energetic action against fifth columnists.

Deputy Cesar Garizurieta charged the strikes and disorders were the "first symptoms" of a campaign designed to create trouble for the Government at a time when the Mexico-United States good-neighbor policy is ripening into fruitful cooperation.

Today the students demanded that the date of their vacations be advanced and began shooting firecrackers and interfering with traffic in front of the Academy of Medicine.

Police Disperse Students

Police dispersed the students, but the latter then went to the Academy of Laws, where they barricaded themselves on the roof and threw stench bombs, rotten eggs and other missiles into the streets.

Six companies of police were called out and used tear-gas bombs before order was restored. No serious injuries were reported.

There were a number of injuries in rioting yesterday when striking railwaymen penetrated into the offices of the National Railways and destroyed furniture and records. Seven leaders were arrested on charges of brandishing pistols.

The railwaymen have returned to work but announced a nation-wide general strike effective September 12 unless their demands that they be allowed to work during their vacation periods at double pay are granted.

Nazi-Nicaragua Rift Widens

Managua, Nicaragua, Sept. 5 (AP)—A German request has been made to Nicaragua to close her consular offices in Germany and Nazi-occupied countries and Nicaragua has directed the Germans to withdraw their consular officers in this country, President Anastacio Somoza announced today.

Wanted Nazi Flies Home

NATAL, Brazil, Sept. 5 (AP)—Gottfried Sandstede, press attaché at the German Embassy in Buenos Aires, who left Argentina as a Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities there sought to question him, today left for Europe aboard a plane of the Italian Lati Airline.

DUKE OF KENT'S PLANE SINKS

Empty Amphibian Swamped By Wave In Quebec Harbor

Quebec, Sept. 5 (AP)—An amphibian plane which had brought the Duke of Kent from the Maritime Provinces to Quebec sank today in the harbor after the Duke had gone ashore.

A big wave swamped it. It was believed no one was aboard.

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BRITAIN SEEKS THOUSANDS OF U.S. MECHANICS

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Wants Americans to Enlist in Nonmilitary Unit for Repair Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Great Britain, it was disclosed tonight, is about to undertake with the help of the United States government a campaign to employ thousands of American technicians for service in England repairing vital equipment used by the British armed forces.

FSA Will Assist

Paul V. McNutt, Federal security administrator, announced the prospective campaign and said the 1500 Federal-state employment offices would assist in it.

The British Civilian Technical Corps hopes, he said, to employ several thousand men between 18 and 50 years of age who are skilled as radio and automobile mechanics, electrical wiremen, instrument repairers, metal workers, and in other technical occupations.

"Recruitment of American workers for service with this noncombatant defense group in England is an important step in the Administration's program for increasing U. S.-British co-operation," McNutt declared. "The Civilian Technical Corps is a nonmilitary group of skilled craftsmen organized to maintain and repair radio location apparatus, communication systems and other vital technical equipment used by the naval, military and air forces."

Arrangements with the British government, he said, provide for the return to this country of American members of the Civilian Technical Corps at any time they are needed.

Selective service headquarters was reported to have authorized local draft boards to grant deferments to men joining the British C. T. C. McNutt emphasized, however, that the employment services would not accept applications from men who were urgently needed in key defense jobs in American industries.

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Signal Corps Men Train in England

Scores Being Sent From U. S. to Study Detectors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Scores of new Army signal corps officers, it was learned today, are being sent regularly to England for front-line instruction in the operation of radio beam airplane detectors which both Britain and the United States now are developing in quantity.

Authorities declined to say when or how the men were going abroad or in what numbers, but indications were that probably all of the group of 500 civilian technicians being recruited for airplane detector work would be given experience in much-bombed Britain.

Efforts For Peaceful Solution In Far East Revealed At Standstill

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that he had nothing new to report on the status of Japanese-American relations and, in reply to questions, indicated that no real progress was being made at the moment in efforts to achieve a peaceful solution of conflicting policies in the Pacific.

The Secretary told reporters he did not know just when President Roosevelt's reply to Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Japanese Premier, would be dispatched.

Prince Konoye sent a personal message to the President which, although the text has not been made public, was understood to have requested sympathetic restudy of problems facing both nations.

SEP 6 1941

WILL RUSH USE OF RAIL CARS TO CARRY OIL

Eastern Gasoline Curtailment Will Continue for the Present, at Least

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Defense Petroleum Office drafted a railroad traffic expert today to help get more fuel to the East's gasoline drouth area.

Russell Appointed

Appointment of Ralph Park Russell, superintendent of car service for the Pennsylvania Railroad, as chief of the rail transportation section of the Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office was announced by acting co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies.

The announcement followed last night's agreement by the oil industry to use every available railroad tank car and a supplementing agreement by the railroads to a sharp reduction in rates for moving oil from producing fields to the East.

In railroad circles it was estimated that at least a week would elapse before extensive shipments by tank cars could get under way because of the necessity for legal arrangements on the new rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission, for its part, agreed to give approval of the new rates within a day after the petition was filed instead of the customary 30-day period.

While the Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator's Office moved swiftly to take advantage of the offer to move large quantities of oil by rail it indicated no immediate disposition to lift the Eastern gasoline curtailment program in anticipation that the railroads alone might solve the problem.

Only absolute assurance that reserves in storage and incoming supplies were fully sufficient for defense, industry and civilian needs could justify abandonment of the restrictions on use of gasoline, a spokesman said.

Testifying before a Senate committee investigating the oil situation, Leon Henderson, chief of price administration, advocated construction of pipe lines to carry petroleum products to the East.

Asserting that if the United States ever should be attacked pipe lines would be "hole cards" to offset ship tanker losses, Henderson commented:

"You can't sink a pipe line."

Overall Cut for Month 10 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Office of Petroleum Co-ordination said today that the Eastern overall cut of 10 per cent in gasoline consumption during September would mean that many filling stations without customers in the essential motor vehicle use classification would have their supplies cut by 15 per cent.

In announcing the September rationing program the office said the curtailment for this month would force non-essential consumers to get along with 15 per cent less gasoline.

On that basis, it was explained, the stations serving only private motorists would get only 85 per cent of the supplies of gasoline they handled during July, the month on which the rationing reductions were based.

An order of the Price Administration Office reducing over all consumption by 10 per cent exempted from the supply restrictions all vehicles essential to commerce, business, health and safety.

BOARD ENLISTS SMALL PLANTS FOR ARMS JOB

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Odlum Heads Agency to See Little Business Gets Defense Work.

WILL BREAK DOWN BIG ORDERS

Baruch Repeats His Demand for Single Head for Production of American Weapons.

Washington, Sept. 5 (A. P.).—A new Federal agency set out today to enlist even the smallest industrial plants in the national armament manufacturing drive, but one of President Roosevelt's principal advisers repeated his conviction that a single administrator is urgently needed for the whole defense production program.

Bernard M. Baruch, who conquered a similar military production problem 24 years ago, called not only for a single defense chief but for a blanket ceiling on prices.

Last night, a few hours after Mr. Baruch's blunt criticism, the President announced the creation of a division of contract distribution in the Office of Production Management, to be headed by Floyd B. Odlum, New York financier.

A White House statement said that the new agency was formed to further "a determined move on the part of the administration to help the smaller business units of the country obtain a fair share of the defense orders, and to prevent, so far as possible, dislocation of industry and unemployment of workers in plants where production has been curtailed by priorities and material shortages."

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Holds Speed Is Needed.

Mr. Baruch had no immediate comment on this development. But he was no more than out of the White House door after lunching with the President yesterday when he told reporters what he thought should be done to speed vital production.

Mr. Baruch saw the new seven-member Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, headed by Vice-President Wallace, as only a "faltering step forward." He expressed the hope it would work, but he asserted:

"The one thing this picture needs is one-man authority."

Back in world war days, when he headed the War Industries Board, Mr. Baruch had—and used—the fullest power in throwing the nation's entire productive capacity behind the military effort. So successful was he in marshaling industry that Germany's beaten Marshal von Hindenburg admitted "the war was won in the American industrial centers. They understood war." He spoke of the ruthless efficiency with which the War Industries Board operated.

The President's friend and counselor made it very clear that he didn't like the administration's pending price control bill. He said he would go before the House Banking Committee next week to "kick the everlasting life" out of it.

Urges Universal Ceiling.

"I believe a universal ceiling should have been put over all prices as soon as they began talking about priorities," Mr. Baruch said.

The new contract distribution office will have branches in various States and become one of the most important divisions of OPM, the White House stated.

Its principal duties, as outlined in the official statement, are:

"1. The breaking down of large orders of supplies into smaller units, and spreading the purchases among more firms and in all localities possible.

"2. Providing assistance through the labor division of OPM in retraining and obtaining re-employment for workers who are unemployed as a result of the shutting down of some plants or reduction of their output.

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To Distribute Contracts.

"3. The effective distribution of defense contracts to the smaller business enterprises, as yet largely unused, through an expanded use of sub-contracting, contract distribution, and the pooling of plant facilities.

"4. By providing a staff of industrial and production engineers to formulate and execute specific plans for the conversion of non-defense industries and plants to defense production."

Among other services, the division plans to establish display rooms in various cities, where parts of needed weapons will be available for inspection by prospective sub-contractors. In addition, the new bureau will assist manufacturers in securing financing facilities, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or regular banks.

Atlas Corporation Head Quits Desk For OPM Job

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—Floyd B. Odlum, president of the $57,000,000 Atlas Corporation, today locked his desk and prepared to devote his energies to his $1-a-year post as head of the new division of contract distribution in the Office of Production Management, Washington.

Odlum, appointed to the job twenty-four hours ago by President Roosevelt—a job which gives him equal ranking with heads of other OPM divisions—tackles the task of spreading defense orders to industries, smaller concerns as well as big, which may have available tools for defense work.

His also will be the job of seeing that peacetime plants, which reduce production to free materials for defense, get defense work to replace lost peacetime output.

Accorded Temporary Leave

Commenting on his appointment, Odlum said in a statement:

"The President's request that I organize this division and get its work moving forward left me with no choice as a matter of public duty. The directors of Atlas Corporation agreed that I must take on this responsibility and have accorded me temporary leave to do so.

"The statement from the White House concerning the new division of contract distribution in the OPM seems both clear and complete. In a nutshell its work will be to accelerate defense production to the maximum through spreading contracts more widely among the smaller business throughout the nation.

To Utilize Idle Labor

"This will also help directly in utilizing idle labor and idle plant facilities. It will stimulate conversion of certain facilities to defense purposes that might otherwise become idle due to shortage of certain raw materials for less essential civilian use.

"Higher cost producers have their place in the present all-out defense effort, just as the large factory uses its less efficient machines, or a public utility system pulls on its old or standby equipment to tide over peak loads. The increased unit cost for a period is small compared with the alternate costs, delays and net results.

"There are sure to be dislocations in some industries catering to less essential civilian uses because of shortages of raw materials and their allocations and priorities.

Looks To Industrial Experts

"Such disruptions for both employes and investors should be minimized by speedy conversion of such plants to defense production."

The division, Odlum declared, plans to use the expert abilities of industrial and plant management engineers.

L. Boyd Hatch, Atlas executive vice-president, will head Atlas in Odlum's absence.

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SEES DEFENSE WORK SPEEDING

G. E. Head Predicts Constant Acceleration

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Co., said today that "defense products certainly are rolling now" from American factories and predicted constantly speeded up production for the future.

G. E. Employs 120,000

At a press conference after a meeting of the company's directors, Wilson disclosed that the big manufacturing concern, employing 120,000 persons, was devoting about 60 per cent of its output to defense products and that production was at the highest levels in history.

He said orders in the third quarter of this year would run higher than the $264,000,000 received in the second quarter and that the output for the first nine months of 1941 would run 60 to 65 per cent ahead of the like 1940 period when $287,000,000 worth of business was handled.

"Next year," said Wilson, "we expect to increase our operations at a similarly accelerating rate."

He said he did not speak for the defense industries as a whole but indicated he believed similarly great production advances were being made by other companies.

The directors voted a dividend of 35 cents a share, the same as declared twice previously this year. Wilson said he thought that, despite the great increase of production, earnings would remain about the same in the last half of 1941 as in the first half.

ALASKAN PLANS FOR ARMY, NAVY UNDER CRITICISM

SEP 6 1941

Sent Refrigerators In Freezing Weather, and Guns Minus Sights

Washington, Sept. 5. (AP)—Senator Brewster (R-Me), just returned from a Pacific defenses inspection flight, criticized today the military program in Alaska, including what he said was an Army proposal, since abandoned, to shelter Alaskan troops in tents.

Brewster said he called the attention of War Department officials to a requirement of law that "adequate housing" be provided for troops above the Mason-Dixon Line, and suggested that "tents in an Alaskan winter would not answer that description."

He has since been assured, he added, that adequate barracks would be constructed.

Brewster, a member of a special Senate Committee investigating the defense program, made a 14,000 mile tour of Pacific coast and Alaskan defense developments in Army and Navy planes.

He praised the efforts of Major General Simon Bolivar Buchner commander of Alaskan defense forces, to coordinate the military program in the territory, but said in an interview that officers in Alaska should be given more independent authority to overcome delays. Brewster said that it took two months for Washington officials to clear recommendations of officers on duty in Alaska.

3024-11631

Brewster said troops from the Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, and Alabama National Guard were on duty in Alaska in addition to Marines and Regular Army units. He declined to disclose the number of men now at Alaskan stations but said there was "a very substantial number."

Brewster said he would report to Senator Truman (D-Mo), chairman of the investigating committee, and also to Senator Walsh (D-Mass), chairman of the naval affairs committee.

He criticized the method of handling shipments of supplies from Seattle to Alaskan Army and Navy posts. The first shipment reaching one post, he said, was 360 refrigerators, "and the ground is frozen 100 feet deep." The refrigerators arrived even before they had a barracks constructed, he said.

"Then some guns arrived," he added, "with no sights."

Brewster said the Army, charged with defending the new Navy bases along the outlying regions of Alaska, "still is waiting for the sights.

SEP 6 1941

WAR CONFERENCE FOR LABOR ASKED

Carey Wants U.S. Unions to Meet With British.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 5 (A. P.).—In an international broadcast, James B. Carey, general secretary of the C. I. O., called today for an immediate conference of labor representatives in this country and England "to forge the mightiest weapon against Hitlerism."

"We must arm our common purpose with common plans of action," said the 29-year-old retiring president of the United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers of America.

"The conference should be the first step to further collaboration. It should unite not only these two labor movements, but every labor movement opposed to Hitler and seeking a permanent democratic victory."

The broadcast was arranged as part of the annual convention of the union. On the same program was Jack Tanner, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain, speaking from England.

Mr. Carey, who was defeated earlier in the week for re-election as president, added:

"It is important for us to know what the British labor movement is doing. We believe the British labor movement holds before it the hopes of the common man for a just world in the post war era."

Bernt Balchen Named Army Air Specialist

Well-Known Flyer Made Captain; Experience Over Ice And Snow Emphasized

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—Bernt Balchen, well-known flyer, has been appointed a captain in the specialist reserve of the army air forces, the War Department announced today, and has been assigned to duty in the air war plans division.

The department emphasized that Balchen had had considerable experience in flying over ice and snow, and indicated that he would advise on air operations in the cold regions. The army has air forces now in Alaska and Iceland.

Balchen, a Norwegian who became an American citizen in 1931, was one of the pilots on flights of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the explorer, across the Atlantic in 1927 and over the Antarctic region in 1928 and 1930.

TIE WITH REICH'S DYE TRUST CUT

SEP 6 1941

American Drug Firms Now Can Enter Latin-American Market

Biddle Is Granted Consent Decrees In U. S. Court In New York

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 5—Federal Government today obtained consent decrees invalidating contracts between certain big American drug companies and the so-called German dye trust—contracts which allegedly had restricted American participation in the Latin-American drug market to the advantage of the German firm.

The orders, granted by Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum at the request of Francis Biddle, Attorney General, declared contracts with I. G. Farbenindustrie, commonly known as the German dye trust, were illegal and void.

The decrees, also restraining the companies from anti-trust law violations particularly in respect to restriction of markets in South America, were directed against the Alba Pharmaceutical Company, Inc., the Bayer Company, Inc., Winthrop Chemical Company, Sterling Products, Inc., and two Sterling company executives, President Albert H. Diebold and William Weiss, board chairman.

Companies Fined $5,000

Federal Judge John Bright fined each corporation and Weiss $5,000, and Diebold $1,000.

Biddle said in a statement that the effect of the order would make products of the American companies available to Latin-American republics whose sources of drug supply had been interrupted by the war and that there would also be increased participation by the American firms in research and export trade.

The complaints, Biddle said, alleged that Winthrop and Bayer companies, subsidiaries of Sterling, had between 1920 and 1926 entered into long term contracts with I. G. Farbenindustrie and its predecessor, Friedrich Bayer of Germany, whereby the Bayer export business outside of the United States was "subject to an illegal profit-sharing arrangement between I. G. Farbenindustrie and Bayer."

To Broaden Research

Biddle said the Bayer and Winthrop companies had agreed to broaden their export business and enlarge their research facilities for original study into products for which this country formerly relied on German research.

Biddle said the Sterling products always had been wholly American-owned and that none of the profits from the sale of Bayer aspirin in the United States had been shared with any foreign interests.

He said also that there was no foreign interest in the "numerous other subsidiaries" of Sterling in the proprietary medicine field.

The two decrees, based on civil action charging anti-trust-law violation by restricting markets, particularly in Latin-American countries, were filed with Federal District Judge Samuel Mandelbaum in New York.

Drug Firms Named

The actions named Sterling Products, Inc.; Alba Pharmaceutical Company, Inc.; the Bayer Company, Inc., and Winthrop Chemical Company, and Albert H. Diebold and William Weiss, president and chairman, respectively, of Sterling.

"The American Government's recent policy of economic pressure against Axis powers," Biddle said, "affects private contractual obligations, entered into long before the war, with contracting parties who are now Axis nationals.

"Constructive Solution"

"That contract has created difficult legal situations for American firms engaged in foreign trade and subject to the courts of foreign countries. The arrangement made in this case constitutes a constructive solution of this type of difficulty."

The information on which the complaints were based was developed during a general investigation of the drug industry by the Justice Department's anti-trust division which charged that, between 1920 and 1926, Winthrop Chemical and Bayer, a Sterling subsidiary, entered into long-term contracts with I. G. Farbenindustrie, known as the German dye trust, and its predecessor, Friedrich Bayer, of Germany, whereby Bayer's export business outside of the United States "was subject to an illegal profit-sharing arrangement between I. G. Farbenindustrie and Bayer."

Reich Dye Trust Contracts Doomed

SEP 6 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 5—Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today consent decrees under which four important American drug companies must break contracts with the German Dye Trust which prevent United States' firms from doing business in South America.

Hull Hints Free French Get Lend-Lease Benefits

Replying to Query, He Explains British Supply De Gaullists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicated today that the United States, at least indirectly, was aiding the Free French cause through lend-lease shipments to the British.

President Roosevelt, when asked at his press conference today whether direct aid was being extended the Free French, referred the question to the State Department.

To the same inquiry Secretary Hull later replied that the United States had the most friendly relations in every way with the Free French government, and that he understood Free French forces were being supplied primarily by the British.

Mr. Hull added that he assumed this systematic aid would continue.

The British government has been the chief beneficiary of the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease program to aid those nations opposing aggression.

In San Diego Wednesday Commander George Cabanier said he had been appointed by General Charles De Gaulle, leader of the Free French, to organize defenses of islands in the Tahiti, New Hebrides and New Caledonia groups. Cabanier said that he would receive American lease-lend equipment through Britain.

The lease-lend law provides that when equipment is sent to any foreign country that country must agree not to re-transfer it, unless President Roosevelt consents.

Convinced Germany Will Win, Free French Warship Deserters Say

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San Diego, Cal., Sept. 5 (AP)—Six sailors officially listed as deserters from the Free French destroyer Le Triomphant in port here were apprehended today and returned to the warship.

Dan S. Kuykendal, chief of the Immigration Service here, said at least ten of the crew deserted.

Two members of the crew, Immigration Officer Walter Bliss said, told him they deserted because "they were disgusted with the Free French effort; were convinced Germany would win the war and wanted to get back to France to participate in the new order."

SEP 6 1941

Acquires First Foreign Ship Under New Order

Maritime Commission Takes Over Danish Freighter African Reefer At New York

Washington, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Maritime Commission today took over its first vessel under an executive order authorizing the acquisition of foreign ships becoming idle in American ports after June 6.

The vessel is the Danish freighter African Reefer, 1,771 gross tons, which arrived in New York harbor August 23. Previous to its arrival in New York the ship had been at Madeira for more than a year. The commission has taken over some sixty ships under an earlier executive order covering acquisition of vessels idle in American ports of June 6.

The commission also announced it had formally taken over the Italian freighters Vettrin and San Guiseppe, both at Norfolk, and that they would be assigned to defense purposes as soon as sabotage damage had been repaired.

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Children Of Britain 'Can Take It,' Former Senator Allen Says'

New York, Sept. 5 (AP)—Former United States Senator Henry J. Allen, of Wichita, Kan., returning today by clipper from England, asserted that all Britain's bombed children needed to forget their experience was "sunshine, attention and food."

Allen made a six weeks' study of the children's situation in England and Scotland as national chairman of the Save the Children Federation's British child aid program, which is establishing residential nurseries in England and Scotland.

Asserting the children "can take it better than the adults," Allen said that the first few days after a bombing the youngsters drew pictures of airplanes and bombs and then returned to drawing pictures of cows and countrysides.

[Associated Press]

...shal Jan C. Smuts a collection of the best species of seeds propagated there as a personal gift to President Roosevelt and the American nation.

Thoroughly Tested

Among these seeds, Blauvelt said, it was believed there may be some which could aid in the solution of the dust-bowl problem. One grass, called "Smutsonian star grass," thoroughly tested in South Africa under conditions similar to those in the dust-bowl area, has spread, through its runners, a distance of fifty-three feet within three months after planting, with upright stalks of three feet.

Blauvelt said that a teaspoon of this seed would plant eleven acres, since it replants itself by both runners and seed, is fast growing and effective against soil erosion, and particularly effective for planting and holding hill sides, road cuts and ditch banks.

SEP 6 1941

Soviet Mission Spends Week End In Northwest

Forty-Seven Members Of Group To Fly To Spokane On Monday

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 5 (AP)—A Russian military mission, which arrived from Moscow yesterday, will rest here over the week end.

Monday the forty-seven will fly to Spokane in two chartered commercial planes, leaving behind the flying boats in which they made the 8,000-mile trip from the Soviet capital.

The party, led by Brig. Gen. Mikhail Gromov, transpolar flyer, ate breakfast and left in small groups to look about town. General Gromov and Capt. Anthony Fedotov, of the Russian Embassy at Washington, who joined the expedition at Nome, also left the hotel.

With their leaders and members of the party remaining non-communicative, no confirmation was possible of reports that the airmen might learn to operate American military planes to open a polar ferry route to Russia.

African Grass May End U. S. Dust Bowl

SEP 6 1941

[By the Asso...

New York, Sept. 5—Bearing a quantity of South African grass seed which he said may solve the problem of the American dust bowl, Hiram B. D. Blauvelt returned home today after traveling 30,000 miles through Africa with British troops and accompanying them into Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital.

Blauvelt, liaison officer and representative in Africa of the British-American ambulance corps, was with Emperor Haile Selassie when that ruler made his triumphal entry into his capital after the British wrested it from the Italians.

Gift From Smuts

Blauvelt, whose home is in Oradell, N. J., arrived from Africa, via the West Indies, on the Alcoa liner Evangeline.

While visiting in the Union of South Africa he received from Field Mar-

3024-11631

Armored Air Giant Given Test Flight

SEP 6 1941

Advanced Version Of Flying Fortress Type Tries Its Wings

Seattle, Sept. 5 (AP)—A new armed and armored giant of the air took wing today.

Less than two and a half hours after it rolled from the factory, the new Boeing four-motored B-17E bomber took off with a minimum three-man crew for its first test flight.

While company officials explained that they could not disclose the big warplane's equipment, it bristled with guns and appeared a formidable aerial weapon, designed for high-altitude bombing raids. The company described the craft as "a new and highly advanced version of the familiar Boeing Flying-Fortress type, which is now in service with the United States Air Corps and the Royal Air Force."

CIVILIAN DEFENSE EXPANSION URGED

SEP 6 1941

LaGuardia, Mrs. Roosevelt And McNutt Join In Broadcast Appeal

They Ask Every Community To Set Up Council During Emergency

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 5—A plea to every community to set up a local defense council in expansion of the nation's defense program was issued tonight by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York city, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Paul V. McNutt.

The Mayor, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, said on the program broadcast over a nation-wide network that it would be "a job with no pay, but a job you can't evade or neglect if this country is to survive this emergency."

Job Of Volunteers

"It's the job of helping protect your community in avoiding any menace to health or life or security that may arise," he said.

"That job is the job of volunteers recruited through the communities' civilian defense volunteer office."

The President's wife asked LaGuardia questions concerning the various tasks which could be handled by persons in their own communities.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mayor LaGuardia spoke here and McNutt, director of Defense Health and Welfare Service, from Washington. He outlined the part in the program played by health and nutrition studies and by various educational projects.

Second Woman Is Arrested In Spy Roundup

SEP 6 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 5—Federal agents today announced the arrest of Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer, 25, on espionage charges, the second woman accused of being involved in a spy ring allegedly operated by Kurt Frederick Ludwig, who was arrested recently in the State of Washington.

The other woman, Lucy Boehmler, 18, and two men accomplices, have pleaded guilty.

Attended Bund Classes

Mrs. Mayer lived with her parents in suburban Ridgewood, Queens, and worked as a secretary. A native of Brooklyn, she was graduated from a New York city high school and attended business school. She also had attended German script classes conducted by the German-American Bund in Ridgewood.

Mrs. Mayer was held in $10,000 bail for hearing Tuesday when arraigned in Federal court.

Member Of Branch

Federal agents said she was a member of the New York Turnverein, Yorkville branch. (Many Germans and German-Americans live in the Yorkville area on the upper east side of Manhattan.)

Her father, Carl Romahn, they said, was born in Germany and is a naturalized United States citizen, while her mother, Bertha, is a native of Brooklyn.

Named Ringleader

Ludwig, born in Ohio of German parents, was named in an indictment returned Wednesday as the ringleader in the United States of a German-sponsored espionage ring which learned and divulged movements and disposition of American troops and which was charged with smuggling abroad pictures and sketches of strategic Eastern seaboard points.

Ludwig, described in the indictment as a paid German agent who conspired to obtain American national defense secrets and information on the shipment of airplanes and other war supplies to Great Britain, is being held in Washington pending removal to New York.

Father Loses Job

Because his pretty 18-year-old daughter, Lucy, was arrested in the alleged spy plot, Karl Boehmler has lost the $35-a-week job he held in a laundry for 12 years.

When Boehmler arrived at the laundry where he had never missed a day at work, William C. Eisenhardt, vice-president, told him he was discharged.

"Strictly American"

"Boehmler is no longer in our employ because we do not want anyone in our plant who is associated with a person connected with spying activities," Eisenhardt told reporters.

"We are strictly an American plan and will not countenance such things."

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Ludwig Reported Confessing

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 5 (AP)—United States Attorney Lyle D. Keith said today that Kurt Frederick Ludwig, charged with violation of the espionage laws and with conspiracy to violate the law, had admitted mailing to Europe vital information concerning the United States Army, airplane production and ship movements. The thirty-eight-year-old German-American was ordered by Federal Judge Lewis Schwellenbach to be returned to New York to stand trial. His bond was continued at $50,000.

"He has admitted using the mails to transfer information concerning Mitchel Field, certain airplane factories, certain troop movements, the armaments on certain vessels and their apparent points of destination," Mr. Keith said. He admitted getting money for it in amounts ranging from a few hundred dollars to as much as $2,000.

In court today Judge Schwellenbach said: "I suggest, Mr. Ludwig, that you note the care with which the rights of an individual are observed in a court of the United States. You might make a comparison of your treatment here and the treatment a person in a similar circumstance would receive in Europe, especially in Germany."

ratory six chained police dogs stood watch.

The man, 69-year-old Philip L. E. del Fungo Giera, was held in $4,000 bail on a Federal complaint accusing him of obtaining $10,000 from an unidentified New Yorker while impersonating a United States Army reserve officer.

Deputy Marshal Anthony Pavoni, who aided other Federal agents and State police in arresting the man at

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his Wurtsboro (N. Y.) estate, said he passed an electric eye about a mile from Giera's home and immediately heard bells clanging in the distance.

When he approached the yard, he said, he saw the police dogs chained near the experimental laboratory.

Agents said Giera had claimed to have developed a mysterious "nerve gas" and a high explosive.

Raymond Ickes, Assistant United States Attorney, told Isaac Platt, United States Commissioner, that Giera had represented some twenty-one countries in espionage activities. Giera posted bond later in the day and was released.

[Picture on Page 9]

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Confucius in his boundless wisdom doubtless would advise us to take it easy in reaching conclusions about the mystery of the submarine attack on the United States destroyer Greer.

If for the sake of argument we adopt the British idea that it was a German U-boat which fired the torpedoes, then the question immediately arises whether the action wasn't the result of a mistake.

There has been no indication that Herr Hitler wants to see America in the European war, although he might be praying that we become involved in the Orient. In fact, all the signs have been that he hopes we won't intervene in the western theatre.

The point isn't that the Fuehrer loves us the more but that he likes the idea of the United States Navy getting into action at this critical juncture the less. His reason is that he likely will undertake major operations in the Mediterranean in the near future; he presumably will intensify his U-boat campaign in the battle of the Atlantic; and he doesn't want American warships supporting the British when the Allies invade the continent.

In short, the Nazi chief has plenty of trouble on his hands already—and so much for that. The British invasion, by the way, probably won't be tried before spring, unless unexpected developments in the Russo-Nazi war make it advisable for Britain to strike sooner. Meantime the bloodletting which the Nazis are undergoing in Russia is paving the way for the Allied assault across the English Channel.

Sanguinary fighting continues throughout the entire length of the great battle-line in Russia, but there seems to have been little change in position during the past 24 hours. The authoritative German commentary Dienst Aus Deutschland says the Reds apparently are carrying out extensive attacks on the central front, but belittles their effectiveness.

Dienst misses the point. The significant fact is that the Bolshevists are able to inaugurate big-scale attacks at all, after standing off such a violent assault. It is indicative of reserve power and good morale.

It is interesting to see the Germans again resorting to what the Muscovites describe as the "psychological attack" a sort of stage-play which is calculated to confound the enemy. In the case in hand the Reds report that two companies of picked Nazi troops advanced in close formation, "preceded by a band as on parade, kettle drums rolling and bass drums thundering." Moscow says the attackers were annihilated.

The "psychological attack" cropped up more than once in the World War and I was on the grounds on one occasion when it met with notable success. During their second offensive in the spring of 1918 in France, the Germans launched a surprise attack against the British front just north of Armentiers. The sector selected was held by a division of Portuguese, and the Jerries picked it because they thought it might be vulnerable.

The Germans advanced in close formation over the crest of a hill. They were goose-stepping and, mirable dictu, actually were preceded by the famous one-armed commander, General Karl Hoefer. The old boy, who was known as a great sportsman, wore a full dress uniform and carried a yellow can which he waved as he led his troops, while his empty sleeve flapped madly in the breeze.

It's perhaps small wonder that the Portuguese line gave way in the face of such a fantatic demonstration, especially since the show was backed by a great force of fighting men. The Germans broke through, and the British averted disaster by the skin of their death.

There were other notable instances, and the Germans weren't the only ones to work these phychological tricks. There was, for instance, the famous Scots piper who regularly climbed up on the parapet of the trench at the zero hour and piped his kilted devils over the top.

The Germans were afraid of these "ladies from hell" at the best, and the skril of the bagpipe, which screamed and wailed and gurgled like a lost soul, was much to much. The proud piper was a great success and undoubtedly contributed much to the victories of his contingent.

P. S. Yes, he came through the war O. K. so far as I know, though his uniform was all but shot off him many times.

F. B. I. Arrests Inventor On Guarded N. Y. Estate

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Electric Eyes Warn Of Approach—Six Chained Police Dogs Watch Laboratory

[By the Asso

New York, Sept. 5—Federal agents today announced the arrest of an up-State New York inventor, whose 4,000-acre estate, they said, apparently was guarded with an elaborate electric-eye warning system and over whose labo-

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British

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

A large southbound liner has been torpedoed and almost certainly sunk by one of our submarines off the coast of Italy. This ship was possibly the Duilio of 23,635 tons. When attacked she was in company with two other large passenger ships.

The Italian liners of this type are known to have been acting as troop transports.

A laden southbound tanker has been torpedoed and sunk from another enemy convoy off Sicily. The Italian supply ship Aquitania, 4,971 tons, in the same convoy, was hit by torpedoes and severely damaged.

A supply ship of about 8,000 tons has also been torpedoed and sunk by one of our submarines in the central Mediterranean.

Another Admiralty communiqué follows:

One of our submarines operating close to the Strait of Messina has carried out a successful attack on an enemy naval force.

One of the enemy cruisers, a ship of a 10,000-ton class armed with eight-inch guns, was hit by torpedoes and seriously damaged.

An Air Ministry communiqué said early today:

Beaufort aircraft of the coastal command on patrol off the coast of Brittany last night attacked an enemy tanker.

Another aircraft of the same command bombed a factory at La Pallice.

The Air Ministry tonight issued the following:

An enemy bomber crashed in East Scotland this morning and was destroyed.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said:

There was very little enemy activity last night.

Bombs were dropped at a few points near the east coast, but no serious casualties have been reported and very little damage was done.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following tonight:

There has been a little enemy activity near the east coast of Scotland today.

Bombs dropped by a single aircraft at a place in Northeast Scotland this morning caused some damage and a small number of casualties.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 5 (AP)—The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued the following:

Malta—A strong force of Italian fighters approached Malta yesterday morning and were intercepted by our fighters, which shot down six Macchi-200s and badly damaged a number of others. Another raiding aircraft was damaged by anti-aircraft gunfire. In the afternoon a further force of Macchi-200s was intercepted off the coast of Sicily and three were shot down and others damaged, two of our aircraft were lost in this operation.

Tripolitania—During the night of Sept. 3-4 aircraft of the fleet air arm torpedoed and destroyed an enemy destroyer outside Tripoli harbor. In addition a large merchant ship was bombed and hit.

Sicily—Other aircraft of the fleet air arm bombed and machine-gunned the Sicilian airdromes of Gerbini and Catania, where two enemy aircraft were set on fire and others damaged.

Cyrenaica—Bomber aircraft of the South African Air Force bombed enemy dumps north of Gambut during the night of Sept. 3-4 and scored a number of hits. Yesterday fighter aircraft machine-gunned a German camp near Capuzzo, setting fire to tents and destroying a motor transport.

From these operations with the exception of the two mentioned above all our aircraft returned safely.

The British Middle East General Headquarters in Cairo said:

Libya—In the Tobruk area a heavy dust storm limited our patrol activities. One enemy bombing raid resulted in no damage.

In the frontier area there was nothing to report.

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Italian

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué follows:

Formations of Italian fighter planes on a mission over Malta and the Channel yesterday engaged considerable forces of enemy fighters in hard successive fights with customary bravery and daring. Twenty-two enemy planes were shot down and numerous others effectively machine-gunned and damaged.

3024-11633

Three of our planes failed to return to their bases. Many others returned with damage and wounded among crews.

In these actions, detachments commanded by the following pilot officers particularly distinguished themselves:

Lieut. Col. Carlo Romagnoli, who heroically fought at the head of his own group and failed to answer roll call.

Major Francesco Becarria and Captains Dentino, Festa and Lucchini.

Last night the airbase at Micabba on Malta was attacked by our bombers.

Enemy planes carried out raids on the zone of Catania and four bombers made attacks on Crotone causing slight damage. Anti-aircraft defense at Crotone shot down two Bristol Blenheims. One of them fell into the harbor. Three men of the crew were dead in the wreckage.

In North Africa on the Tobruk front attempts by British units to attack were halted by our troops, supported by tanks and artillery fire. The Axis air force bombed fortifications and works at Matruh and columns of enemy motor vehicles in the Jarabub zone.

In East Africa enemy air actions against Uolchefit caused only several causalties among the native population.

Our detachments in the Culquabert sector surprised and dispersed with losses enemy troops who left arms and animals loaded with equipment in our hands.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Sept. 5 (AP).—A Finnish State Information Bureau communique:

Official war correspondents report that according to the account of Ingrian eyewitness a large number of people have fled from the district around Leningrad to the city itself. Those who have not gone there of their own free will have been forced to abandon their homes and proceed to the city. All public buildings and storehouses and in general all buildings have been put into use for billeting. Even then room has not been found for all.

People who have been unable to find shelter walk through the streets. Innumerable persons spend nights in parks, under trees and bushes, wrapped only in their clothing. The suburbs of Leningrad, too, are crowded with so many people that hundreds spend their time in the fields.

Traffic in the Leningrad area is in a state of confusion. An Ingrian locomotive engineer who left Leningrad Sept. 1 related that railway traffic had ceased then, all railways leading out of the city being either in enemy hands or so badly damaged they could not be repaired for traffic.

Motor traffic is entirely haphazard and unorganized. Thus, for instance, it no longer was possible to transport inhabitants from the suburbs and rural districts into the city even though they had been ordered to proceed there. They have been told to make their way through the woods, as the roads are under aircraft attack and artillery fire. Attempts also are being made to keep the roads open for military transports.

It is becoming wholly impossible to procure food. Bread is no longer on sale in the shops. People eat what they have stored at home, if anything. Those who arrived from the surrounding country have only the scanty parcels of food they may have brought with them. Sickness already is becoming rampant because of poor food and inadequate shelter.

Children in particular are exposed to chills, being compelled to sleep out in the open in the present damp autumn weather. Stomach disease also has caused great havoc among children. For instance, in Tipuna suburb, through which refuges who have arrived in Finland had to pass, hundreds of children have died in the vicinity of the railway stations.

..., Saturday, Sept. 6 (AP) —*The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué early today:*

During Sept. 5 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front.

According to incomplete data, thirty-three German planes were destroyed on Sept. 3. Our losses were twenty-seven aircraft.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué said:

Successful operations on the East Front continue.

The encirclement of Leningrad is progressing. The city itself already is under fire of heavy German artillery.

Estonia has been freed of the enemy.

In waters around England combat planes last night sank a patrol boat and a 3,000-ton freighter and badly damaged an additional merchantman. Other night raids were directed against port facilities on the Scottish and English east coasts.

The British air force yesterday suffered heavy losses in the Channel region. Chasers and anti-aircraft brought down twenty-five enemy planes.

German combat planes in attacks from low altitudes on enemy ships in the Gulf of Suez the night before last sank an 8,300-ton merchantman and another large freighter was set afire.

Attempts last night by several Soviet planes to attack Northeastern Germany and Berlin were ineffective. Anti-aircraft downed one bomber.

Russian

Moscow, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Soviet information bureau communique today said:

During the night of September 4 our troops continued fighting the enemy along the entire front. Our air force attacked enemy troops and airdromes.

A unit commanded by Kozlov, in stubborn fighting, inflicted heavy losses on the Two Hundred and Sixty-third German Infantry Division. The operation resulting in the rout of the Nazi division developed as follows: The Germans held the height of Bokovo and the approaches. Kozlov's unit determinedly drove the enemy out of occupied positions and forced him to surrender one village after another. At every position the Germans lost hundreds of soldiers killed and wounded and threw down their arms and abandoned headquarters property in panic.

After the retreat to the heights of Bokovo, the commander of the German division, General Haeckel, issued an order of the day evidencing the decline of the division's morale.

"During the Russian attack on one company," the order says, "the company was thrown into dismay. Several Russians penetrated to the company's rear. Many of the company's men left the battlefield and drove away in trucks several kilometers behind the lines. This conduct contributed to the outbreak of panic."

The general's order did not raise the spirit of the German soldiers. The Nazis failed to hold the height. Soviet artillery smashed enemy fortifications. Supported by powerful artillery fire, Isakov's and Tikhonov's detachments launched the attack. The Germans retreated, again sustaining heavy losses. Our men captured large numbers of arms and prisoners.

Private Joseph Fastbender, of the Eleventh Company, taken prisoner on the height, stated: "In this action alone our division lost nearly half its officers."

The Two Hundred and Sixty-third German Division in six days lost nearly 7,000 men and officers killed and wounded and taken prisoner. The remnant of the division was withdrawn to the rear to be reformed.

The air formation commanded by Aladinsky, operating in the western direction of the front, destroyed a large concentration of enemy tanks, armored cars and motorized columns. Pilots Druzhkov, Treschchev and Zots, demolished over fifteen tanks. In two days' fighting the air formation annihilated about 1,000 soldiers and officers, and destroyed eighty German tanks, 600 trucks and 200 horses.

Returning from operations our aircraft encountered fifteen enemy planes. In the course of the ensuing air battle six German planes—three Messerschmitt 109's, one Messerschmitt 110 and two up-to-date Heinkels—were brought down. Flyers Romanenko, Shidlovsky and Treschchev brought down one plane each. Senior Lieutenant Zots and Pilot Rybkin forced to the ground one Messerschmitt 109 and destroyed it. Unit Commissar Zub brought down one Heinkel 113.

Junior Lieutenant Cherntak's torpedo speedboat was escorting two transports when observers spotted the periscope of an enemy submarine. The torpedo boat attacked the submarine, dropped depth charges and sank it. Large bubbles appeared on the surface. Several hours later the crew discovered another enemy submarine heading toward the transports. Depth charges were dropped on the submarine. After they exploded, hydro-acoustic apparatus recorded that the submarine was making off. The torpedo boat then attacked again, dumping depth charges. After the second attack, the apparatus recorded no movement of the submarine. Both transports were brought safely to their destination.

Eight Messerschmitts attacked four bombers of Captain Markovkin's squadron. Lieutenant Bolshakov, the leading pilot, decided to accept the unequal fight with the German fighters. The Fascist flyers attacked the lieutenant's plane but encountered a shattering repulse. Rear-Gunner Panchenko downed three Messerschmitts one after the other. Rear Gunners Lotoviand and Ragulin, of two other bombers, downed one enemy plane each. The three remaining Nazi aircraft turned tail. After the air fight our bombers observed masked German motorized columns. The Soviet flyers immediately attacked them, destroying tanks and cars and then, flying very low, dispersed with machine-gun fire a German infantry column advancing to the front.

Naval planes of base "N" of the northern fleet are doing good work annihilating Fascist ships and land troops. Enemy bombers repeatedly have tried to attack the base. But Soviet anti-aircraft gunners invariably have driven them off and our fighters downed them. Over a hundred German planes have fallen wrecked on the cliffs surrounding the base. In the latest raid the Fascists lost thirteen planes.

A section commanded by Sergeant Arkadiev and his several men made their way by motorboat deep into the rear of the Finnish White Guards. At night they attacked a Finnish heavy artillery battalion. Having annihilated the soldiers, our fighters disabled three guns and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition.

The other day our aircraft smashed two enemy airdromes west of Lake Ilmen. Soviet bombers raided the airdromes unexpectedly. A German fighter which attempted to take to the air was destroyed by Air Unit Commander Gruzdef while it was about to take off. German batteries opened strong fire but our fighter and attack planes silenced the enemy anti-aircraft guns. Having disposed of the crews of anti-aircraft guns and machine guns, Soviet pilots wrecked and set fire to German planes on the airdromes.

On these two airdromes our pilots destroyed seventy-four enemy aircraft which were part of the Richthofen air corps.

Within the past two days bombers of the Black Sea fleet destroyed over forty German tanks and trucks. In fighting at the approaches to Odessa Marine battalions annihilated several hundred German and Rumanian soldiers and officers. Over 300 were taken prisoner. Two guns and five mine-throwers and eighteen machine guns were among the trophies.

A COSSACK CAVALRY GROUP COMMANDED BY COLONEL DOVATOR PENETRATED INTO THE FASCIST REAR RANKS AND, DURING A LONG PERIOD, SMASHED GERMAN TROOPS AND COMMUNICATIONS. IN THE VERY FIRST ENGAGEMENT THE COSSACKS COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE 430TH GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT. THE COSSACKS CUT COMMUNICATIONS, CAPTURED WIRELESS STATIONS, SET FIRE TO ENEMY STORES AND HACKED TO DEATH GERMAN MEN AND OFFICERS.

THE GERMAN COMMAND ISSUED A SPECIAL ORDER ON "EXTERMINATION OF COSSACK DETACHMENT." THE NEXT DAY THIS ORDER FELL INTO THE HANDS OF OUR CAVALRYMEN.

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MAKING THEIR WAY THROUGH MARSHES AND DENSE FORESTS THE COSSACKS APPEARED WHERE THEY WERE LEAST EXPECTED BY THE GERMANS. IN ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENTS COSSACKS ANNIHILATED ONE MORE ENEMY BATTALION, DESTROYED THREE GUNS, CAPTURED FOUR MINE-THROWERS, NINE MACHINE-GUNS, 16 SUBMACHINE-GUNS AND A WIRELESS STATION AND BURNED TRUCKS AND STORES OF CLOTHING AND PROVISIONS.

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THEN THEY RAIDED A GERMAN TRUCK COLUMN AND KILLED 136 OFFICERS AND MEN AND DESTROYED 58 TRUCKS, THREE MOTOR CARS, AND THREE FUEL TANK TRUCKS. THE GERMANS SENT TANKS AND PLANES AGAINST OUR CAVALRYMEN AND LAID AMBUSHES BUT THE COSSACKS ALWAYS ELUDED THEM. BY ITS DARING RAID THE CAVALRY GROUP INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES UPON THE ENEMY.

FIGHTER PILOT LIEUTENANT KATRICH ATTACKED A FASCIST BOMBER, DORNIER 217, FLYING AT A HIGH ALTITUDE. THE FASCIST COULD NOT STAND THE ATTACK OF THE SOVIET FLIER. IN THE COURSE OF THE ENCOUNTER KATRICH HAD SPENT HIS AMMUNITION AND NOW THE DARING FLIER DECIDED TO RAM THE FASCIST PLANE.

CLOSELY APPROACHING THE FASCIST, KATRICH BROKE AWAY THE LEFT KEE OF THE GERMAN MACHINE WITH ONE BLOW OF HIS OWN PLANE. THE DORNIER TUMBLED TO THE GROUND. KATRICH PRESERVED HIS MACHINE AND LANDED SAFELY AT HIS AIRDROME.

A SAPPER BATTALION COMMANDED BY CHERVINSKY AND OPERATING IN THE SOUTHWESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT WAS ATTACKED BY AN ENEMY UNIT. THE SOVIET SAPPERS GAVE BATTLE AND KILLED 65 GERMAN OFFICERS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF PRIVATES AND SEIZED SIX ENEMY MACHINE-GUNS, SIX SEMI-ARMORED TRACTORS, AND TRUCKS, MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

AVIATION OF THE BLACK SEA FLEET IN THE COURSE OF THE PAST TWO DAYS DESTROYED BY BOMBING MORE THAN 25 GERMAN TANKS, MORE THAN 100 TRUCKS AND THREE TROOP TRAINS. SEVEN FASCIST FIGHTERS WERE BROUGHT DOWN IN AIR COMBATS. THE CREW OF SENIOR FLIGHT LIEUT. DMITRIVSKY, WHO BROUGHT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS, ESPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

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IN A DARING ONSLAUGHT, COMMANDER ROGOV'S UNIT OPERATING IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT KILLED NEARLY 300 GERMANS, DESTROYED TWO ANTI-TANK GUNS, THREE ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE-GUNS, MORE THAN 30 MOTORCYCLES AND AN AMMUNITION DUMP.

TANK COMMANDERS AND ASSISTANT POLITICAL INSTRUCTOR PLOTNIKOV BROKE THROUGH TO THE ENEMY REAR AND DESTROYED AN ANTI-TANK GUN AND TWO MINETHROWERS. PLOTNIKOV OPENED FIRE AT THE ENEMY AND HELPED THE RED ARMY MEN ESCAPE FROM ENCIRCLEMENT.

THE JUNIOR POLITICAL INSTRUCTOR OF "X" UNIT ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT, COMRADE VLASSOV, DEFENDING TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL RED ARMY MEN ONE FORTIFICATION, KILLED IN THE COURSE OF ONE DAY 200 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IS GROWING EVER-WIDER IN DISTRICTS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMAN FASCISTS. ARMING THEMSELVES WITH GERMAN RIFLES AND MACHINE-GUNS, THE GUERRILLAS CONDUCT EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS AND DETRACT CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF FASCIST TROOPS FROM THE FRONT.

A LARGE GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT "N" IS OPERATING IN THE DISTRICTS SOUTH OF VINNITSA. THE DETACHMENT KEEPS UNDER ITS CONTROL MANY IMPORTANT ROADS OF THIS REGION.

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WITHIN A SHORT TIME THE GUERRILLAS DESTROYED 240 GERMAN TRUCKS AND CAPTURED 50 MOTORCYCLES.

IN THE VICINITY OF THE VILLAGE OF LANTANTSY A DETACHMENT WAS SURROUNDED BY GERMAN TROOPS. SKILLFULLY MANEUVERING AND INFLICTING UPON THE ENEMY HEAVY LOSSES, THE GUERRILLAS ENTICED HIM INTO A FOREST AND PIERCED THE ENCIRCLEMENT.

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THE FASCISTS ARE COMPELLED TO KEEP IN THESE DISTRICTS LARGE UNITS WHICH ARE IN VAIN CHASING THE GUERRILLAS. THE LOCAL POPULATION BY ALL MEANS ASSISTS THE GUERRILLAS AND INFORM THEM ABOUT THE MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS.

A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE CHAIRMAN OF A COLLECTIVE FARM BOARD AT "X" ESPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF. THIS DETACHMENT OPERATES IN THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED AREAS OF THE ZHITOMIR REGION. LATELY THE DETACHMENT ANNIHILATED THREE TRANSPORT PLANES AND A JUNKERS-52. NEAR THE VILLAGE OF VYSOKAYA PECH GUERRILLAS IN THREE DAYS DESTROYED 40 GERMAN TRUCKS, 15 MOTORCYCLES AND BLEW UP A RIVER BRIDGE. (END)

(SEPT. 4, NIGHT)

GERMAN FASCISTS HAVE ENSLAVED THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE.

HITLER FORCIBLY HURLED SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF AUSTRIANS TO THE EASTERN FRONT. HOWEVER, AS EVIDENCED BY NUMEROUS STATEMENTS OF WAR PRISONERS, THEY DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT THE SOVIET UNION.

A CAPTURED AUSTRIAN, HEINRICH FROM, PRIVATE OF THE 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION, STATED "WE DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT RUSSIA. OUR ONLY WISH IS TO RETURN HOME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

THE AUSTRIAN, ALEXANDER PECK, PRIVATE OF THE FIFTH COMPANY, 132ND REGIMENT, SAYS "AUSTRIANS HATE HITLER AND AT FIRST OPPORTUNITY THEY VOLUNTARILY SURRENDER."

BERNARD SCHMIDT, A PRIVATE OF THE 248TH BICYCLE SQUADRON, 168TH INFANTRY DIVISION , SAID "THE COMMANDER OF OUR SQUADRON WAS THE AUSTRIAN CAPTAIN SCHEINERT. HE WAS RECENTLY REMOVED AND SENT AWAY. THE SOLDIERS SAY THE GERMANS DISTRUST HIM. HE WAS REPLACED BY GERMAN SENIOR LIEUTENANT COUNT VON EULEINBARG."

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N.C.O.WILER OF THE ARTILLERY REGIMENT, 262ND GERMAN DIVISION, STATED "I AM A NATIVE OF AUSTRIA. I RECENTLY RECEIVED A LETTR FROM HOME. THEY WRITE THE GERMANS CARRY AWAY EVERYTHING FROM AUSTRIA, TAKE AWAY THE LAST PIECE OF BREAD FROM THE PEASANTS. THE POPULATION IS STARVING.

STEPHAN...A SOLDIER PRIVATE OF THE 486TH REGIMENT, SAID "THE FASCISTS HAVE DOOMED THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE TO STARVATION AND EXTINCTION. THE AUSTRIANS RECEIVE A LOWER FOOD RATION THAN THE GERMANS. ALL STATE AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS ARE STAFFED WITH GERMANS. THE MAJORITY OF AUSTRIANS FORCIBLY MOBILIZED TO THE GERMAN ARMY WISH DEFEAT FOR HITLER AND THE RESTORATION OF AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE."

HAND IN HAND WITH THE RED ARMY, LENINGRAD DETACHMENTS OF THE POPULAR VOLUNTEER FORCE SELFLESSLY DEFEND THEIR NATIVE CITY FROM THE HITLERITE HORDES; SHOWING EXAMPLES OF FEARLESSNESS AND GOOD MILITARY TRAINING.

THE GERMAN INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY TANKS WAS ADVANCING ON A SCORE OF DEFENDERS OF THE REGIMENT OF POPULAR VOLUNTEERS. MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE REMAINED IN THE DEEP TRENCHES AND LETTING THE FASCIST TANKS

PASS OPENED FIRE AT THE INFANTRY WHICH FOLLOWED THE TANKS. MEMBER OF THE POPULAR VOLUNTEER FORCE VASSILYEV BY ACCURATE RIFLE FIRE KILLED 14 FASCIST SOLDIERS. IN ANOTHER ENCOUNTER VASSILYEV UNDER THE ENEMY MACHINE GUN NEXT CREPT TO THE ENEMY TRENCHES AND DESTROYED WITH GRENADES A FASCIST MACHINE GUN NEST.

BEING SURROUNDED BY THE ENEMY MILEKHINS UNIT REPULSED THE ATTACK OF THE ENEMY SEVERAL TIMES SUPERIOR IN NUMBERS, DESTROYED WITH FUEL BOTTLES AND GRENADES FIVE ENEMY TANKS AND BY VIGOROUS THRUST BROKE THE ENCIRCCLEMENT, INFLICTING A HEAVY DEFEAT UPON THE FASCIST INFANTRY.

A MEMBER OF THE POPULAR VOLUNTEER FORCE ENJOYS A DESERVED REPUTATION AS A DARING AND SKILLED SCOUT. IONOV PARTICIPATED IN MANY RECONNOITERING RAIDS AND KILLED 25 FASCISTS, INCLUDING TWO OFFICERS. THE YOUNG SIGNALMAN OF THE POPULAR VOLUNTEER FORCE ANDREYEV ALSO DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF. DURING THE FIGHTING HE WAS DIRECTED TO DELIVER URGENT ORDERS TO ONE OF OUR UNITS, CRAWLED 10 KILOMETERS UNDER FIERCE MINE-THROWER FIRE AND FULFILLED HIS ASSIGNMENT ON TIME.

BERLIN—AND NL GERMAN—KKX SUPPLY.

ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, DNB SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD ATTEMPTED SINCE LATE AUGUST TO HOLD A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE LOWER DNIEPER BUT THAT A GERMAN TANK CORPS HAD SURROUNDED THE HARD-FIGHTING SOVIETS.

IN THREE DAYS OF HOT FIGHTING THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE RED ARMY TROOPS WERE CLAMPED TOGETHER TIGHTLY ALONG THE RIVER AND THAT "ONLY A SMALL PART" ESCAPED ACROSS THE STREAM.

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DNB LISTED 9,600 RUSSIANS TAKEN CAPTIVE IN THIS AREA ALONG WITH 98 TANKS, 108 CANNON AND SIX PLANES.

IN THE NORTHERN SEA WAR, DNB SAID A GERMAN BOMBER SANK A 2,000-TON SOVIET FREIGHTER IN THE FINNISH GULF.

BERLIN, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE GERMANS CLAIMED THE DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER RUSSIAN ARMORED DIVISION IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR TODAY AFTER TWO DAYS OF VICIOUS FIGHTING.

A GERMAN PANZER DIVISION FIRST CLASHED WITH THE RUSSIANS TUESDAY, DNB SAID. THE AGENCY REPORT SAID THE GERMANS DESTROYED 72 RUSSIAN TANKS INCLUDING 18 OF THE HEAVIEST TYPE.

MOSCOW—ADD NL RUSSIAN—ATTACK.

RED BOMBERS ALSO STRUCK AT BERLIN AGAIN OVER THURSDAY NIGHT, IT WAS REPORTED, SETTING OFF FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

TWO GERMAN-HELD AIRDROMES WEST OF LAKE ILMEN, ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT WERE SMASHED BY SOVIET ATTACKS AND 74 GROUNDED GERMAN PLANES OF THE FAMOUS RICHTHOFEN SQUADRON BASED THERE WERE DESTROYED, SOVIET REPORTS SAID.

PRAVDA PUBLISHED THE FIRST DESCRIPTION OF THE EVACUATION OF TALLINN WHICH HAS APPEARED HERE. THE COMMUNIST PARTY DAILY SAID SAILORS OF THE BALTIC FLEET CONDUCTED A STUBBORN REAR-GUARD ACTION FOR SEVEN WEEKS, WHILE THEIR SHIPS CONSTANTLY SHELLED GERMAN COLUMNS.

WHEN THE RETREAT BEGAN AFTER THE GERMANS FINALLY BROKE THROUGH TO ONE OF THE CENTRAL STREETS AND SHELLED THE HARBOR FOR FOUR DAYS, THE RED AIR FLEET FOUGHT A CONSTANT BATTLE, IT WAS SAID, TO COVER THE WITHDRAWAL.

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VICE-ADMIRAL G.ZHUKOV WROTE FROM ODESSA THAT NAVAL INFANTRY WAS TAKING AN ACTIVE PART IN THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY.

HE SAID GERMAN COMMANDERS HAD PROMISED THEIR TROOPS THE CITY WOULD FALL BY AUG. 10, AND WHEN THIS FAILED TO MATERIALIZE THEY PROMISED ITS SURRENDER BY SEPT. 1.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF IZVESTIA REPORTED THAT HE WENT TO THE ODESSA NAVAL BASE BY SEA AND FOUND STORES, TELEPHONES, TELEGRAPH AND THE ELECTRIC SYSTEM ALL FUNCTIONING.

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BUT ONLY NARROW STRIPS OF PAVEMENTS HAVE BEEN LEFT FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC, HE SAID, BECAUSE THE REST OF THE COBBLESTONES HAVE BEEN RIPPED UP AND MADE INTO BARRICADES.

MORE THAN A MILLION OBSTACLES HAVE BEEN ERRECTED TO BAR THE APPROACHES TO THE CITY, HE JUDGED.

THE REGULAR DEFENDERS, HE ADDED, HAVE BEEN JOINED BY 12,000 COMMUNIST AND 70,000 COMMUNIST YOUTH VOLUNTEERS WHO WENT TO THE FRONT.

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HE QUOTED A COMMUNIST PARTY COMMITTEE AND CITY SOVIET MANIFESTO AS DECLARING "ODESSA WAS, IS AND WILL BE A SOVIET CITY." #

MOSCOW, SATURDAY, SEPT 6-(AP)-COSSACK CAVALRY IS MAKING DEEP RAIDS INTO GERMAN TERRITORY AND INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES WITH OLD-STYLE SABER CHARGES ON UNSUSPECTING INFANTRY UNITS, THE SOVIET WAR REPORT SAID TODAY.

ONE GROUP COMMANDED BY A COLONEL DOVATOR WAS CREDITED WITH ANNIHILATING MANY GERMAN TROOPS AND SMASHING COMMUNICATIONS IN A PROLONGED RAID.

"IN THE VERY FIRST ENGAGEMENT THE COSSACKS COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE 430TH GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"THE COSSACKS CUT COMMUNICATIONS, CAPTURED WIRELESS STATIONS, SET FIRE TO ENEMY STORES AND HACKED TO DEATH GERMAN MEN AND OFFICERS."

THEN A GERMAN ORDER FOR EXTERMINATION OF THE COSSACK DETACHMENT FELL INTO RUSSIAN HANDS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE COSSACKS MADE THEIR WAY THROUGH MARSHES AND FORESTS, FELL UPON THE GERMANS, AND IN ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT WIPED OUT A SECOND GERMAN BATTALION.

"THEN THEY RAIDED [illegible] TRUCK COLUMN AND KILLED 138 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN AND DESTROYED 58 TRUCKS, THREE MOTOR CARS AND THREE FUEL TANKTRUCKS," THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

"THE GERMANS SENT TANKS AND PLANES AGAINST OUR CAVALRYMEN AND LAID AMBUSHES, BUT THE COSSACKS ALWAYS ELUDED THEM."

BY ALEXANDER WERTH
REUTERS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

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MOSCOW, SEPT.5--THERE IS A STRONG IMPRESSION IN MOSCOW TONIGHT THAT EVENTS ARE TAKING A MORE FAVORABLE TURN ALTHOUGH THE LATEST SOVIET COMMUNIQUE CONFINES ITSELF TO A GENERAL STATEMENT THAT FIGHTING CONTINUES ON ALL FRONTS.

THE DEFENSE OF LENINGRAD, LIKE THAT OF KIEV AND ESPECIALLY ODESSA, HAS BEEN ORGANIZED WITH IMMENSE THOROUGHNESS.

THE GERMANS IN THE LENINGRAD AREA ARE CONTENDING WITH ENORMOUS RUSSIAN FORCES AGAINST WHICH THEY ARE OBLIGED TO SEND CONSTANT REINFORCEMENTS IF THEIR POSITIONS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED AT ALL.

THE GERMANS REALIZE A POWERFUL COUNTERATTACK IN THIS LENINGRAD SECTOR MIGHT PLACE THEM IN AN EXTREMELY PRECARIOUS POSITION AND THAT THEIR TROOPS RISK BEING CUT OFF BY A DOUBLE RUSSIAN THRUF FROM LENINGRAD AND FROM A SOUTHERN DIRECTION.

HENCE THE CONSTANT GERMAN CONCERN TO STRENGTHEN THE NOVGOROD "WEDGE" SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD.

THERE IS A GROWING BELIEF IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE GERMANS REALIZE THE CAPTURE OF LENINGRAD IS HOPELESS, ESPECIALLY IN A REASONABLE TIME. THEY MAY ATTEMPT TO BY-PASS IT AND DIVERT THE FORCES SOUTH FROM LENINGRAD TOWARDS THE UPPER VOLGA AND POSSIXM

REASONABLE TIME. THEY MAY ATTEMPT TO BY-PASS IT AND DIVERT THE FORCES SOUTH FROM LENINGRAD TOWARDS THE UPPER VOLGA AND POSSIBLY TO MOSCOW.

THE RISK OF SUCH A MOVE, WITH MARSHAL VOROSHILOV'S IMMENSE ARMY AROUND LENINGRAD READY FOR POWERFUL SORTIES AND OPERATIONS, NEED NOT BE EMPHASIZED.

THE CENTRAL SECTOR AROUND SMOLENSK SEEMS TO BE SOMEWHAT STABILIZED WITH THE INITIATIVE REMAINING TO THE RUSSIANS. HERE THE GERMANS HAVE ADOPTED A DEFENSIVE ATTITUDE.

THE POSITION EAST OF GOMEL IS SOMEWHAT OBSCURE BUT THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THE GERMAN CLAIM, OR RATHER SUGGESTION PUT OUT VIA A FINNISH SOURCE, THAT THEY ARE PROGRESSING TOWARDS BRYANSK, KEY TOWN AND RAIL JUNCTION ABOUT 220 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MOSCOW.

THEY HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING TO SMASH RAIL COMMUNICATIONS IN THIS DIRECTION, WHICH IN ITSELF IS SAID TO BE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE CLAIM THAT BRYANSK IS CAPTURED.

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THE NEWS IS REASSURING FROM VARIOUS SIDES THAT THE GERMANS HAVE NOT SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING THE DNIEPER RIVER SOUTH OF KIEV. DESPITE NUMEROUS ATTEMPTS APPARENTLY EACH EFFORT TO CROSS BY PONTOONS HAS BEEN SMASHED BY RUSSIAN VIGILANCE.

THE GERMAN THRUST TOWARDS THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF KHARKOV AND ROSTOV TO THE CAUCASUS RAILWAY SYSTEM WOULD BE THE MOST DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT. DESPITE THE ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE DNIEPER FOR THAT PURPOSE SUCH A THRUST HAS NOT EVEN STARTED.

LONDON, SEP 5-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT THE RATE OF BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES IN AUGUST WAS "NO LESS SATISFACTORY" THAN THAT FOR JULY, ALTHOUGH THERE APPEARED TO BE AS MANY SUBMARINES IN OPERATION AS BEFORE.

(NO FIGURES HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED FOR EITHER MONTH. HOWEVER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY A.V.ALEXANDER HAS STATED THAT THE JULY LOSSES WERE THE LOWEST IN MORE THAN A YEAR, AND HAS ASCRIBED THIS TO JOINT ACTION OF CONVOYS, PLANES AND NORTH ATLANTIC PATROLS. THE INFERENCE WOULD PLACE JULY AND AUGUST LOSSES SOMEWHERE UNDER 300,000 EACH.)

BATAVIA, N.E.I., SEPT.5-(AP)-HENRY F.GRADY, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT STEAMSHIP LINES AND FORMER UNITED STATES UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE NEXT WEEK FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH THENETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AUTHORITIES. A SPECIAL LINER OF THE KNILM--ROYAL NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AIRLINES--LEAVES FOR MANILA TOMORROW TO PICK HIM UP.

OTTAWA, ONT., SEPT 5-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIALS NOW HAS REACHED THE STAGE WHERE THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO "DIRECTLY CURTAIL THROUGH RATIONING MEASURES" THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS AVAILABLE TO MANUFACTURERS FOR NON-ESSENTIAL PURPOSES.

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HOWE SAID CANADIAN PRODUCTION HAD REACHED A POINT AT PRESENT WHERE A COMPLETE CANADIAN INFANTRY DIVISION COULD BE EQUIPPED IN SIX WEEKS "AND PERHAPS FIVE."

LOSS OF TANKERS COUPLED WITH THE DIFFICULTY OF TANK CAR TRANSPORTATION OF OIL AND GASOLINE MAY BRING AN ACUTE SHORTAGE OF THESE COMMODITIES FOR ESSENTIAL WAR PURPOSES IN SPITE OF CONSERVATION EFFORTS, HOWE ADDED.

HE SAID EFFORTS WOULD BE MADE TO PROVIDE ENOUGH FUEL OIL AT LEAST FOR THOSE WHOSE HOMES HAVE INSTALLATIONS WHICH CANNOT BE CONVERTED TO OTHER FUEL. BUT THOSE WHO USE COAL OR WOOD FURNACES CONVERTED O OIL-BURNERS MAY BE ASKED TO TURN THEM BACK TO THEIR ORIGINAL TATUS, HE SAID.

OTTAWA, SEPT 5-(AP)-FIFTY-FIVE AIRMEN WERE REPORTED DEAD OR MISSING OVERSEAS AND IN CANADA TODAY IN THE 68TH CASUALTY LIST OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE--ITS LARGEST INDIVIDUAL LIST SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

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ONE AMERICAN WAS LISTED AS KILLED OVERSEAS IN A FLYING ACCIDENT. HE WAS ROGERS DENNIS CROZIER, A PILOT OFFICER, WHOSE NEAREST OF KIN, MRS.T.J.CROZIER, HIS MOTHER, LIVES AT (30 VAILL ST.) PORTLAND, ME.

TWO AMERICANS WERE KILLED IN FLYING ACCIDENTS IN CANADA. THEY WERE KENNETH FREDERICK DAVIS, A LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN, WHOSE FATHER, V.B.DAVIS, LIVES AT (4207 NORTH WEST DRIVE) DES MOINES, IA., AND LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN WILLIAM STEVENS MORRISS, WHOSE FATHER, J.MORRISS, LIVES AT SALADO, TEXAS.

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TWO OTHER AMERICANS ARE LISTED AS DANGEROUSLY ILL IN CANADA. THEY ARE SGT. RAYMOND ANDREW LUPTON, WHOSE FATHER, E.R.LUPTON, LIVES AT (69 VALLEY ST.) NEWARK, N.J., AND LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN JOHN WILLIAM BORUM, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.M.G.RENNEVER (CORRECT) LIVES AT (3745 PROMONTORY) SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

OTTAWA, SEPT.5-(AP)-DR.LILLIAN SHABEN, CORNELL UNIVERSITY NUTRITION EXPERT, TOLD THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRYWOMEN OF THE WORLD TODAY THAT WOMEN ARE NOT DOING THEIR JOB IN HEALTH AND HUMAN WELFARE MERELY BY "STUFFING THEIR HEADS FULL OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION ABOUT VITAMINS."

"TECHNICAL INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM RESEARCH MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO DAILY LIVING," SHE SAID. "A GOOD TABLE DOESN'T MEAN A WELL-NOURISHED FAMILY--AND, NO MATTER WHAT YOU'VE READ ABOUT VITAMINS, IT'S USELESS UNLESS IT'S TRANSLATED INTO TOMORROW MORNING'S BREAKFAST AND IS EATEN."

DESCRIBING THE WORK OF LT.-COL. R.H. WEBB, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF CATERING AND MESSING FOR THE CANADIAN ARMY, AS "BRILLIANT", DR.SHABEN SAID WOMEN ARE NOT KEEPING THEIR END UP AS HE IS DOING FOR THE MEN IN THE ARMY UNLESS THEY FEED THEIR PEOPLE AT HOME THE THINGS WHICH ARE VITAL TO GOOD HEALTH, NOTABLY THE "PROTECTIVE" FOODS LIKE MILK, FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND EGGS.

WOMEN ARE "SLACKERS", TOO IF THEY ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BECOME OVERWEIGHT, IF THEY DON'T TAKE CARE OF THEIR TEETH AND ARE CONTINUALLY DRAGGING ABOUT WITH "THAT TIRED FEELING."

"DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WEIGHED AT 30?" SHE ASKED. "THAT'S WHERE YOU SHOULD BE NOW. AND YOUR USEFULNESS DEPENDS UPON YOUR HEALTH."

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DR.RUBY GREEN SMITH, HEAD OF THE NEW YORK EXTENSION SERVICE WHO SPOKE ON "HUMAN ASPECTS OF DEMOCRACY," URGED DELEGATES TO THINK SERIOUSLY ABOUT THEIR REPRESENTATION AT THE "PEACE TABLE" WHEN THE WAR IS WON.

"PLANS MUST BE MADE NOW," SHE SAID. "WOMEN ARE QUALIFIED, AND THIS TIME WE MUST HAVE A TRULY DEMOCRATIC PEACE BY FIRST ADMITTING BOTH WOMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES OF YOUTH AT THIS TABLE TO PLAN THE FUTURE WORLD."

AT THE MORNING SESSIONS MRS.MARY BARBER, FOOD CONSULTANT TO THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF WAR, TOLD HOW THE AMERICAN ARMY IS BEING FED; HOW THINGS ARE BEING DONE WHICH THE ARMY DECLARED "COULD NOT BE DONE BECAUSE THEY'D NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE" AND HOW VARIED MENUS, MILK, FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRUIT NOW ARE PART OF ARMY DIET.

TORONTO, SEPT 5-(CANADIAN PRESS) JOAO ALBERTO LINS DE BARROS, BRAZILIAN MINISTER TO CANADA, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TONIGHT HE BELIEVED THAT IF THE UNITED STATES WENT TO WAR ON THE SIDE OF BRITAIN ALL THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES WOULD FOLLOW SUIT.

HE DECLARED THAT THE SYMPATHIES OF ALL SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES WERE ON THE SIDE OF BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES, AND THAT SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS LOOKED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR LEADERSHIP.

NEW YORK, SEPT 5-(AP)-THE CENTRAL BANK OF POLAND HAS OBTAINED A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST FRENCH GOLD ON DEPOSIT IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK IN AN ATTEMPT TO RECOVER $64,050,641 IN GOLD ALLEGEDLY TAKEN FROM WARSAW TO FRANCE WHEN GERMANY INVADED POLAND, JANUSZ ZOLTOWSKI, POLISH EMBASSY FINANCIAL ADVISOR, DISCLOSED TODAY.

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THE WRIT, SIGNED BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FERDINAND S.PECORA, WAS SERVED ON HEADS OF THE NEW YORK RESERVE BANK, CUSTODIANS OF $1,000,000,000 IN FRENCH GOLD. THE BANK OF BELGIUM, UNDER ORDERS FROM THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT, ATTACHED $260,000,000 OF FRENCH GOLD HERE IN FEBRUARY.

THE STORY OF HOW POLISH GOLD RESERVES WERE SMUGGLED FROM WARSAW A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE INVASION AND TAKEN TO FRANCE WAS RELATED TUESDAY BY COLONEL IGNACE MATUSZEWSKI, FORMER POLISH MINISTER OF FRANCE ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM LISBON. HE SAID THE GOLD WAS LOADED ON BATTERED TRUCKS WHICH FELL IN WITH A PROCESSION OF REFUGEES.

THE CARAVAN, HE SAID, LEFT WARSAW WITH $70,000,000 BUT ARRIVED IN FRANCE WITH ONLY $67,000,000. THE REST FELL INTO RUMANIAN HANDS. ABOUT $3,000,000 WAS SENT LATER FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND AND CANADA AND WHEN FRANCE FELL THE REST WAS SHIPPED TO DAKAR, WEST AFRICA, WITH $228,000,000 IN BELGIAN GOLD.

ZOLTOWSKI CHARGED TODAY THAT THE BANK OF FRANCE AGREED AT FIRST TO SHIP THE POLISH GOLD TO AMERICA WITH FRENCH RESERVES, BUT, WITHOUT CONSULTING THE BANK OF POLAND, SENT IT TO DAKAR INSTEAD.

THE COURT ORDER DOES NOT IMMEDIATELY FREE FOR POLISH USE ANY FRENCH GOLD, IT WAS EXPLAINED, BUT ESTABLISHES A POLISH CLAIM ON THE STIPULATED AMOUNT.

NEW YORK, SEPT 5-(AP)-THE GERMAN GESTAPO WAS TERMED TODAY BY A FORMER CLERK IN THE U.S. CONSULATE AT OSLO, NORWAY, AS THE WORLD'S MOST OVERRATED ORGANIZATION.

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"BLUFF AND CRUELTY ARE THE ONLY WEAPONS OF THE SYSTEM AND IT IS FAILING NOW IN THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES BECAUSE IT CAN GET NO INFORMERS," DECLARED FRANK J.NELSON, 33, OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.

A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OSLO AND A CONSULATE ATTACHE, NELSON WAS IMPRISONED SIX MONTHS BY THE GERMANS. HE CAME HOME ON THE WEST POINT IN THE EXCHANGE OF CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

"THE SYSTEM WORKS IN GERMANY BECAUSE THE GESTAPO HAS PLENTY OF INFORMERS, BUT IT IS HELPLESS IN A COUNTRY LIKE NORWAY, HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "THE UNDERGROUND PLANS OF THE NORWEGIANS ARE DEVELOPING EVERY DAY RIGHT UNDER THE NOSES OF THE GERMANS."

WASHINGTON,SEPT 4-(AP)-RELIEF AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS SHIPPED $21,883,753 WORTH OF FOOD, CLOTHING, AND MEDICINE TO PEOPLES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WASHINGTON,SEPT 5-(AP)-SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) SAID TONIGHT "THE COUNTRY IS DISUNITED" BECAUSE "THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE DISAGREE WITH THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY."

IN AN ADDRESS BROADCAST BY CBS, TAFT ASSERTED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "HAS NO DESIRE TO SECURE UNITY UNLESS IT IS 100 PER CENT UNITY WITH HIS INDIVIDUAL VIEWS."

3024-11641

"WHILE HE PERSISTS IN THESE POLICIES," HE SAID, "THERE IS NO HOPE FOR NATIONAL UNITY."

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CONTINUING, TAFT SAID:

"MR.ROOSEVELT CONTINUALLY DENIES THAT HE SEEKS CENSORSHIP, BUT HE REPEATEDLY SHOWS HIS IRRITATION WITH THE FREE PRESS, ORIGINALLY WITH THE EDITORS AND NOW MORE AND MORE WITH THE CORRESPONDENTS. WITHOUT REBUKE HE PERMITS MR.ICKES (SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR) TO BLACKGUARD THE PRESS, AND CONSTANT PROPOSALS FROM INNER NEW DEAL CIRCLES INDICATE A DESIRE TO FIND SOME MEANS OF BRINGING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON NEWSPAPER EDITORS TO MAKE THEM BEHAVE."

THE SENATOR DESCRIBED THE EIGHT-POINT ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL DECLARATION AS "AMBIGUOUS AND UNCERTAIN" AND SAID IT WAS "CONCEIVED IN SECRET AND HANDED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WITHOUT DISCUSSION.

MILWAUKEE, SEPT.5-(AP)-REP. THADDEUS F.WASIELEWSKI (D-WIS) WROTE THE SECRETARIES OF WAR AND THE NAVY TODAY HE HAD BEEN INFORMED ENLISTED MEN WERE BARRED BY MILITARY ORDERS FROM THE ONLY HOTEL IN REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, WHICH IS LICENSED TO SELL LIQUORS AND BEER.

WASIELEWSKI SAID THE PLACE WAS BEING MONOPOLIZED BY OFFICERS, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO HIM. HE PROTESTED THAT THE DISCRIMINATION WAS A "MOST FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF OUR AMERICAN PRINCIPLES."

"ENLISTED MEN WHO ARE DENIED THE PRIVILEGE OF FREQUENTING THIS HOTEL MUST SEEK THEIR REFRESHMENTS AT THE WATER FRONT ROADHOUSES, WHERE BOOTLEG LIQUORS AND NEAR BEER, SPIKED WITH RAW BOOTLEG ALCOHOL, ARE BEING DISPENSED IN A MANNER REMINISCENT OF OUR PROHIBITION ERA," HE WROTE.

30.24 - 11641

MOSCOW, SEPT. 5--(AP)--COAL PRODUCTION IN SIBERIA WHERE MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S DEPOSITS ARE LOCATED IS TO BE DOUBLED IN THE COMING MONTHS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AS THIS COUNTRY WENT FORWARD WITH PLANS FOR A WINTER MILITARY CAMPAIGN.

T.T. LITVINOV, CHIEF OF THE GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING DEPARTMENT OF THE COAL COMMISSARIAT, SAID IN IZVESTIA THAT MOST OF THE COUNTRY'S COAL IS TO BE FOUND BETWEEN THE URALS AND LAKE BAIKAL, HUNDREDS OF MILES FROM THE GERMAN ARMIES.

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"THE KUZNETSK BASIN CAN AND MUST DOUBLE ITS OUTPUT OF COAL IN A COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME," SAID LITVINOV.

IZVESTIA URGED IMMEDIATE PREPARATIONS OF THE RAILWAY TRANSPORT SYSTEMS TO MEET WINTER WARTIME CONDITIONS.

OSLO, GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWAY, SEPT. 5--(AP)--THE NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE TODAY ORDERED DISCONTINUANCE OF TRIAL BY A JURY [redacted]. JURIES ARE TO BE REPLACED BY A BOARD OF FOUR JUDGES.

BPW STE[redacted]OL9LO CCC L50P

berlin, sept. 5-(ap)-a bitter complaint that the netherlands newspapers fail to fall in line with the nazi conception of the new order was uttered today by deutsche zeitung in den niederlander, a german-language paper appearing in amsterdam.

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"one looks vainly for editorial utterances having to do with great events of our time," the paper said. "those (netherlands) papers limit themselves to reprinting communiques official communiques, but they devote much industry to playing politics between the lines when discussing events of daily life, on the streets, in societies and organizations.

"it isn't difficult to realize what they are trying to do: awaken memories of the beautiful time before the war, of filled flesh pots and overflowing gin jars, of comfortable aloofness from the world and sunday preachments about sinful heathens."

the effect of the articles is to make the readers the

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europeans, deutsche zeitung said.

"they caused the blockade," it continued, "because of them one must pay horrible prices if one wants to sip one's coffee the orange broadcast (from london) tells them how the campaign is going in the east and when the queen will return. a quiet light then passes over their features."

4-CD Delayed

ankara, sept. 5-(ap)-informed quarters said today that an iran cavalry brigade of 1,500 men had been crowded into turkey by the russian advance and was being temporarily detained. the brigade had only 400 rifles.

HAVANA, SEPT. 5-(AP)-CUBAN POLICE TODAY ARRESTED WALTER BRUNO ALFRED HUCHLIG, A GERMAN, AND FRANCISCO SOLARANA DE ROZADILLA, A SPANIARD, ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE.

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HUCHLIG WAS SAID TO HAVE ENTERED CUBA JAN.3, 1939, AS A TOURIST. HE WAS ARRESTED LAST YEAR FOR QUESTIONING IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNSOLVED SLAYING OF JOAQUIN BIRIENSSTAEDT, ECUADOREAN VICE-CONSUL HERE WHO HAD RENOUNCED HIS GERMAN CITIZENSHIP, BUT WAS FREED.

3024-11643

30.24—11643

POLICE SAID THE SEAMAN, EMPLOYED ON THE SPANISH LINER MARQUES DE COMILLAS, POSSESSED A LETTER SIGNED BY JUAN ANTONIO CASAS, A VOLUNTEER IN THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 5--(AP)--- THE RADIO AT [redacted] JIBUTI SAID TODAY THAT THE BLOCKADED FRENCH [redacted] COLONY HAD BEEN REDUCED TO EATING NETTLES [redacted] "BECAUSE THERE IS NO GRASS IN FRENCH SOMALILAND."

THE CONTROLLED RADIO REPORTED THERE WAS "A FRIGHTFUL PROGRESSION" IN SCURVY AMONG THE TROOPS, [redacted] WITH 56 CASES ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL IN THE LAST HALF OF AUGUST AS COMPARED WITH [redacted] A TOTAL OF 12 FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR. THERE HAS BEEN A SIMILAR INCREASE IN BERIBERI, IT WAS SAID. SEP 6 1941

(THE BRITISH, WHO ARE BLOCKADING [redacted] JIBUTI, PREVIOUSLY HAVE DENIED THAT THE CIVIL POPULATION WAS SUFFERING FROM A LACK OF FOOD.)

GREER CHASED U-BOAT 12 HRS, BERLIN SAYS

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Sub Fired Twice To Repel 'Attack,' Nazi Story

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 6 A German communique asserted late today that the United States destroyer Greer opened an attack on a German U-boat at the order of President Roosevelt "to incite the American people into war against Germany." The communique acknowledged that the German submarine fired two torpedoes. It declared, however, that it first was attacked by the destroyer in waters which the Germans have declared to be within their blockade zone. The communique said the U-boat commander was justified in his action because it was in self defense, and said he "was not in a position to determine the nationality of the attacking destroyer." The commu-

nique described the incident as a running battle, starting at 12.30 P. M. Thursday when a U-boat "was attacked by water bombs at 62.31 degrees north and 27.06 west and pursued continuously."

The engagement, it said, lated "until toward midnight," the destroyer pursuing with water bombs unsuccessfully until then.

Charged To Roosevelt

The communique charged:

1. That the United States Navy's assertion that the U-boat was the aggressor "can only be to give at least the appearance of justification to an attack by an American destroyer on a German U-boat.

2. That it proved that President Roosevelt previously, contrary to his statements, had given "general orders to American destroyers not only to report positions of German ships and U-boats but, beyond that, to attack them.

3. That, finally, "Mr. Roosevelt in this way also is trying with all means at his disposal to provoke incidents in order to incite the American people into war against Germany."

Text Of Communique

The communique, issued by DNB, said:

"American and English news services issued an item according to which on the morning of September 4, ... the course of an encounter between the American destroyer Greer and a German U-boat, the destroyer was attacked by the U-boat.

"The torpedoes, it was said, missed their mark. The destroyer then pursued the U-boat, counter-attacking with depth charges. Official German sources establish the following:

"On September 4 a German U-boat at 12.30 P. M. was attacked within the German blockade area by water bombs at 62.31 degrees north and 27.06 west and pursued continuously.

"Justified Defense"

"The German U-boat was not in a position to determine the nationality of the attacking destroyer. In justifiable defense, the U-boat thereupon discharged two torpedoes at 14.39 (2.39 P M.) which missed their mark.

"The destroyer continued the pursuit with water bombs unsuccessful until toward midnight. If American naval sources, namely the United States Navy Department, claim that the attack was started by the German U-boat the purpose of such an assertion can only be to give at least an appearance of justification to the attack by an American destroyer on a German U-boat in violation of neutrality.

"Roosevelt Orders Attacks"

"The attack itself is proof that Mr. Roosevelt, contrary to his claims, has already, at an earlier time, given general orders to American destroyers not only to report the positions of German ships and U-boats in violation of neutrality but, beyond that, to attack them.

"Mr. Roosevelt, in this way, is trying by all means at his disposal to provoke incidents in order to incite the American people into war against Germany."

The announcement broke a two-day silence by officials on the Greer incident, the Germans apparently having awaited a report from the German submarine commander. Authoritative sources had put off questions with the statement that they could not discuss the case.

Germany Charges U. S. Ship Started Fight With U-Boat

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF
[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 6—A German submarine fired two torpedoes at the United States destroyer Greer, a German communique acknowledged today, but it declared that the American warship was the aggressor and acted on orders of President Roosevelt who, it alleged, is trying "to incite the American people into war against Germany."

According to the official German version, the destroyer attacked first in Icelandic waters the Germans have declared to be inside their blockade zone and the U-boat commander, not knowing the destroyer's nationality, acted justifiably in exercise of the primitive right of self-defense.

200 Miles From Iceland

The communique, issued through DNB, located the opening clash about 200 miles southwest of Iceland and described the encounter as lasting almost twelve hours.

Shortly after noon last Thursday, the statement said, the submarine "was attacked," and almost until midnight the destroyer chased the U-boat and dropped depth bombs

According to the communique, two hours and nineteen minutes elapsed between the time the destroyer attacked at 12.30 P. M. and the U-boat discharged two torpedoes at 2.49 P. M.

Called Neutral Violation

The German statement concluded:

American naval sources, namely the United States Navy Department, claim that the attack was started by the German U-boat the purpose of such an assertion can only be to give at least an appearance of justification to the attack by an American destroyer on a German U-boat in violation of neutrality.

"The attack itself is proof that Mr. Roosevelt, contrary to his claims, has already, at an earlier time, given general orders to American destroyers not only to report the position of German ships and U-boats in violation of neutrality but, beyond that, to attack them.

"Mr. Roosevelt, in this way, is trying by all means at his disposal to provoke incidents in order to incite the American people into war against Germany."

U-Boat Able To Report

The communique, ending two days of official silence, acknowledged that the submarine's torpedoes went wide of their mark. On the other hand, the submarine was able to get somewhere for her commander to report.

There was some disposition in informal comment in Berlin, therefore, to question whether the episode would aggravate relations between Germany and the United States.

However, some sources regarded the incident as loaded with dynamite.

Subsequent events established that the warship must have been the Greer and that point no longer was subject to dispute. But the communique said that at the time "the German U-boat was not in a position to determine the nationality of the attacking destroyer."

Fails To Explain

It was not stated precisely why one submarine, despite daylight hours, could not determine that the destroyer was American.

Anyway, it was contended, that was beside the point in view of the assertion that the U-boat was being attacked. Besides its defense of the submarine's conduct on that score, the communique pointed out that the incident occurred in waters proclaimed by the German Government as a war zone and that the submarine commander properly could have presumed that the warship was British.

In the Wilhelmstrasse view, therefore, it was asserted, Germany was confronted with a deliberate effort to provoke an episode which would incite a war fervor in the American people.

Nazi Tale Meets Disbelief In Capital

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 6—A German charge that the U. S. S. Greer was the deliberate aggressor in a clash with a Nazi submarine was received unbelievingly in the capital today and Tom Connally (Dem., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that "the Nazis might as well learn now that we are going to defend our ships and our citizens."

The Germans issued a communique saying President Roosevelt was distorting the facts in order to incite the American people to war. The communique said the submarine fired two torpedoes only after it had been attacked with depth bombs.

Others Scout Story

Senator Arthur Capper (Rep., Kan.) said he believed there were "some misstatements" in the Nazi version. "I can hardly believe that the President would order our warships to attack in an effort to incite the people into war," Capper said.

Mr. Roosevelt put the blame on the submarine at a press conference yesterday, saying the destroyer was attacked without warning on its way to Iceland with mail.

"I would take the President's word over that of Hitler any day of the week," was the reaction of Representative Manasco (Dem., Ala.).

Hyde Park Silent

The President was at Hyde Park, N. Y., today where William D. Hassett, acting press secretary, was advised of the German statement.

"I'll show this to the President when I have a chance," Hassett said. "But considering its source I don't think any comment is necessary. It carries its own comment. I think it's a typical comment, considering its source."

"Spirit Of Assassination"

There was no comment from the departments in Washington but Senator Connally broadened his statement to add:

"The fact that the Nazis admit a German submarine was involved amounts to an admission that it was acting under orders of the Nazi Government in firing on our destroyer.

"This spirit of assassination, disregard for the rights of other nations and arrogant contempt for the United States dragged us into the last war.

"Going To Defend Our Ships"

"We do not want to become involved in the present war, but if our ships or citizens are attacked we are going to defend them."

Connally said the Greer's action in dropping depth bombs "may slow up the Germans in their attacks on our ships."

Senator Walter F. George (Dem., Ga.), ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he wanted additional information about the incident before forming an opinion.

Washington Says U-Boat Provoked Fight; Senators Warn Reich

TENSION GROWS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Navy Dept. bluntly disputed tonight a claim from Berlin that the destroyer Greer had been the aggressor in an engagement with a German submarine off Iceland and reiterated that "the initial attack was made by the submarine on the Greer."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP). — German-American relations entered into a new and uglier phase today with the publication of diametrically conflicting claims as to the circumstances under which the U.S.S. Greer and a German submarine engaged in a torpedo and depth-bomb skirmish on Thursday.

Berlin today claimed the Greer, a destroyer, attacked first, and that the U-boat used its torpedo tubes in self defense.

SAYS U-BOAT FIRED FIRST.

An exactly similar claim was made for the Greer yesterday by President Roosevelt. The submarine fired first, he said, and the Greer dropped depth-bombs in self defense.

Although State Department and Navy officials were silent on the German communique, Chairman Connally (D.) of Tex., of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said:

"The Nazis might as well learn now that we are going to defend our ships and our citizens."

ATTACKS GERMANY.

"The fact that the Nazis admit a German submarine was involved," he added, "amounts to an admission that it was acting under orders of the Nazi Government in firing on our destroyer.

"This spirit of assassination, disregard for the rights of other nations and arrogant contempt for the United States dragged us into the last war.

"We do not want to become involved in the present war, but if our ships or citizens are attacked we are going to defend them."

Sen. Capper (R.), of Kas., a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and one who has not voted consistently for Administration foreign measures, directly challenged the truth of the Nazi statement.

CHALLENGES BERLIN.

"My opinion is that the Germans have made some misstatements in their communique," he said.

"I can hardly believe that the President would order our warships to attack in an effort to incite the people into war. Beyond that, there is little that can be said until all the facts are known."

In any event, the German pronouncement cleared up any lingering doubt as to the nationality of the submarine involved in the incident with the Greer, something which had to be established conclusively before this country could make a diplomatic protest.

Where the conflicting claims are concerned, the American Government would, of course, stand on the report given to it by the commanding officer of the Greer.

MAY BE NEW POLICY.

On the basis of the statement of the Greer's commander that the U-boat fired first, there was speculation in Congressional circles whether this was an indication of a new policy on the part of Germany.

Some time ago Chancellor Hitler announced that any ships which his submarines encountered in blockade areas would be sunk. The application of this policy to American warships, however, has obviously been held in abeyance.

Some suggested that if Germany now intended to attack American ships, its purpose might be twofold: to increase the effectiveness of its blockade of England, and simultaneously to bolster its Axis partner, Japan.

Since Germany invaded Russia, Japan has become surrounded with actual or potential enemies. Moreover, the United States is shipping war supplies between the islands of the Japanese archipelago to Vladivostok and the Russian army.

German U-boat activities against American naval vessels on the Atlantic, if continued and made general, might have the effect of attracting American warships from the Pacific to the Atlantic, consequently easing the pressure on Japan.

There was a disposition on the part of some to believe that the Germans actually were without any knowledge of the Greer incident beyond what has been disclosed by the American Government.

Expressing this view, Connally said the German communique was merely "a ruse to make it appear that the U-boat had not been sunk."

"CONSIDERS THE SOURCE."

"I would take the President's word over that of Hitler any day of the week," was the reaction of Rep. Manasco (D.), of Ala.

Among the congressional comment was an assertion by Sen. McCarran (D.), of Nevada, that the incident "means the country is being edged into war without the consent of the people and without congressional action."

"This movement should be stopped," he declared. "It is time the people exercised calm, cool judgment to keep the country out of a war in which we should not be involved."

Sen. Reynolds (D.), of North Carolina, said:

"If we continue to look for trouble, the probabilities are that we'll eventually find it.

30.24 - 11645

30.24 — 11645

OBJECTS TO THREAT.

"I don't believe we can continue to threaten nations and continue to inject ourselves into the business of other nations without eventually finding ourselves in trouble. I believe the majority of citizens feel as I do."

Sen. Ellender (D.), of Louisiana: **"It's silly to say that a United States ship would make an attack to try and get us into war. That's just typical German propaganda."**

No Comment at Hyde Park.

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 6 (A. P.).—White House officials said that they would consider the source of a German communique on the case of the U. S. S. Greer and would not reply.

William D. Hassett, acting presidential secretary, was advised of the contents of the German statement.

"I'll show this to the President when I have a chance," he said. "But considering its source, I don't think any comment is necessary. It carries its own comment. I think it's a typical comment, considering its source."

Asked whether he took the communique to mean that it definitely was a German undersea craft which tried to sink the Greer, Hassett replied:

"Apparently, from this. Your interpretation is as good as mine."

WILLKIE CALLS FOR "FORCE" IN GREER'S CASE

Urges U. S. To Use "Determination" In Meeting Challenge On Seas

Addresses Yugoslavs On King's Birthday—Peter Replies From London

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Sept. 6—Wendell L. Willkie today called on the United States to use "determination and force" to meet Germany's challenge to its policy of freedom of the seas.

Speaking on a radio program celebrating the eighteenth birthday of the exiled King Peter of Yugoslavia, the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee declared "once again, savage and bestial might has challenged the right of America to freedom of the seas.

Would Serve Notice

"I know I speak the overwhelming sentiment of my fellow Americans in urging the President to meet the challenge with determination and force," Willkie said.

"I hope, and I know you hope, that the President of the United States serves notice on Nazi Germany that the United States expects its ships to go unmolested in their passage across the North Atlantic, and those interfering with them will receive the result they are entitled to.

Addresses Yugoslavs

"There are certain things a nation cannot yield without losing strength, and certain things a people cannot yield without losing soul. I hope America will lose neither her strength nor her soul."

Addressing himself to the exiled King and the people of Yugoslavia as "a nation that did not lose its soul," Willkie paid tribute to their moral courage in meeting the Nazi challenge.

Speaking from London, King Peter said:

"At this moment all our efforts must be directed to one aim: To deliver our country as soon as possible, with the assistance of our mighty allies and the great American democracy."

Simovich Sends Greeting

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York asserted that Hitler's policy of "divide and rule" had prevailed in the Nazi destruction of a score of nations which have been attacked, singly, and added: "Pray God that we in this country may not make the same fatal mistake."

Before the King spoke, Gen. Dusan Simovich, Prime Minister, also broadcasting from London, sent a greeting to Americans of Yugoslav origin.

The luncheon was one of a series in cities from coast to coast arranged by American friends of Yugoslavia.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Sept. 6—The Navy Department tonight bluntly disputed a claim from Berlin that the destroyer Greer had been the aggressor in an engagement with a German submarine off Iceland and reiterated that "the initial attack was made by the sumarine on the Greer."

The navy issued the following statement:

"Notwithstanding German contentions appearing in today's press that the Greer was the aggressor in its action with the submarine, the facts are the same as originally stated by the Navy Department—namely, that the initial attack in this engagement was made by the submarine on the Greer. It was then, and not until then, that the Greer counter-attacked."

'Belligerent Vs. Belligerent'

Tokyo, Sept. 6 (AP)—The newspaper *Hochi* dismissed the Greer incident today as "nothing but that a belligerent destroyer was attacked by a submarine in belligerent waters."

The United States is no longer really neutral since she occupied Iceland, the newspaper said.

Germans Mum On Any Other Operations

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Sept. 6—An extraordinarily brief high command communique reported from the eastern front today only that attack operations were "progressing favorably."

There was no specific mention of the battle for Leningrad, around which yesterday's war bulletin said siege lines had been drawn so close that heavy guns were pounding the city's defense area.

Informed Germans said the Russians lost forty-nine planes yesterday during air battles and *Luftwaffe* raids on air bases.

Heavy German air attacks in the vicinity of besieged Odessa, on the Black Sea coast, were said to have done great damage to port facilities and to four ships totaling 17,000 tons, and caused numerous casualties among Russian defense forces.

The defenders of Leningrad now have only a theoretical channel of escape—over Lake Ladoga to the east, German military writers declared.

The Germans said no large-scale operations against the city itself had yet been ordered.

The report that the rail town of Schluesselburg on the south shore of Lake Ladoga, twenty miles east of Leningrad, also was within range of Nazis batteries was cited as evidence that encirclement of the metropolis was completed.

The central sector of the front apparently was coming into the spotlight again after having faded from the picture following the big battle of the Smolensk salient. Foreign Office officials hinted that heavy fighting again was in progress there, with *Panzer* divisions making new gains. DNB said 30,000 prisoners had been taken in recent central-sector operations.

Weather Hampers Nazis

Bad weather and rain again were reported making German advances difficult, however.

The authoritative commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland* said the Germans had found Soviet soldiers the toughest fighting men they had met—equipped in some cases with weapons even more deadly than those the Germans had—but it said Soviet military leadership was weakened by continual shakeups.

Nazis Claim New Break Through Leningrad Line

BY ERNEST FISCHER

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, *Sunday*, Sept. 7—Germans reported today that they had penetrated the defenses of Leningrad in at least one place after attacks by strong German air force units and long-range artillery bombardment.

Kurt Stolzenberg, war correspondent, wrote that "we found a soft place in the defense belt around Leningrad and advanced further."

While the site of the advance was not specified, the correspondent said his units approached the former Czarist capital on "forest lanes and byways." The description indicated that German motorcycle units were established in a town near Leningrad.

Losses Ascribed To Shelling

"Around our town resound shots fired by our batteries," wrote Stolzenberg, "and hits in the forests sound as if heavy, high gates were rumbling in a castle."

The news agency DNB said that Russian field and artillery positions were subdued by powerful blows of German bombers and that the Russians "suffered exceptionally heavy losses."

Great concentrations of Soviet troops in the Leningrad are- were declared to have been scattered as the German forces sought to win the city.

Run Into More Obstacles

Stolzenberg said that as the Germans approached Leningrad more and more obstacles were presented—highways broken by mine traps, mine fields and tree trunk and concrete fortresses.

Men, women and children, he wrote, were used in the preparation of these defenses.

German artillery bombardment of Leningrad continued with heavy guns effectively hitting targets which included electric power plants and a munitions factory, German dispatches from the front reported tonight.

War Reports Meager

Discussion of the Greer case diverted attention from developments on the east front, and although the war raged furiously over much of it authentic reports were meager. The high command in just one sentence today said the German operations were "progressing favorably."

A German dispatch from the front stated that in the past few hours the Germans had made progress southeast of Gomel on the central front to a position which was beginning to menace the rea defenses of Kiev, industrialized capital of the Ukraine.

It was claimed also that the Germans had gained considerable territory east of Velikie Luki, which lies south of Lake Ilmen and about one hundred miles from the Latvian border.

On the lower Dnieper river in the Ukraine another Russian cannon boat was reported destroyed. A dispatch declared that boats of this type, averaging 200 tons, were asigned to break up German efforts to cross the river, which is beginning to figure in the news as one of Russia's strongest defenses in the southeast.

There have been frequent clashes along the river between Germans and the Russian shore artillery. The Germans claim to have destroyed about forty river boats since August 21.

In the vicinity of Odessa, besieged Russian Black Sea port, heavy German air attacks were said to have greatly damaged port facilities and four ships totalling 17,000 tons and to have inflicted numerous casualties among Russian defense forces.

Finland To Get German Rye

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Finnish radio said today that Germany was arranging to ship Finland 25,000 tons of rye, an amount regarded by authorities as sufficient to alleviate the nation's grain shortage.

Leningrad Rail Zone Cleared, Reds Say

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, Sept. 6—Russian forces, pressing counter-attacks on the approaches to Leningrad were reported today to have driven the Germans out of an entire zone along a vital railway after a three-day battle.

The Russian counter-blows still were smashing at the Germans, this report said.

It did not specifically locate the area claimed to have been cleared of the invaders but designated it as the zone between railway station "F" and village "N".

Report Leningrad Famine

Finns Say Disease Stalks City

HELSINKI, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Finns maintained today that Leningrad had become a doomed city, with the glare of fires visible from the Finnish frontier and with hunger and sickness stalking its desperate millions.

Everyone capable of bearing arms has been enrolled for the city's defense without uniforms and thousands of them without weapons, a Finnish communique said.

The report declared that thousands of men, women and children—lacking even shelter—slept in parks and clearings.

Rail Lines Reported Cut

Rail lines linking the city with the rest of Russia were said to have been severed.

"Motor traffic," the communique said, "is equally haphazard and unorganized. It no longer is possible to transport inhabitants from the suburbs and rural districts into the city even though they had been ordered to proceed there.

"It is becoming wholly impossible to procure food. Bread is no longer on sale in the shops. People eat what they have stored at home, if anything. Sickness already is becoming rampant because of poor food and inadequate shelter."

Artillery Duel Reported

Thick autumn fog hung over the northwest sector where heavy artillery batteries are dueling in the bitter struggle over Russia's second largest city.

A *Red Star* dispatch said thirty German planes, flying despite the fog, attempted to bomb military objectives outside Leningrad but that fifteen were downed and the others fled. Two of those fleeing were said to have been destroyed trying to reach their base.

Heavy Losses Reported

One unit of Marshal Klementi Voroshilov's forces defending Leningrad was reported by the army newspaper to have crossed the river "CH" and to have driven south, killing or wounding almost the equivalent of a German regiment and destroying an artillery company.

Another unit was said to have surrounded a German tank column which had been dug in, a third to have knifed in behind the Germans, severing a highway communications line and two others to have pierced the German front at other points, destroying equipment and supplies.

At the opposite end of the battlefront the Red army's defense ring around besieged Odessa was declared to have withstood a heavy assault and the press reported the Nazis stalled and set back outside of Kiev after two major attacks in the past month.

Along the entire battlefront fighting is raging without letup, the Soviet midday communique declared as the war neared the end of its eleventh week.

Citizens At Front

The communique declared Red army defenders of the big Black Sea port at the southern end of the battle line had been joined by Russian sailors, and military reports from the port said citizen soldiers, too, were taking part in the defense.

Without specifying on what front, the war report said units of the Fifteenth German Division had been beaten back with 700 killed and 200 captured. Russian forces were said to have seized eighteen cannon, eight Howitzers, six tanks, an armored car and quantities of light arms and ammunition.

This evidently was in the Odessa region. Other Russian reports said Rumanian forces besieging the port tried to wipe out a Russian artillery battery but failed and lost more than a battalion in dead and wounded.

Red army troops also were reported locked in a great battle with a large German force in an undisclosed sector in the center of the line.

Russian forces counter-attacking on the central front were said to be supported strongly by the air force. Red *Star*, the army newspaper, credited one squadron with destroying 42 grounded German airplanes, 110 tanks, 600 vehicles and killing more than 3,000 men in the past few days.

The Tass agency dispatch said that the Germans launched a powerful onslaught against the Ukraine's capital as early as August 8 and still were being held off after a second assault twenty days later.

The Russians fell back under the initial impact of the first attack, it was acknowledged, but the German drive was stalled on the second day and the yielded ground was reported recaptured in a counter-attack.

The Germans massed every kind of arms for their advance on Kiev, this dispatch said, and brought up the Forty-fourth, Ninety-fifth and Two Hundred and Ninety-ninth infantry divisions, including about three and a half regiments of artillery.

Attack Reported Launched

After checking the Nazi advance, the dispatch continued, the Red Army silenced the German artillery and turned its might against the invading forces.

So swift was the German retreat, Tass reported, that some of the Nazi dead lay unburied when the Russians moved into reoccupied villages. German losses in wounded also ran high, it said.

All three divisions were routed and important staff documents captured, the agency reported, adding:

"Orders of the day of the German command refer to tremendous losses and order immediate reformation of divisions, merging the shattered units into battalions and continuation of the fight with available effectives without expecting reinforcement. . . ."

Meanwhile sabre-swinging Cossack cavalrymen were reported raiding deep behind German lines.

MASSED BLOWS BY AIR FORCE POUND PANZERS

Mopping Up Of One Zone And Pinching Of Wedge Reported

Counter-Attacks Also Aid Defense Of Odessa

And Kiev

BY HENRY CASSIDY

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, *Sunday*, Sept. 7—The Red army claimed today to have driven the Germans out of vital approaches to Leningrad with fierce counter-attacks, while the Red air force gave full backing with "massed blows" upon invading Panzer troops, infantry and artillery.

The Soviet midnight communique again declared the battle raged on all fronts yesterday. But the fight in the Leningrad sector was the greatest and the most vital of the Russian-German war, which entered its twelfth week today.

The rival armies fought in the northwest over battlefields darkened by rain and fog.

Claim Major Base Crushed

Dispatches to the army newspaper *Red Star* declared the troops of Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, defending Russia's second city, mopped up one occupied zone south of Leningrad, pinched off another German armored wedge, penetrated the German lines at several points and crushed one major Nazi air base in never-ceasing counter-thrusts.

The Russians also were employing the counter-attacks at Kiev and Odessa, the other great cities to which the Germans have approached closely. They were said to be repulsing or holding the besiegers.

The communique did not elaborate on the deeds of the air force yesterday, but the role the Red artillery is playing was seen in the official report that "thousands of German soldiers, hundreds of tanks, armored cars and lorries, scores of artillery minethrowers and machine-gun batteries have been annihilated by the accurate fire of our guns."

Lists Toll Claimed In Day

The communique said that on one single day—last Thursday—the Soviet artillery killed at least 15,000 German officers and men and destroyed over one hundred guns of various caliber, and much materiel.

Marshal Voroshilov's Leningrad troops have driven the Germans from an entire sector along a railway in a three-day battle, *Red Star* reported.

Another unit there crossed the river "C H" and pushed southward, destroying a Nazi artillery company and a regiment of troops, *Red Star* said; a third surrounded a German *Panzer* force of forty tanks, and a fourth swept around behind the Germans farther south to cut their highway communications.

German Planes Attack

Despite the poor visibility, thirty German planes tried to bomb military objectives outside Leningrad and seventeen of them were shot down, *Red Star* said.

In the Novgorod district, about one hundred miles south of Leningrad, guerrillas were credited with discovering two German airdromes which the Red air force promptly bombed, destroying seventy-four planes on the ground and killing many of the crews.

At an undisclosed part of the central front, a great battle was reported still in progress, with the Red air force strongly supporting the infantry. One Russian air squadron there destroyed forty-two grounded German planes, 110 tanks and 600 other vehicles and killed more than 3,000 Nazis in the past few days, Soviet accounts said.

Possibly this battle was in the Gomel sector, since that was the last central point mentioned in a Russian communique and has been the scene of repeated Soviet counter-offensives.

Says Kiev Stands Firm

Farther south, the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, which was an established town before history was written, stood firm against the invaders who have threatened it for many weeks past.

Russian artillery paved the way for counter-attacks which thrust the German infantry out of the village of "K" in front of Kiev, *Red Star* reported. Red army infantry then drove the demoralized Germans five kilometers (about three miles) outside the village, it added.

Tass said Kiev had smashed two major attempts at conquest within the past month.

Lists Three Divisions Routed

One was begun on August 8 with three divisions of German soldiery and three and a half regiments of artillery, Tass stated. All three divisions were listed as routed.

A new onslaught came on August 28 from the reformed remnants of the German force. Again the Russians hurled it back with heavy losses, Tass said.

Odessa Reported Turned Into a Giant Fortress

Soviet Writer Says Besieged City Is Impregnable

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP).—Ezra Vilensky, a Soviet writer, who recently returned from Odessa, where he was a war sorrespondent for "Izvestia," official government newspaper, said today that Odessa had become a giant fortress surrounded by outer fortifications so thick and high that neither tanks nor shells could crush them.

The citizen volunteers of that port, which is situated strategically atop 150-foot bluffs, have torn up the streets to make barricadss of the cobblestones, he said. The fortifications are a series of rings, so built that the city can be captured "only if no single person inside remains alive," Vilensky said. They are being built under direction of Arkady F. Khrenov, a veteran of the Finnish war and hero of the Soviet Union.

Vilensky said the city had been under siege since August 8, after Germans and Rumanians cut it off. Women, children and aged still are being removed by the Russian Black Sea fleet, he said, adding that not a single evacuation ship had been sunk, despite German mines and air bombings.

He wrote that Russian land, naval and air forces were working together to defend Odessa, and that German raids were diminishing in number and force, while Red Army artillery, supplied from the sea, remained dominant in the area.

Of eleven Rumanian divisions which he said were thrown into the battle on this front, Vilensky estimated that four were completely routed. He asserted that Rumanian losses were immense. "I myself saw a long, high mountain of corpses," he wrote.

Cossacks Crash Front, Raid Nazi Rear 2 Weeks

Then Ride Through Battalion to Red Lines Again

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP).—Elaborating on a communique praising behind-the-lines exploits of a Cossack cavalry detachment, Tass, the Russian news agency, said today that this force on Aug. 23 crashed through the German front, raided and pillaged in the rear for two weeks, and has just now returned to the Russian side after again piercing the Nazi formations.

On the morning of Aug. 23, in the fog of early dawn, the Cossacks crept up to the German lines, Tass said. With a yell the Cossacks attacked and made good their breakthrough after a six-hour battle.

At night, Tass said, the Cossacks took refuge in a dense forest. By day they emerged at widely separated points, destroyed a German transport train at one village, wrecked fifty-eight cars and a staff headquarters at another.

Finally they started back, only to find that the Germans had felled trees to make a great fence around their forest hideout. With a wild rush the Cossacks hurdled it through a hailstorm of German machine-gun and automatic rifle fire and rode down the German infantry battalion that stood in their way.

Moscow Says Polish Guerillas Are Active

Attacks On Gendarmes And Uprising Over Crop Requisitions Are Reported

Moscow, *Sunday*, Sept. 7—"The guerrilla movement keeps growing in Poland," the Soviet communique says today. "Attacks on gendarmes and police have become a usual occurrence and are admitted even by the Fascist press.

"Outbreaks started in villages in the vicinity of the town of Radomsko and lasted several days. The immediate reason for the revolt was the requisitioning of the newly harvest crop. A punitive detachment of twenty German gendarmes and policemen dispatched from Radomsko was met by rifle and revolver fire.

"The [illegible] killed the detachment annihilated. A German company sum[illegible] Czenstochovo also sustained considerable casualties before it retreated also."

Reds to Double Coal Output

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP).—Plans to double Siberian coal production, where two-thirds of Russia's coal deposits are situated, were announced today in "Izvestia," government newspaper. Much of the increased output, planned in preparation for the coming winter campaign, was expected in the Kuznetsk Basin, between the Urals and Lake Baikal, 2,000 miles from the fighting front.

DRIVE AT BAKU IN OCTOBER IS FORECAST

Ankara Observer Says Nazis Are Massing Boats At Bulgarian Ports

Believes Hitler Is Seeking To Force Sofia To Put Troops In Field

By PRESTON GROVER

Associated Press Correspondent

Ankara, Sept. 6—Germany was declared by a foreign observer here today to have planned a combined land and sea campaign before the end of October" against the Baku oil fields and the new British-Russian supply line through Iran.

He said his information was direct from Sofia, capital of Axis-dominated Bulgaria.

Germany already is massing speedy torpedo boats and submarines, he said he was informed, at Bulgarian Black Sea ports to challenge the preponderent, but heavy Soviet Russian fleet. Craft of both types are moved overland to sea ports, the U-boats in sections.

Forecasts Dnieper Push

A heavy Nazi drive was forecast along the lower Dnieper river, with the double purpose of crossing that strategic stream and tying up Red army forces which otherwise could be diverted to meeting the sea attack.

The foreign source declared parachutists were training both Bulgaria and Croatia in preparation for the southern operations.

This military activity was reported as evidence accumulated that Germany was encountering trouble on the eastern fringe of her far-flung war effort.

Rumanians Cite Losses

The Bulgarian Parliament is now enacting a series of new anti-sabotage regulations and from Rumania came traveler reports of growing discontent at the use of Rumanian troops for the continued invasion of Russia after the regaining of all territory she had once ceded to the U. S. S. R. Heavy Rumanian losses at the onset of the campaign are reported to have been increased with the siege of Odessa.

The Bulgarian Parliament established the death penalty for serious cases of war profiteering today and voted to remove Communist and Anarchist adherents from office.

Observers here discount recurrent reports that Germans are massing roops in Bulgaria, but assert that Germany is seeking to force the Balkan nation to enter at least a few divisions in the war against Russia.

Others See Peace Until March

Most military and political observers in Ankara said they expected Turkey and the Middle East to have peace until March.

The delay in Germany's drive to the east, they said, had removed Turkey from consideration as a possible theater of war this autumn.

Most of them summed up the argument in two points:

1. Britain is unable at this time even to dream of launching a drive through the Balkans, even with Turkish help, which is unlikely to be obtained for aggressive action.

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2. Germans are unlikely to add 2,000,000 Turkish soldiers to the long list of their present enemies by attempting to break through toward the Persian Gulf and Suez or to strike the Russians from the rear.

But all hedged their forecasts in some ways. As one expressed it, "you never can tell what Hitler has up his sleeve."

Nazis Blast Hopes Of States For Resurrection By Germany

Article Distributed By High Command Says Restoration Of Powers Is "Solely Up To Führer"

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By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 6—Dr. Hans Keller, president of the Academy for the Rights of Peoples, in an article distributed by the German high command today blasted away any hopes that "Germany after defeating her opponents" will "resurrect all those states which the storm of war has swept away."

The new order in Europe can only be a German order, he said.

Dr. Keller said Germany does not deny in principle the right of a people to its own state, but he argued:

"The essence of a state is might. Either one has might or one hasn't. In the latter case it is small consolation to have a well-founded right to might.

"A whole series of powers has proven too weak to oppose British imperialism on the one hand or Soviet imperialism on the other," he continues.

"They fell to Germany. It is solely up to the Führer to determine what measure of power he will give back to the peoples within the German Reich.

"He alone is responsible for this decision before his conscience as a German and thereby as a European. Whether his gift to these peoples will be a 'state' or perhaps an 'order' is secondary in importance once there is clarity concerning the nature of a state and its relationship to the peoples."

Neues Volk (New People), a periodical issued by the Racial Political Office of the Nazi party, at the same time pointed out that the "new order" to be established by Germany does not mean "Paneuropa."

"We do not want any mixing of various peoples and races, but the maintenance of the characteristics of each people," this organ announced. "There must, therefore, not be created a disorder of blood by the mixing of the races.

"Each people will have to contribute to this new order of Europe, but primarily it will be 85,000,000 Germans who will be . . . the formative power of this continent."

British Try Out Blitz Noises On Test Group

SEP 7 1941

By Eddy Gilmore
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, Sept. 6—Workers, children and bomb-shocked neurotics were led into dark and cold tomb-like vaults in London today and, in one of the most horrible experiments of the war, were exposed to an artificial *Blitz*-bombing calculated to be just exactly as terrifying as the real thing.

Air raid precaution officials and physicians conducted the experiment with a view to preparing Britons for things to come in a fall and winter which government leaders have predicted will bring German raids perhaps worse than those of last year.

Wide-eyed, expecting anything, the subjects of the test huddled together as they were led underground. Some clutched the hands of others. A switch was turned, and there began a terrible sound—the raw reproduction of air raid noises.

Real Bombings Recorded

The noise, nothing concocted in a sounds-effect studio, was the real thing, recorded during one of London's worst raids last year.

Screaming sirens in a sinking and rising wail filled the vault with ominous notes. Presently, "Bang! Bang! Bang!" went the guns. The drone of bombers was heard as overhead.

The sounds swelled in the dark vault. The guns kept banging. Then big bombs burst. The guns kept up. More bombs. Then the crackle of flames. Next clanging fire engines added their noise, the other sounds continuing.

The experimenters, fearing lest they try their subjects too hard, softened the sounds momentarily to see how the people were standing the realistic reproduction.

Wails And Screams Heard

No one was crying out. A flashlight swung around the room, revealing drawn faces and frightened eyes. But no one was swooning. The experimenters stepped up the amplification.

Pandemonium broke loose. To the awful accompaniment were added wails and screams, and the shouted orders of wardens and firefighters and doctors.

After this climax the noises gradually died out. At all clear the people were led from the vaults.

The physicians questioned those who had been through it. It was terrifying, they agreed, but they said they were glad for having been through it.

Fear Immunization Sought

The ARP was overjoyed with the results. The suggestion was advanced that whole populations be put through the experiment to make them "immune, through familiarity, to fear caused by air raid noises."

This is a psychological principle underlying a visual experiment now being run by the Government in motion-picture houses in various parts of the country. A film, said to have been captured from the Nazis, purporting to show the German campaign against Russia with all the terrors of war clearly set forth, is being shown to harden the population.

The Germans are said to hope for the opposite effect—morale-breaking.

Neurotics Sent In

This first air raid experiment was conducted in the vaults of the Church of England Temperance Society's home for treatment of people suffering from neuroses.

Some of these patients underwent the experiment, and there also were people brought in from nearby towns and the countryside.

"The theory is," said the ARP, "that you can accustom yourself to anything. And the things you know don't frighten like the unknown."

Fortresses Attack Oslo

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 6—High-flying American-built fortress planes of the British bomber command today attacked Axis shipping in the harbor of Oslo, Norway, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

A brief communique told of the attack on the German-occupied port as follows:

"In the course of high altitude reconnaissance this morning fortress aircraft of the bomber command attacked enemy shipping in Oslo harbor.

"None of our aircraft is missing."

Two Injured, Nazis Say

Berlin, Sept. 6 (AP)—DNB reported today that "enemy planes" made a bombing raid on Oslo Saturday noon and that two workmen were injured when two bombs fell in a garden beside a factory.

Windows were shattered by three bombs which fell in a suburb, the report said.

DNB said "enemy planes" bombed Oslo and that two workmen were injured when two bombs fell in a garden beside a factory.

Axis Ships In Harbor At Oslo Are Bombed By Flying Fortresses

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—Axis shipping in the harbor of Oslo, Norway, eighty miles up a pine-bordered fjord from the Skagerrak, was attacked today by American-built Fortress planes of the British bomber command, the Air Ministry said tonight.

Indicating that the major purpose of the flight was scouting, a brief communique said the German-occupied port was strafed "in the course of high altitude reconnaissance."

"None of our aircraft is missing," it reported.

Nazi Planes Bomb Suez Canal Area

Airport Set Afire in Raid; Claim 3 Ships Sunk

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Germans reported today their bombers attacked the Suez Canal area last night, causing destruction and fires at the Ismailia Airport.

The night before, the High Command said, three freighters totaling 14,000 tons, were sunk.

31 Killed In Raids In Libya

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 6—British planes killed thirty-one persons and injured fifty-six in bombing attacks on Tripoli and Barce, in Libya, the Italian high command declared today.

It said German warplanes raided British troop quarters and airfields around besieged Tobruk and the Egyptian town of Matruh.

The Italian communique said most of the casualties in the British bombings were patients in hospitals. They charged the British, too, with attacking a hospital in the Italian sector around Volchefit, Ethiopia.

The Italians said their troops forced the British to withdraw with numerous casualties from a fog-screened surprise attack in the Culquabert section of Ethiopia.

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Planes Sink Ship, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 6—A 3,000-ton British ship was sunk by German bombs last night off Sunderland, on the English east coast, informed Germans said today.

(The British said there was "nothing to report" with regard to German air activity during the night.)

Big Italian Liner Sunk: London

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 6—British submarines have sunk the 11,398-ton Italian liner Esperia off Tripoli and a second merchantman in a "successful attack on a southbound enemy convoy between Taranto and Bengasi," the Admiralty reported today.

The communique reporting the sinking of the big liner indicated that she was being used as a troopship.

A second communique identified the smaller merchantman as one of the Ramb class, which have been used by Italy for Indian Ocean commerce raiding.

Reinforcements Hinted

The direction and location—between the southern coast of Italy and the Libyan shore of North Africa—indicated that the intercepted convoy was taking reinforcements for Axis forces in Libya across the Mediterranean.

Military experts in London have been predicting that a deadlocked front in Russia this winter might bring a revival of the German-Italian offensive in the Mediterranean, with one Axis spearhead driving from Libya toward Suez, and the other from the Balkans or Russia into the Middle East.

Ninth Success In Two Days

The sinkings announced today brought to nine the number of ships reported sunk or damaged by the British in the last forty-eight hours. Yesterday the Admiralty reported the probable sinking of another liner of 23,000 tons which was believed to be carrying troops, the torpedoing of a 10,000-ton cruiser, the sinking of a destroyer outside Tripoli, the sinking of two supply ships in convoy and the damaging of two others.

Today's second communique said: "One of our submarines in the Central Mediterranean has carried out a successful attack on a southbound enemy convoy between Taranto and Bengasi.

"A ship of the Ramb class was torpedoed and sunk. The Ramb class of ships are fast vessels of just under 4,000 tons and are capable of 18½ knots speed.

"They are owned by the Italian Government. One of these ships was sunk by H. M. S. Leander six months ago when acting as a commerce raider in the Indian Ocean."

The first communique said:

"The Italian liner Esperia, 11,398 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk off Tripoli by one of our submarines.

2 British Ships Torpedoed

New York, Sept. 6 (AP)—The torpedoing of two vessels in British service and the capture of two French ships by the British were reported in shipping circles today.

The Saugara, a 5,448-ton British motor freighter, was torpedoed by a submarine, then beached at Accra on the African Gold Coast, reports said. The 945-ton Danish ship Elisabeth, flying the British flag, was sunk at an undisclosed position with the loss of eight men, including the master.

The captured ships were the steam trawlers Joseph Duhamel, 928 tons, and Senateur Duhamel, 913 tons. British warships took them to Gibraltar, where they and their cargoes are awaiting prize court action.

30th Submarine Loss Admitted By British

P3-3, Named In Admiralty Statement, Believed To Be One Of New Class

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—A British submarine, apparently of a new class, was given up for lost tonight by the Admiralty, the thirtieth undersea craft asknowledged lost by the British during the war.

The vessel, the P-33, is "overdue and must be considered lost," a communique said. Details were not given.

It was generally assumed that the P-33 represented a new class, since the latest edition of "Janes' Fighting Ships," the authoritative manual on the world's navies, carries no mention of any such designation.

BRITISH SINK ITALIAN LINER OFF TRIPOLI

11,398-Ton Esperia Cut Out Of Strong Escort By Sub, Admiralty Says

Believed To Be Troopship. Merchant Craft Down In Second Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 6—An airport at Ismailia on the Suez Canal, where the British built extensive shops for the assembling of American warplanes, was destroyed last night in a devastating Luftwaffe raid on the canal area and Alexandria, 150 miles west, German reports said tonight.

A German eyewitness report said the airport no longer "exists."

BY WILLIAM KING
[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 6—Britain announced today for the second day in succession a successful attack on a large Italian liner in the Mediterranean believed to have been transporting troops to reinforce Axis armies in North Africa.

An Admiralty communique stated that the 11,398-ton liner Esperia was torpedoed by a British submarine and sunk off Tripoli, attacked while in "an exceptionally strongly escorted convoy" of destroyers, torpedo boats, motor torpedo boats and flying boats.

Used As Troopships

"Liners of this type are used by the enemy as troopships," observed the Admiralty in a comment similar to that used yesterday in announcing the torpedoing and "almost certain" sinking of a liner which the Admiralty thought was the 23,635-ton Duilio.

The Duilio, also southbound, was believed to have been carrying troops.

A successful attack on a second southbound Axis convoy in the Mediterranean also was announced, with submarines torpedoing and sinking a merchant ship of the 4,000-ton Ramb class between Taranto and Bengasi.

Some Serve As Raiders

Ships of this class, owned by the Italian Government, are fast and have been used as raiders. One of them was sunk in the Indian Ocean some months ago.

The presence of large liners in Italian convoys recently attacked in the Mediterranean "undoubtedly" indicates that the Axis is attempting to reinforce its armies in North Africa, one well-informed observer said tonight.

He added that it was reasonable to assume that "some of them are getting through, since it is impossible to sink every ship that sets out."

Purpose Considered

This observer said these signs of growing activity did not necessarily mean that the Axis was contemplating an early large-scale offensive from the Egyptian frontier.

It was explained that the Axis probably needs reinforcements to insure holding its present position in Libya during major operations elsewhere. The Axis also may hope, it was said, that the unusual movement would divert British attention from other war fronts.

Another possible conclusion was that the French are now opposing the use of Tunistan territorial waters for transport of Axis soldiers and supplies.

Little Data On Numbers

Italian transports in the past, it was said, have slipped across the narrow straits of Sicily and then hugged the coast toward Tripoli, giving British warships little opportunity to molest them without virtually attacking Tunisia itself.

There is no reliable indication here of how extensive the troop movements across the Mediterranean are, nor definite information on the numbers of German and Italian soldiers in Libya.

A liner of the Esperia size probably would carry about 5,000 troops, it was said.

R. A. F. Planes Bomb Axis North African Positions

Cairo, Sept. 6 (AP)—Heavy British dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks on Axis positions on the North African coast and a successful attack on shipping in the harbor of Cotrone in southern Italy were announced by the R. A. F. Middle East command today.

Many direct hits were scored on motor transport depots at Tripoli Thursday night, it was stated, with buildings collapsing under big explosions and large fires.

At Barce, in Cyrenaica, a strong force of heavy bombers was declared to have attacked railways sidings, workshops, barracks and an airdrome, a number of direct hits being scored.

Merchant Ship Hit

Tents, buildings, dispersed aircraft and gun positions were machine-gunned by low-flying planes.

In the Cotrone attack one large merchant ship was hit, after which an explosion occurred on board, the British said. Sicilian airdromes at Gerbini and Catania also were attacked.

Three persons were killed and one injured in the Suez Canal area by air raiders last night, a communique said.

Ship's Survivors Reach Port

TARIFA, Spain, Sept. 6 (AP).—A Spanish fishing boat brought in survivors today from an unidentified British merchantman which exploded in the Atlantic on Sept. 4. The survivors were taken to Gibraltar later. It was uncertain here whether the explosion was accidental or due to a torpedo.

Ignores War's Perils But Income Taxes Vex

Sea Captain Also Irritated By "These Infernal Health Insurance Forms"

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—His ship was attacked once by a submarine, twice by E-boats, twice by bombers, shelled in the Straits and finally bombed at its destination—all on one voyage.

But that was nothing, wrote a harassed sea captain in the *Merchant Naval Journal*. The real trouble was "this perishing correspondence with the income-tax people and these infernal health-insurance forms."

Sub Attack Kills 4 U. S. Recruits In R. A. F.

[By the Associated Press]

Glasgow, Sept. 6—Four American recruits for the R. A. F. were drowned and two injured when the boat in which they were crossing the Atlantic was torpedoed, it was disclosed here today.

The names of the drowned were not immediately available.

Survivors, who were landed at a British port yesterday were:

TOM GRIFFIN, Mississippi.
JACK GILLILAND, Kansas.
RIVERS GROVE, Georgia.
NORMAN ECHORD, Missouri.
JAMES JORDAN, San Francisco.
B. F. MAYES, Texas.
ROBERT PERESHIN, California.

Mayes suffered arm injuries and Pereshin a broken leg. They were taken to a hospital.

Tells Startling Story

The survivors said they longed to get into action in the air.

William Beattie, Belfast seaman who was on the torpedoed ship, told a startling story of talking to the submarine commander after the attack.

"There were four of us in a lifeboat," he said, "and it was waterlogged when the submarine came to the surface. The commander seemed to be in his early twenties. He asked if any officers were on board.

Denies Firing Torpedo

"He seemed to be ashamed of what he'd done and asked us what caused the explosion. He said he had not fired a torpedo.

"I asked him if he could give us any water. He said he couldn't spare any but gave us four tins of meat and two bottles of rum."

Beattie said that when the submarine moved off it accidentally struck a wobbly lifeboat and the lifeboat's stern dipped.

"The submarine commander apologized," said Beattie, adding that he was German.

Beattie said the survivors clung to the lifeboat and rafts for twelve hours before being picked up by a Polish warship.

Four U. S. Recruits For R. A. F. Victims Of Atlantic Torpedoing

Seven Others Land At British Port, Two Of Them Injured—Seaman Tells Of Talk With German

[By the Associated Press]

Glasgow, Sept. 6—Four American airmen en route to England for service with the R. A. F. perished in the torpedoing of their ship by a submarine whose commander, one Irish survivor said, came to the surface and shame-facedly asked "what caused the explosion."

Seven others among the eleven American flying recruits aboard were landed at a British port yesterday. Two of them were injured.

The names of the dead were not available immediately.

Survivors Listed

The survivors were announced as:

TOM GRIFFIN, Mississippi.
RIVERS GROVE, Georgia.
NORMAN ECHORD, Kansas City.
JACK GILLILAND, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gilliland, of Pittsburg, Kan.
JAMES JORDAN, San Francisco.
B. F. MAYES, Texas, who sustained arm injuries.
ROBERT PERESHIN, California, whose leg was broken.

Echord, whose mother lives in Seattle, left Kansas City August 19 to join the American Eagle Squadron in Britain.

Trained With British Unit

Echord, Gilliland, Grove, Mayes and Griffin trained with the British air unit at Tulsa, Okla. All eleven flyers received additional training in Canada.

William Beattie, Belfast seaman aboard the torpedoed ship, said that after the attack the submarine came to the surface amidst the survivor-laden lifeboats and rafts.

In a conversation with the U-boat commander, described by Beattie as a German in his early twenties, the Irish seaman related the latter disclaimed that his craft had fired a torpedo.

Says He Seemed Ashamed

"He seemed ashamed of what he had done and asked us what caused the explosion," Beattie related.

Beattie said he asked the submarine commander for water and that he replied he had none to spare but did hand over four tins of meat and two bottles of rum.

Upon moving off Beattie said the submarine accidentally struck a lifeboat and caused the wobbly craft to dip, bringing an apology from the submersible's commander.

For twelve hours the survivors clung to lifeboats and rafts before being rescued by a Polish warship, Beattie related.

London Expects Harriman

London, Sept. 6 (AP)—An authoritative United States source said today that W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States mission to the three-power conference in Moscow, is expected here soon for preliminary conferences with British officials.

IRAN ASKED TO YIELD NAZIS

British-Russian Terms Said to Call for Surrender of Residents

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 6 (AP)—British sources said today that British-Russian terms on Iran, received here last night, required unconditional surrender of the German colony for internment and made no promise of Russian withdrawal from Kazvin.

The Cabinet met to study the offer and may make a statement to Parliament tomorrow.

England To Aid Soviet Without Financial Limit

British Chancellor Of Exchequer Declares Help To Russia Is Gladly Given

Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 6 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared today that Britain would place no monetary limit on her financial assistance to Soviet Russia.

Describing British assistance to Russia as gladly given, he said in a speech that the Russians "have told us they would not wish any such financial help be provided as a gift. But they have asked for credit in so far as the help we give them is not matched by supplies they send us."

He said Britain was "standing up well" under the strain of a daily expenditure of 12,500,000 pounds sterling ($50,000,000) and expressed confidence that further taxation in the current financial year can be avoided if inflation is prevented.

YUGOSLAV KING, 18, PLANS PART IN WAR

Peter Wants to Become R.A.F. Pilot—Holds Time Is Ripe to Invade Italy

MASS MARKS BIRTHDAY

Refugee Monarch in London Says He Has No Regret for Opposing Hitler

BY EDDY GILMORE

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Refugee King Peter II of Yugoslavia, a tall, slim, shy youth, celebrated his eighteenth birthday anniversary today convinced that the time is ripe for a British invasion of Italy.

Th King has definite ideas about the prosecution of the war and the part he can play in it.

"I believe the British should invade Italy," he confided to an interviewer. "I think the time is ripe."

"I have no regret about the decision I took to fight it out with Hitler," he added while strolling through the quiet garden surrounding his mother's country house seventy mies from London.

He has been residing with Queen Marie since June, when he arrived in Britain by plane with only an extra suit, shoes and a pair of pajamas. About England he said:

"If I can't be with my people in my own land, I would rather be here."

Peter is preparing to enter Cambridge this Fall, but he appears to be interested most in becoming an R. A. F. pilot. He indicated that his hands had been itching to get at the controls of a plane ever since his arrival here.

He told recently of his flight from Yugoslavia to Athens when he piloted the plane most of the way because the pilot was exhausted from three straight nights of aerial combat.

As the head of an exiled government Peter has marched through munition plants, has shot off anti-aircraft guns, crawled through planes and walked over ships, always managing an interested expression.

One of the high marks in the celebration of his anniversary is a thanksgiving mass in the Greek Orthodox Church in London. This is to be followed by a reception. Peter does not like receptions, considers them stuffy.

Peter became King of Yugoslavia on March 27 in a military coup d'état that preceded the German invasion of his country. Normally he would have assumed the throne today.

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Nazis Execute 3 Hostages

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 6—The execution of three French hostages in reprisal for an attack on a sergeant of the German army of occupation in France last Wednesday was announced by the Germans today.

The executions—first of the reprisals threatened by the Germans in an effort to halt attacks on German troops of occupation—were announced in all Paris newspapers and in notices plastered on walls throughout the city.

Lined Up Against Wall

The hostages, taken from among thousands of Frenchmen held in prisons, were lined along a wall and shot by a German firing squad.

The German announcement said:

"August 22, as a result of the assassination of a member of the Germany army, it was announced that for any new attacks hostages would be shot.

"Despite this warning a member of the Germany army has been the victim of a new attack September 3. Inquiry has shown the guilty party could have been none other than a French Communist.

"As reprisals for this dastardly action three French hostages have been shot."

The three were not identified immediately. Neither has the German sergeant.

Vichy, Sept. 6—Three French hostages, reported selected from among Communist prisoners of a concentration camp, were executed by a German firing squad at Paris today in reprisal for an attack in which a German sergeant was slightly wounded three days ago.

Unofficial advices reaching Vichy reported that the three Frenchmen were removed from the Drancy Camp near Paris at dawn, lined up before a wall and shot to death. They were not identified.

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General von Schaumberg, commander of the city of Paris, in a military announcement published in Paris newspapers called attention to his warning of August 22 that hostages should be executed if further attacks should be made on German troops in the Paris region.

"Despite this warning," the announcement said, "a member of the German army has been the victim of a new attack September 3. Inquiry has shown the guilty party could have been none other than a French Communist. As reprisals for this dastardly action three French hostages have been shot."

The wounded German sergeant, who also has not been identified, suffered only a flesh wound and was reported recovering. He was shot once in the shoulder as he walked on the street near the East Station.

The Drancy Camp has been used for imprisonment of most of the French Communists arrested during demonstrations in Paris and its suburbs.

Send Minister To Paris

The French moved swiftly to set up legal machinery in an attempt to stamp out acts of terrorism which might lead to further reprisal executions.

At an inner Cabinet meeting it was decided that Pierre Pucheu, who as Minister of the Interior is in charge of French police, would leave for Paris soon on an urgent mission in connection with preservation of order.

The Council of Ministers also established a new state court with summary powers, with special emphasis on the seeking out of the men behind terroristic and anti-national plots.

At the same time, establishment of a special justice court under Marshal Petain's jurisdiction to hear cases of the political prisoners at Riom charged with "responsibility for defeat" was announced. These prisoners include former Premiers Paul Reynaud, Leon Blum and Edouard Daladier and Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin.

The new court will report directly to the Chief of State before October 15. It replaces the Riom investigation court which was charged with a preliminary inquiry into the facts leading to France's defeat by Germany.

The Cabinet was believed to have taken up with Marshal Petain the questions of lineup of Government functionaries under the present Vichy regime.

It was learned that beginning October 1 Max Ungrand, the Interior Ministry's representative at Paris, will strengthen his staff with two new officials designated to place more emphasis on the preservation of order.

Darlan's Power Grows

In another reorganization today Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan gained more power as Marshal Petain's administrative service was attached to his office. By this Darlan received possible direction of a proposed network of commissars of public power, a new general staff of national defense and other new services.

A Bordeaux summary court for Communists started functioning today with five Red suspects being sentenced to four years' imprisonment. A Poiters Court sentenced some railroad workers yesterday to 3-to-10 years in prison for Communist activity.

At Periguex six received sentences ranging up to twenty years at hard labor on like charges.

The Paris special courts continue to grind out cases. Two more were sentenced to jail terms yesterday.

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Gabriel Peri, former Deputy who escaped after he had been sentenced with forty-three other Communists before the German invasion, has been recaptured and faces trial.

VICTIMS TAKEN FROM PRISON CAMP FOR REDS

Vichy Moves Quickly To Stamp Out Further Acts Of Terrorism

Darlan Given Additional Power At Meeting Of Cabinet

BY ROY PORTER

[By the Associated Press]

Darlan's Power Greater In Vichy Reorganization

Several Services Are Added to Vice-Premier's Office

VICHY, Sept. 6 (AP).—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan gained more power in the Vichy government today when a sweeping reorganization attached to his office Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain's administrative service and gave him direction of a proposed network of commissars of public power, a new general staff of national defense and other new services.

General Henri Dentz, France's Near East commander, due here today from Syria after his release from British custody, was expected to head the new general staff. Dentz is considered the new army strong man because of his defense against the British and Free French invasion of Syria last spring.

Jean Jardel, who worked under Yves Bouthilliers, Minister of National Economy and Finance, was made Secretary General to the Vice-Premier. Jardel will sit in on inner Cabinet meetings and will examine in advance anything submitted for Petain's signature. He will have a rear admiral and an army colonel as aides.

Leahy Nabs Yank From Vichy Cops

Perpignan, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Sept. 6 (AP).—United States Ambassador William D. Leahy came to the rescue of Varian M. Fry, French-arrested African social worker, and took him into Spain today as a member of his official party.

Fry, arrested at Marseille and ordered to leave the country allegedly for being "pro-Jewish and anti-Nazi," was brought to the frontier last Sunday but the Spanish Government refused to let him cross because he lacked a Spanish visa.

Ambassador Leahy stopped off while en route to Barcelona for a conference with Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, and took him along to the Spanish city.

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Duce Watches Firing Practice

ROME, Sept. 6 (AP).—Premier Benito Mussolini watched firing exercises today by mechanized forces an danti-aircraft batteries at an artillery range in central Italy.

Hungary's Chief Of Staff Resigns

Berlin, Sept. 6 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Budapest said today that Col. Gen. Heinrich Werth, chief of the Hungarian General Staff, had resigned and been replaced by Lieut. Gen. Franz Szombathelyi.

Werth was said to be in poor health.

Rumania Lauds Her Axis Tie

Berlin, Sept. 6 (AP)—DNB reported from Bucharest today that a Government proclamation marking the first anniversary of King Mihai's ascension to the throne praised Rumania's alliance with the Axis.

The proclamation said the alliance not only enabled Rumania to protect its traditions, which "were threatened by Bolshevik hordes," but also helped the country to free Rumanian soil in the east, the news agency reported.

(Russia took over the Rumanian provinces of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina in June, 1940. Rumania, fighting alongside Germany, has regained them.)

Quisling Sure Of Defeat Of England And U. S.

Predicts Return Of Greenland And Other Territories For "Natural Living Space"

Oslo, German-Occupied Norway, Sept. 6 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling, head of the Norwegian Nazi Government, in a speech today criticized the attitude of the Swedish press and demanded that the "lie propaganda against new Norway and its leaders" cease.

Declaring that he "did not doubt England's and America's defeat," he said: "The old Norwegian possessions of Spitzbergen, Greenland and the Shetlands, Orkneys and Hebrides will be restored to the north whereby our natural living space and the basis of our position of power in the world and on the seas will be rendered secure.

SEP 8 1941

Jews Ordered To Wear Large Star Of David

German Police Rule Emblem Must Be Used By All When Appearing in Public

Berlin, Sept. 6 (AP)—German police today ordered that all Jews over 16 years of age must wear a yellow, six-pointed Star of David on the left side of the coat whenever appearing in public.

The regulation prescribed a star as "large as the palm of the hand."

Jews were further forbidden to leave the community in which they live without written permission from local police.

The order applies not only to greater Germany but also to the protectorate of Bohemia.

Nazis Jail Idle Workers

Kottbus Toolmaker Gets Year, Three Others Six Months

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP).—A German toolmaker at Kottbus has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment because he was repeatedly absent from work, the press reported tonight.

In three similar cases in Berlin, including one involving a woman, sentences of six months were handed out. The court held that persons who failed to do their duty of "forging weapons untiringly and who neglect work will be punished with unrelenting severity."

Nazis Ousting Nicaragua Consuls

Berlin, Sept. 6 (AP)—An authorized spokesman said today that Germany had asked Nicaragua to close her consulates in German-occupied countries.

No reason was given for the action, but the request apparently was in line with the closing of embassies and legations of other foreign nations in those territories. Consulates in Germany would not be affected by the request, the spokesman said.

(Dispatches from Nicaragua last night quoted President Anastacio Somoza as saying Nicaragua had been requested to withdraw consular officials from both Germany and Nazi-occupied countries.)

3 German Consuls Sail From Cuba For New York

Officials Expelled For Propaganda Activities Leave, With Families, On Spanish Ship

Havana, Sept. 6 (AP)—Three German consuls expelled from Cuba for propaganda activities sailed with their families today for New York aboard the Spanish ship Marques de Comillas.

They boarded the ship before last midnight in order to comply with the Government order that they be out of the island by September 5.

Four other Nazi consuls, including one who has since died, also were expelled. It was not learned tonight, however, whether the remaining three have departed.

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Sept. 6—Show windows of seven agencies handling United States-made automobiles were smashed and swastikas painted on their facades early today.

The vandalism was the latest in a series of disorders and strikes which prompted a group of Congressmen last night to urge more energetic Government action against fifth columnists to crush "the first symptoms" of what they termed an organized campaign to make trouble for President Camacho.

NAZI TAX REPORTED PAID IN ARGENTINE

Declared Levied on Wages of Germans There.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—German residents here and their Argentine-born sons are being taxed from 4 to 32 per cent of their wages to maintain a Nazi political organization in Argentina, says a report made to the House of Deputies by the congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

All employees of German-owned or controlled business houses and industries in Argentina regularly contribute, some without consent, to a fund designed to promote Nazi propaganda in South America, the report asserts. Submitted to the House late yesterday, the report declares the alleged Nazi tax system works this way:

The German Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann, appointed collectors for each German business place; the collectors deducted payments from salaries before the employees got their checks, and the money was turned over to the treasury of German labor unions, which placed it in accounts in German banks here. The German Ambassador then drew against the accounts, making out checks to cash. Recipients cannot be traced easily because Argentine law does not require indorsement of such checks.

British Back U. S. Blacklist

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 6 (AP).—The British Legation advised all British subjects in Honduras today against doing business with any person or firm whose name appears on the United States blacklist of Axis sympathizers, even when such person or firm is not on Great Britain's own blacklist. The British blacklist has not been made public.

1200 Refugees Reach Havana After 17 Days on 'Hell Ship'

By the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—A creaky, refugee-laden old Spanish ship, described as "the saddest vessel ever to reach Havana," steamed into port last night with 1200 homeless Europeans, jammed into her cargo holds, decks and even lifeboats.

It was the end of a ghastly 17-day voyage for the refugees aboard the 5743-ton merchantship Navemar, built with accommodations for only 15. About 300 will land here, the remainder going on to New York.

Launches circled the ship and from aboard her came the same story in German, French and Spanish: "It was an awful trip."

Four passengers died. There were seven expectant mothers aboard.

It will be some time before any are permitted to land, since a rigorous health and customs inspection first must be made.

the ship left Lisbon died en route, and a fifth at Bermuda.

List Of Dead

Their names were given as Mrs. Helen Schnitzler, sister-in-law of Arthur Schnitzler, Austrian writer; a Mrs. Robert and three men named Stein, Sharfstein and Wizel.

Among the passengers are Mrs. Ida Rapaport Chagoll, daughter of Marc Chagoll, Frenchman said to be exhibiting at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and her husband.

"We had no baths, no running water, and the food and water were bad," Mrs. Chagoll said. "We are well only because the hope of reaching a free land kept our spirits up."

Taken To Hospital

Emilie Hetschberg, 84, and Benzian Blech, 50, were removed from the

Trip Of 1,101 Refugees Called 17 Days Of "Hell On Earth"

Packed Like Sardines In Old Ship, They Find It Far Better Than Concentration-Camp Life

SEP 7 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Havana, Sept. 6—Seventeen days of "hell on earth" were pictured today by passengers among 1,101 refugees brought across the Atlantic crammed in the holds of an old Spanish freighter, but, as one elderly and bent man put it, "you are unable to imagine how much better it was than at my concentration camp."

Conditions aboard the 5,473-ton ship Navemar—built originally with accommodations for only fifteen passengers—were frightful, the passengers related, with men, women and children packed like sardines and sleeping in tiers in the holds, under hatches, in and under lifeboats and on the decks.

Called Nightmare

But for the conglomerate group of travel-weary Germans, Frenchmen, Poles, Czechs and Russians, the voyage was a nightmare. The thing now, a spokesman said, was to get a new start in the New World.

Of the refugees, 330 will remain in Cuba, the others going on to the United States.

Four of those who were aboard when Navemar here for hospitalization.

Capt. Manuel Martinez said he and his crew did the best they could under the circumstances, and, despite the complaints, Cuban health authorities agreed it was a remarkably healthy ship in view of the conditions.

The captain said most of his passengers were from German and French concentration camps.

BRITISH WOMEN LAUDED

Sheila MacDonald at Ottawa Cnoference Cites Their War Role

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 (AP)—Sheila MacDonald, sister of the British High Commissioner to Canada, Malcolm MacDonald, told the Associated Country Women of the World in conference here today that the wartime voluntary national effort of England was not temporary but would be carried through to peacetime reconstruction.

"War has brought a great tide of community spirit to the fore in Britain," she said.

Sally Woodward of Minnesota, club program planner, suggested greater discussions by members seeking to solve mutual problems. This was the original intention in developing clubs, he said.

U. S. Planes Reach Indies To Reinforce The Dutch

Flying Boats Making Trip From California Are First Of Group To Reach Islands

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Sept. 6 (AP)—The first of a group of American Catalina flying boats being sent here to reinforce the Dutch naval air arm landed yesterday after a seven day trip from California, the Netherlands East Indies news service reported today.

The service said the first leg of the flight by a five-man Dutch crew was made from San Diego to Honolulu in the record time of 16 hours and 50 minutes. Between Guam and Wake Islands the plane was kept aloft 26 hours by a hurricane.

A Netherlands East Indies parachute corps, newly formed, is being trained with American equipment, army officers disclosed today.

Hongkong Trains For Defense

Hongkong, Sept. 6 (AP)—Defense exercises which will continue for a week were inaugurated today in this British crown colony, with a volunteer corps composed of many nationalities cooperating with regular British troops.

Australia Names London Minister

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Australia, Sept. 6—Dr. Sir Earle C. G. Page, Minister of Commerce, has been appointed special minister from Australia to London.

Sir Earle was named yesterday after former Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, now Minister of Defense Coordination, had declined the post on the ground he did not believe he could speak will full authority for Australia.

Menzies resigned as Prime Minister August 28 after a quarrel with the minority Labor party which objected to a Cabinet-approved proposal to send him to London. The Labor party insisted the situation in the Pacific was too grave for the Prime Minister to leave.

Sir Earle is expected to confer with President Roosevelt on lend-lease and Pacific problems during a stop-over in the United States.

U. S. Alert For Japan Blockade

SEP 7 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 6—American officials watched the North Pacific today for any sign that Japan—after failing to stop the first two American tankers carrying oil to Russia—would attempt to blockade Vladivostok by declaring a "safety zone" across the sea lanes between the chain of Japanese islands which almost encircle the Siberian port.

Authorities on international law said that aside from involving the traditional American policy of freedom of the seas, any such action by Japan might be interpreted by Russia as a violation of the Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the Russo-Japanese war in 1905.

Third Tanker On Way

If the Japanese intended to do anything to prevent American oil deliveries to Russia, it was said, they missed the boat at the very start by failing to intercept the tanker L. P. St. Clair, which reached Vladivostok on Thursday with 95,000 barrels of high-octane gasoline.

A second tanker, the Associated, was reported to have arrived at Vladivostok yesterday with a cargo of aviation gasoline.

Still another tanker was said to be due there tomorrow or Monday.

Free Seas Insisted Upon

Although the State Department has never confirmed that Japan lodged representations against the oil shipments, it is conceded that Japanese Ambassador Nomura probably mentioned the question in talks with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

If the question was raised, it was said in informed quarters, Hull probably informed the Ambassador that the United States still maintained the policy of freedom of the seas and any interference with American shipping would be considered on that basis.

U. S. GENERAL LAUDS SOVIET AIR MISSION

John B. Brooks Says He Never Saw Group So 'Intensely All Business'

Four Men At Spokane Dive Into Study Of Latest American Craft

[By the Associated Press]

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 6—Intent on learning everything regarding United States military plane operation in the quickest possible time, four members of a Russian aviation mission inspected the headquarters setup of the Second Air Force today.

"They have come here to acquaint themselves with and study latest American aircraft and probably some of the production methods," explained Anton D. Fedetov, attache of the Russian Embassy in Washington.

Joined Mission At Nome

Fedetov joined the mission at Nome, Alaska.

Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks, acting commander of the Second United States Air Force, with whom the Russians went into immediate secret conference, remarked that "these men definitely are not joy riding."

"That's right," Fedetov interposed. "It is our desire to get all possible information in the shortest possible time."

The four are members of the party of forty-seven which arrived at Seattle this week after plane flights from Russia by way of Alaska.

The group, headed by Brig. Gen. Michael M. Gromov, head of the mission and famed Polar flyer, came to Spokane unannounced.

With General Gromov were Col. Andrew B. Iumashev and two aviation technicians.

Fedetov refused to discuss plans of the mission.

General Brooks, all praise for the group here, disclosed that he had met General Gromov at Washington in 1939 after the Moscow-to-San Jacinto, Cal., flight across the Arctic in 1939 which Gromov headed.

Lauds Soviet Mission

"I have seen and escorted lots of missions," said General Brooks, "but never have I seen a group so intensely all business as are these men here.

"They arrived before breakfast and we went to work immediately. They wouldn't stop to eat, so I finally had some food sent up and got it into them while we worked."

After the conference at a downtown hotel the party left for Fort George Wright, Second Air Force headquarters.

Return To Seattle

"It will be just work from here on out," both the general and Fedetov asserted.

The Russians returned late today to Seattle aboard a commercial plane.

Members of the mission in Alaska were expected to reach Spokane Monday.

BACKS BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

CIO Group Pledges Solidarity With Unions Of Those Nations

New York, Sept. 6 (AP)—The National Maritime Union (CIO) today pledged solidarity with the trade unions of Great Britain and Russia, sending copies of such a resolution to Lord Halifax and Constantine A. Oumansky, Ambassadors of these countries in Washington.

The resolution declared that the American labor movement "cannot be preserved so long as the threat of Hitler and Hitlerism is abroad in the world."

Bomber Bigger Than Fortress Announced

Army Ordering 1,000 New-Type Air Fortresses

$347,156,674 in Contracts Let Day After First Test of Bigger, Better Bomber

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP).—A mighty new long-range, high-altitude bomber, believed by authorities here to be one of the world's most powerful aerial weapons, was ordered into mass production by the War Department today with awards of contracts totaling $347,156,674.

Representing this country's latest contribution to the British drive to win aerial superiority over the Axis powers, especially in far-flying bombardment craft, the new plane as the B-17E is a larger and more powerful version of the Boeing flying fortress, already in use by the British Royal Air Force in attacks against Germany. The department said it was approximately five feet longer than the present fortress and weighs thirty tons, six tons more.

It was estimated in view of approximate cost figures on earlier flying fortress models, that the new planes would cost somewhat in excess of $300,000 each.

Bomber Commands Formed

Simultaneously the department announced the organization of four bomber commands within the army air forces combat command and described them as the "backbone of the air forces."

"Power turrets both on the top and bottom of the fusilage and a 'stinger' turret in the tail provide for resistance to attack from any direction," the department said. "Enlarged horizontal and vertical tail surfaces provide for the increased size and weight."

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SEP Planes

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 6—The War Department announced today the award of airplane contracts totaling $347,156,674, shortly after it had disclosed plans for the mass production of "bigger improved flying Fortress" bombers.

The number and type of planes covered by the contracts were not disclosed. However, the companies which obtained the awards manufacture bombers primarily and it was indicated that the orders were for the new model.

Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle, Wash., received two of the contracts totaling $337,447,057. The remaining one for $9,709,616 went to Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., Santa Monica, Cal.

"Larger Than Fortress"

The new four-engine bomber, known

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was described officially as a bigger, improved model of the Boeing Flying Fortress.

Carrying heavier fire power than the B-17D flying fortresses now in use in the American air forces and the British Royal Air Force, the B-17E incorporates armament improvements resulting from lessons learned in the war. These include gun turrets on the top and bottom of the fuselage and a tail turret, designed to give the plane protection against attack from any direction. Speed is expected to be about the same as that of the B-17D—around 300 miles an hour.

The first B-17E rolled out of the Boeing Airplane Company's factory at Seattle yesterday, and two-and-a-half hours later was on its first test flight. Today the War Department announced that tests were being made and that the plane will be turned out in mass production by three manufacturers—Boeing, the Douglas Aircraft Company at Santa Monica, Calif., and the Vega Airplane Company, a Lockheed subsidiary, at Burbank, Calif.

This was followed by announcement of the award of two contracts to Boeing for $337,447,057 and one to Douglas for $9,709,616. Presumably the Vega orders will be disclosed later.

Neither the type nor the number of planes covered by these contracts was divulged—nor were delivery dates given—but officials made no secret of the significance of the sequence of events as evidence that the B-17E's are being ordered in quantity.

Moreover, on the basis of estimates that each of the new planes would cost in excess of $300,000, it was generally accepted that manufacture of about 1,000 had been provided for by today's contracts.

Many of these planes undoubtedly will go to Britain under the lease-lend program, and others, it is expected, will be moving in a few months to strategic American outposts in the Far East, the Caribbean and the north Atlantic.

Planes of the B-17D class already have seen extensive service in British raids over northern Europe. On one daylight flight in high altitudes, the War Department said today, "they were virtually beyond the range of sight or sound by hostile ground crews" and the first warning of the attack came "when bombs screamed down out of an apparently clear sky."

CAMPAIGN SLATED FOR WASTE PAPER

Effort To Increase Collection For Defense Needs Starts Soon

Baltimore Among Thirty-Three Cities Listed By Federal Officials

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 6—A campaign to increase collection of waste paper will be started soon in thirty-three cities, defense officials said today.

"Waste paper is needed for defense," Leon Henderson, Price Administrator explained, "because it is the raw material of paperboard boxes in which many defense products are packed and transported." The defense program uses one fourth of the paperboard now produced. Total production this year is expected to exceed 8,000,000 tons.

Backed By OPA

The campaign will be conducted by the waste paper consuming industries with the support of the Office of Price Administration.

Housewives, small business houses and industries will be asked to save paper and give it to charitable organizations or sell it to dealers at the current market price. Organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts and parent-teacher associations have been invited to participate.

A test campaign has been under way in St. Louis for several weeks. The national campaign will open immediately in New York, Chicago and Milwaukee and be extended soon to these cities:

Newark, Jersey City, Cleveland, Boston, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Rochester, Toledo, Memphis, Birmingham, Dallas, San Antonio, Houston, Denver, Atlanta, Columbus, Akron, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Louisville and Providence.

For the present, no effort will be made to increase collections west of Denver because the paper mills on the Pacific Coast have an ample supply of waste paper.

BOETTIGER'S PAPER IN ATTACK ON KNOX

Journal Published By Roosevelt's Son-In-Law Calls Press Relations Poor

Declares Navy's Popularity Has Diminished With Newspapermen

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, Sept. 6—The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, whose publisher, John Boettiger, is President Roosevelt's son-in-law, charged in an editorial today that the navy's popularity with newspapermen had "diminished dangerously" as a result of Secretary of the Navy Knox's "woefully misguided orders affecting the press."

The editorial was prompted by an incident that occurred Thursday on the arrival of a Russian military air mission. Newsmen and photographers were halted by navy revolver shots after they had sailed their pressboats within the restricted area of the naval air station.

The editorial said in part:

"The firing upon American newspapermen by United States Navy men at Sand Point is about the last straw.

Cites "Long Series"

"It culminates a long series of incidents of officiousness, stupid regulations and a lack of cooperation which would seem to indicate that the United States Navy, in our knowledge at least, is trying to deliberately alienate the American press. . . .

"There have been other incidents which are equally vexing. At least half of the 500,000 people around Seattle are wholly aware of certain facts which the United States, in concert with the British Admiralty, has asked the newspapers to withhold from their readers.

"The *Post-Intelligencer* under this mandate has cooperated fully, but the situation has not improved navy-press relations. . . .

Praises Earlier Relations

"The public relations of the navy until Frank Knox became its Secretary were the highest of any branch of military service or of any department of the Government and that is saying a great deal.

"Since Mr. Knox became Secretary and as a result of his woefully misguided orders affecting the press the popularity of the navy has diminished dangerously.

"The War Department, on the other hand, under the able administration of Mr. Stimson, has built its press relations to an admirable degree. There is fullest respect and cooperation between local army officials and the press. . . .

"It is ironical that Mr. Knox, a newspaperman, should thus betray the American navy and the American press."

QUSTED ENVOYS ASSIGNED

22 Consular Officers Banned by Nazis Are Sent to New Posts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Twenty-two American consular officers who were expelled from Germany and Nazi-dominated areas in Europe have been assigned to new posts in Switzerland, Eire (Ireland), Portugal, Egypt, England, Turkey, Spain and Haiti.

Among them are:

J. Stanford Edwards of Brooklyn, vice consul at Copenhagen, appointed vice consul at Glasgow.

Harold M. Granata of Grasmere, Staten Island, vice consul at Rome, appointed vice consul at Seville.

These vice consuls have been assigned to foreign service school: C. Vaughan Ferguson Jr. of Schenectady at Winnipeg, Oscar S. Straus 2d of Purchase, N. Y., at Montreal; John L. Topping of New York City at Montreal, and Livingston D. Watrous of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., at Cuidad Juarez.

Threats To Palestine And U. S. Essentially Same, Says Roosevelt

Cincinnati, Sept. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt told the forty-fourth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America today that "the threat to Palestine does not differ in essence from the threat to this country."

He declared in a message to the convention that he was gratified "to note that the danger to Palestine, which was felt to be not inconsiderable a few short months ago, at this time is measurably removed."

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that the threat to Palestine does not differ in essence from the threat to this country," the President added, "and I am confident that this fact will find due recognition in your deliberations. I look forward to the day when the great work which has been accomplished in Palestine may be carried forward in peace and harmony."

Texts of the Day's Communiques

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

During the night of Sept. 5-6 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front.

All Fascist attempts to break through the Odessa defense lines are being shattered against the unwavering stanchness of the gallant defenders of the city.

Black Sea navy men are heroically fighting at the approaches to the city. In one engagement naval detachments, supported by our batteries, twice attacked an enemy division. In fierce fighting crack units of the enemy division were routed. The enemy lost about 700 men in killed and over 200 were taken prisoner.

In this engagement Red sailors captured eighteen field, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, eight mine-throwers, six tanks and tankettes, one armored car, twenty machine guns, twenty automatics, many rifles and hand grenades, 2,000,000 cartridges, shells of various calibers and spare gun parts.

MOSCOW, Sunday, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué early today:

During Sept. 6 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front

Our air force dealt massed blows to the enemy's Panzer troops, infantry and artillery in the field, and destroyed aircraft on his airdromes.

According to precise data now available, fifty-six German planes were destroyed on Sept. 3 and not thirty-three, as previously reported. On Sept. 4 sixty-one German aircraft were destroyed in air combats and on the enemy's airdromes. We lost seven planes.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

Operations of attack in the east are progressing favorably.

In the fight against England the air force in day attacks dropped heavy-caliber bombs on rail facilities on the Scottish east coast and destroyed a 3,000-ton merchantman east of Sunderland last night.

A strong German combat formation effectively bombed hangars and shelters on the Ismailia airport on the Suez Canal yesterday evening. During an attack by German bombers on the British naval base at Suez the night before last three enemy freighters totaling 14,000 tons were destroyed.

The enemy did not enter the Reich's territory by day or night.

British

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The text of an Air Ministry communiqué:

In the course of high-altitude reconnaissance this morning Fortress aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked enemy shipping in Oslo harbor. None of our aircraft is missing.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communqué:

There is nothing to report.

A communiqué issued by the Admiralty:

One of our submarines in the Central Mediterranean has carried out a successful attack on a southbound enemy convoy between Taranto and Bengazi.

A ship of the Ramb class was torpedoed and sunk. The Ramb class of ships are fast vessels of just under 4,000 tons and are capable of 18½ knots speed. They are owned by the Italian Government. One of these ships was sunk by H. M. S. Leander six months ago when acting as a commerce raider in the Indian Ocean.

Another Admiralty communiqué stated:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. submarine P-33 (Lieutenant R. D. Whiteway-Wilkinson, D. S. C., R. N.) is overdue and must be considered lost. The next of kin have been informed.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (U.P.)—The Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

The Italian liner Esperia, 11,398 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk off Tripoli by one of our submarines. The Esperia was in an exceptionally strong escorted convoy. The escort consisted of destroyers, torpedo boats, motor torpedo boats and flying boats. Liners of this type are being used by the enemy as troopships.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Royal Air Force issued the following communiqué today:

Libya: During the night of Sept. 4-5 heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force and aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm raided a number of objectives in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania.

At Tripoli many direct hits were scored in motor-transport depots, and several buildings collapsed and large fires were started among vehicles and other buildings. In addition a number of violent explosions took place.

At Barce a strong force of heavy bombers attacked railway sidings, workshops, barracks and an airdrome. A number of direct hits caused fires to break out among buildings in the target area. In addition low-level machine-gun attacks were made on tents and buildings and dispersed aircraft. One of our bombers also machine-gunned anti-aircraft gun positions, silencing two guns.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm carried out a dive-bombing and machine-gun attack on an enemy landing ground, where bombs fell all around the perimeter. Incendiary bombs were seen to drop among dispersed aircraft and further bombs fell among tents and stores, where a number of fires broke out.

Italy and Sicily: At Cotrone on Sept. 4 bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. attacked shipping which had taken refuge in the harbor after a successful attack on a convoy the night of Sept. 2-3. One large merchant ship was hit and an explosion took place on board.

During the night of Sept. 4-5 aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm dropped a number of bombs on the Sicilian airdromes of Gerbini and Catania, where explosions and fires were caused.

Malta: During the same night enemy aircraft attempted to raid Malta. R. A. F. night fighters shot down one BR-20 into the sea and one wounded member of the crew was subsequently rescued from the water.

From all these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

British Army Headquarters issued this communiqué:

Nothing to report.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 6 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In North Africa, on the Tobruk fighting front, enemy armored cars and tractors were shelled and dispersed by our artillery fire. Clashes between advanced elements resulted in favor of our troops.

German aircraft attacked cantonments and airports in the Tobruk and Matruh zones.

The enemy air force carried out raids on Tripoli and Barce, hitting civilian buildings and a hospital. All together there were thirty-one dead and fifty-six injured, mostly among patients of the hospital.

In East Africa, at Wolchefit, English planes attacked another hospital center, causing only material damage. In the Culquabert sector the enemy, profiting from fog, attempted a surprise attack. Prompt and violent reaction by our vigilant detachments forced the adversary to withdraw, leaving numerous bodies on the field.

WITHIN THE LAST THREE DAYS LIEUT. PETRUNICHEV'S BATTERY DEFENDING THE LEFT BANK OF THE DNIEPER RIVER THWARTED FOUR GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO BUILD A PONTOON BRIDGE. THEY KILLED NEARLY 500 SAPPERS AND INFANTRYMEN, DESTROYED 43 TRUCKS, THREE ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE-GUN INSTALLATIONS, SEVERAL TANKS AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF SAPPER'S EQUIPMENT.

GUNNERS ARTAMONGOV AND GOROKOV ESPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES. THE FORMER DISABLED THREE FASCIST TANKS AND 12 TRUCKS, THE LATTER SILENCED AND DESTROYED A GERMAN BATTERY OF FOUR GUNS.

AN ARTILLERY PLATOON COMMANDED BY SENIOR LIEUTENANT RUBOCHKIN, OPERATING IN THE WESTERN FRONT DIRECTION, REPULSED A TANK ATTACK AND INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES UPON THE ENEMY.

THE GERMAN COLUMN FELL UNDER FIRE OF OUR HOWITZERS AT A DISTANCE OF FIVE KILOMETERS FROM OUR DEFENSE LINE. BEFORE THE FASCIST TANKS APPROACHED WITHIN ONE AND A HALF KILOMETERS, HALF OF THEM WERE DESTROYED. THE OTHERS TURNED TO FLIGHT. IN THIS ENCOUNTER SOVIET ARTILLERYMEN ALSO KILLED NEARLY 300 GERMAN INFANTRYMEN AND ABOUT 100 CAVALRYMEN.

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THE GERMANS LANDED A PARTY CONSISTING OF MORE THAN 200 PARACHUTISTS, WITH FIVE TANKETTES, IN THE REAR OF LIEUTENANT APRAKSIN'S BATTERY OF HEAVY GUNS. THE PARACHUTISTS ATTEMPTED TO SURROUND AND CAPTURE THE BATTERY. OUR ARTILLERYMEN IMMEDIATELY ORGANIZED A CIRCULAR DEFENSE. BY DIRECT FIRE, GUNNER ZHURAVLEV SMASHED THE FIRST TANKETTE ATTEMPTING TO APPROACH. GUNNER PROTASSOV PUT OUT OF ACTION TWO MORE TANKETTES. THE REST OF THE ENEMY MACHINES DID NOT VENTURE TO CONTINUE TO ATTACK OUR GUN CREWS. THE GERMAN PARACHUTISTS CREPT TOWARD THE BATTERIES. THE ARTILLERYMEN OPENED A POINTBLANK FIRE FROM THEIR GUNS AND MACHINE-

MOSCOU -- SECOND ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT X X X PLANES.

SOVIET ARTILLERY IS HEROICALLY FIGHTING GERMAN FASCIST TROOPS. THOUSANDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS, HUNDREDS OF TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND TRUCKS, SCORES OF ARTILLERY MINE-THROWERS AND MACHINE-GUN BATTERIES HAVE BEEN ANNIHILATED BY THE ACCURATE FIRE OF OUR GUNS.

AS REPORTED ON SEPT. 4 OUR TROOPS STUBBORNLY FOUGHT THE ENEMY ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT. DURING THAT DAY SOVIET ARTILLERY KILLED NO FEWER THAN 15,000 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN, DESTROYED OVER 100 GUNS OF VARIOUS CALIBERS, 34 MACHINE-GUN NESTS, 48 MINETHROWER BATTERIES, 18 PONTOON BRIDGES AND CROSSINGS, 940 MOTOR VEHICLES AND NEARLY 180 TANKS AND ARMORED CARS.

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RED ARMYMEN OF LIEUT. NEZENTSEV'S BATTERY UNSELFISHLY FOUGHT GERMAN AND FINNISH FASCISTS. THE OTHER DAY THIS BATTERY COMPLETELY DESTROYED A BIG GERMAN SUPPLY COLUMN, SMASHING DOZENS OF TRUCKS AND CAPTURING AMMUNITION AND INFANTRY.

3024-11653

30.24 — 11653

GUNS. IN TWO HOURS OF STUBBORN FIGHTING THE GERMAN DIVERSIONISTS LOST NEARLY 150 KILLED. THE REMNANTS OF THE LANDING PARTY WERE ANNIHILATED BY LIEUTENANT LIPATOV'S COMPANY, WHICH CAME TO ASSIST THE BATTERY. TWO TANKETTES, MANY MACHINE-GUNS, AUTOMATICS AND WIRELESS SETS FELL INTO OUR HANDS.

HEAVY LOSSES UPON THE ENEMY. SOVIET TROOPS ATTACKED AND DESTROYED 22 FORTIFICATIONS, EIGHT ANTI-TANK BATTERIES, 12 MACHINE-GUNS AND FIVE MINETHROWER BATTERIES. ABOUT 500 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED. SIX TANKS, TWO MOTORCYCLES, A NUMBER OF BOXES OF SHELLS AND SEVERAL SCORE THOUSAND OF CARTRIDGES WERE SEIZED. IN ANOTHER WESTERN SECTOR, OUR UNIT WITHIN ONE DAY BURNED DOWN THREE ENEMY TANKS, DISABLED NINE TANKS AND CAPTURED 270 BOXES OF MINES.

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OUR FORMATION WITHIN ONE DAY ON THE OFFENSIVE ROUTED THREE ENEMY INFANTRY COMPANIES, DESTROYED OR CAPTURED 12 MACHINE-GUNS, TWO GUNS AND 18 MINETHROWERS. THE SAME DAY THE "X" AIR FORCE FORMATION, OPERATING IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT, PUT OUT OF ACTION 40 FASCIST TANKS, 30 TRUCKS AND 10 GUNS, SILENCED THREE FIELD BATTERIES AND ONE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY AND KILLED MORE THAN 900 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN.

A SHIP OF A DNIEPER FLOTILLA UNDER COMMAND OF COMMISSAR BIRYUKOV, IN COOPERATION WITH AN ARMORED TRAIN, KILLED OVER 3,500 GERMANS WHO ATTEMPTED TO FORCE THE DNIEPER. AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNER ON THIS SHIP, RED ARMYMAN BOIKO, BY TWO SHOTS BROUGHT DOWN A GERMAN JUNKERS-88 BOMBER.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS AND RUMANIANS HAVE BEEN WOUNDED IN THE FIGHTING AT THE APPROACHES TO ODESSA. THE FASCIST COMMAND IS UNABLE TO ENSURE TIMELY EVACUATION OF THE WOUNDED FROM THE FRONT ZONE BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF AMBULANCE CARS AND WAGONS.

THE GERMANS USE FOR EVACUATION OF THE WOUNDED TRUCKS DELIVERING AMMUNITION TO THE FRONT. THOUSANDS OF WOUNDED WHO GATHER ALONG THE ROADS ARE WAITING FOR PHYSICIANS.

GERMAN DR.FISCHER, WHO VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED, STATED THAT HALF THE WOUNDED GERMAN AND RUMANIAN SOLDIERS "FAIL TO REACH FIELD DRESSING STATIONS AND HOSPITALS." SEP 7 1941

"AFTER FIGHTING NEAR BLAGOVESHCHENKA, IN THE ODESSA REGION, GERMAN AND RUMANIAN STRETCHER BEARERS PICKED UP 900 KILLED AND 2,100 WOUNDED GERMAN AND RUMANIAN OFFICERS AND MEN," HE CONTINUED.

"OF THE 2,100 WOUNDED, 900 DIED WITHIN THREE DAYS BECAUSE THE COMMAND DID NOT SEND A SINGLE CAR, EVEN FOR THE GRAVELY WOUNDED OFFICERS.

"AN ENORMOUS DEATH RATE HAS BEEN CAUSED ALSO BY A SHORTAGE OF MEDICINES AND EVEN MEDICAL PERSONNEL."

DESPITE BRUTAL PERSECUTION, THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT KEEPS GROWING IN POLAND. ATTACKS ON GENDARMES AND POLICE HAVE BECOME A USUAL OCCURRENCE AND ARE ADMITTED EVEN BY THE FASCIST PRESS.

NEUES WIENER TAGEBLATT PRINTED A REPORT ON THE EXECUTION OF TWO GUERRILLAS, JOSEPH SLAVEK AND JOHANN KLOVNIK, WHO WOUNDED TWO GENDARMES AND SIX POLICEMEN AND ARRANGED A NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND EXPLOSIONS.

OUTBREAKS STARTED IN VILLAGES IN THE VICINITY OF THE TOWN OF RADOMSKO AND LASTED SEVERAL DAYS. THE IMMEDIATE REASON FOR THE REVOLT WAS THE REQUISITIONING OF THE NEWLY HARVEST CROP. A PUNITIVE DETACHMENT OF 20 GERMAN GENDARMES AND POLICEMEN DISPATCHED FROM RADOMSKO WAS MET BY RIFLE AND REVOLVER FIRE.

LOSING NINE KILLED, THE DETACHMENT RETREATED. A GERMAN COMPANY SUMMONED FROM CZENSTOKHOVO ALSO SUSTAINED CONSIDERABLE CASUALTIES BEFORE IT RETREATED ALSO.

A MAJORITY OF PEASANTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE REVOLT JOINED THE GUERRILLAS. NEAR RAZVADOV STATION GUERRILLAS WRECKED A TROOP TRAIN. AS THE GERMANS THEMSELVES ADMIT ABOUT 30 MEN LOST THEIR LIVES.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED GUARD ON STATIONS, BRIDGES AND RAILWAY WAREHOUSES, ELEVATORS AND FOOD TRAINS SINCE POLISH PEASANTS, IRRITATED BY FREQUENT REQUISITIONS, SET FIRE TO WAREHOUSES AND DO NOT PERMIT THE GERMANS TO EXPORT FROM POLAND FOODSTUFFS TAKEN FROM THE POPULATION.

(END)

WE906PED

ICELAND (PMS BUDGET)

SEP 7 1941

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DREW MIDDLETON OF THE LONDON ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU, WHO COVERED THE BEF IN FRANCE AND REPORTED SUBSEQUENT WAR DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITAIN, HAS ARRIVED IN ICELAND. HE TELLS IN THIS DISPATCH OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC ISLAND.)

BY DREW MIDDLETON

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, SEPT 6-(AP)-WITHIN A FEW SHORT MONTHS THIS ATLANTIC ISLAND OCEAN HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A UNITED STATES-BRITISH GIBRALTAR OF THE NORTH.

ICELAND BRISTLES TODAY WITH GUNS, AIRFIELDS DOT THE COUNTRYSIDE AND WARSHIPS OF AMERICA AND BRITAIN COMB SURROUNDING WATERS IN EVER-WATCHFUL PATROLS.

NEWLY-ARRIVED OBSERVERS ARE IMPRESSED AT ONCE WITH THE DEFENSES OF THIS KEYSTONE IN A COMMUNICATIONS ARCH OVER WHICH ARMS AND MATERIALS PASS FROM AMERICA TO GREAT BRITAIN. GIBRALTAR ITSELF AND MALTA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ARE SCARCELY MORE STRONGLY-HELD THAN THIS BARREN LAND, WHICH IS HALF AGAIN THE SIZE OF IRELAND.

CENSORSHIP, OF COURSE, WILL NOT PERMIT DISCLOSURE OF THE NUMBER OF MEN OR THE AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT HERE, BUT IT CAN BE SAID THAT THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN FORCES ON THE ISLAND EXCEED THE NUMBER OF TRAINED TROOPS BRITAIN HAD TO REPEL INVASION IN THE SUMMER OF 1940.

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UNITED STATES MARINES IN OLIVE-GREEN UNIFORMS OCCUPY AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN ICELAND'S DEFENSE PLANS. THEIR GUNS AND TANKS HAVE TAKEN UP POSITIONS ALONGSIDE THE BRITISH.

THE BRITISH APPEAR TO HAVE GREAT RESPECT FOR THE MARINES, WHO SETTLED ON THE ISLAND AS THOUGH IT WERE THE MOST NATURAL PLACE IN THE WORLD TO BE.

IN PLANNING THE DEFENSES OF ICELAND NO POSSIBILITY HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED.

THE ISLAND IS WITHIN RANGE OF TROOP-CARRYING PLANES BASED ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, AND THE LONG NIGHTS WOULD AFFORD PROTECTION FOR A HOSTILE FLOTILLA CREEPING DOWN PAST GREENLAND TO EFFECT A LANDING IN THE NORTH.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS HAVE STUDIED THESE PROBLEMS, AND HAVE MADE THEIR PLANS ACCORDINGLY.

SO WELL HAVE THESE FORCES DONE THEIR WORK THAT SUBMARINE SINKINGS IN THIS PART OF THE ATLANTIC HAVE DROPPED TO A NEW LOW. ONE REPORT HAS IT THAT NOT A SINGLE MERCHANT SHIP HAS GONE DOWN ALONG THE NORTHERN ROUTE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN IN THE PAST SEVEN WEEKS.

30.24 - 11655

30.24 — 11655

BERLIN, SUNDAY, SEPT 7-(AP)-TEN BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN LAST NIGHT DURING THE COURSE OF RAF RAIDS ON WESTERN GERMANY, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID TODAY.

SN153AED

BERLIN, SEPT. 6-(AP)-PORT FACILITIES AND A RAILWAY TRANSFER STATION IN ALEXANDRIA WERE ATTACKED LAST NIGHT BY GERMAN BOMBERS, DNB SAID TONIGHT.

AN OIL TANK WAS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE UP IN FLAMES AND& OTHER FIRES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN STARTED IN THE EAST PORT.

WARSHIPS ANCHORED IN THE HARBOR OF THIS BRITISH NAVAL BASE WERE BOMBED, DNB REPORTED, BUT RESULTS WERE NOT STATED. THE AGENCY SAID THAT A 6,000-TON TANKER IN THE GULF OF SUEZ WAS DAMAGED.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT IN A CLOSING SESSION TODAY ESTABLISHED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR SERIOUS CASES OF WAR PROFITEERING AND VOTED TO REMOVE COMMUNIST AND ANARCHIST ADHERENTS FROM PUBLIC OFFICE.

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BARCELONA, SPAIN, SEPT. 6-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO VICHY, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT FOR A CONFERENCE WITH MYRON C.TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ENVOY TO THE VATICAN, WHO IS EXPECTED HERE BY SPECIAL PLANE TOMORROW FROM LISBON.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 6-(AP)-APPARENTLY RELIABLE BUT UNVERIFIED REPORTS REACHED HERE TODAY FROM THAILAND THAT BANGKOK POLICE TWO DAYS AGO RAIDED A JAPANESE-OWNED HOTEL THERE AND ARRESTED THE MANAGER AFTER DISOVERING STORES OF GUNS, GRENADES AND AMMUNITION.

THE REPORT BROUGHT SPECULATION THAT ONLY PART OF THE MUNITIONS THE JAPANESE WERE SAID TO HAVE SENT TO THAILAND WERE DELIVERED TO THE THAI ARMY, AND THAT THE REST WAS CACHED IN JAPANESE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE THAI CAPITAL.

REPORTS HAVE BEEN CURRENT HERE OF JAPANESE FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITY IN THAILAND.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, SEPT. 6-(AP)-THE NICARAGUA GOVERNMENT IS CLOSING ALL GERMAN CONSULATES HERE BECAUSE THE NAZIS HAVE ORDERED ALL NICARAGUAN CONSULAR OFFICERS WITHDRAWN FROM GERMANY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES FOR UNKNOWN REASONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

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THE WAR TODAY

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SEP 7 1941

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

AMERICA'S ANSWER TO THE SUBMARINE ATTACK ON THE U.S.S. GREER HAS VERY FIRMLY PUT IT UP TO HERR HITLER TO DECIDE WHAT HE WANTS TO DO ABOUT IT.

TO BE SURE, WASHINGTON HASN'T YET OFFICIALLY IDENTIFIED THE UNDERWATER CRAFT WHICH MADE THE ASSAULT. HOWEVER, IN REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, WHERE THE GREER IS BERTHED, IT IS SAID THAT THE SUBMERSIBLE WAS GERMAN.

ONE USES THE PAST TENSE, "WAS" GERMAN, BECAUSE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE DESTROYER SAY THEY DROPPED A DEPTH BOMB WHILE RIGHT OVER THE SUBMARINE AND BELIEVE THEY MUST HAVE DAMAGED THE CRAFT AND MAY HAVE DESTROYED IT. JUST IN CASE THE RAIDER DID GET AWAY, WASHINGTON HAS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS THAT IT BE SOUGHT OUT AND ELIMINATED. ONE ASSUMES SUCH AN ORDER PRESUPPOSES THAT THE IDENTITY OF THE BOAT IS KNOWN, OR THAT ANY AXIS SUBMARINE ENTERING THIS ZONE IS LOOKING FOR TROUBLE IN STORMY SEAS.

ALL THESE FACTS HAVE BEEN LAID BEFORE THE FUEHRER BY THE AMERICAN PRESS, AND CERTAINLY GIVE HIM ENOUGH FACTS TO WORK ON. WHAT WILL HIS ANSWER BE?

WE DON'T NEED TO SPLIT HAIRS OVER THE NATIONALITY OF THE SUBMARINE. OBVIOUSLY IT WAS AN AXIS SUBMERSIBLE, AND THE STRONG PROBABILITIES ARE THAT IT WAS NAZI BECAUSE OF THE LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC. NOW THE ATTACK MUST HAVE BEEN THE RESULT OF ONE OF THREE THINGS: (1) THE U-BOAT WAS ACTING UNDER ORDERS FROM THE HIGH COMMAND; (2) IT WAS A MISTAKE; (3) IT WAS AN ERROR IN JUDGMENT BY THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER.

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AS INDICATED IN THIS COLUMN YESTERDAY, AT LEAST UP TO THE TIME OF THIS INCIDENT HITLER HAD GIVEN EVERY INDICATION THAT HE WANTED TO AVOID BRINGING THE UNITED STATES INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR. THIS ATTITUDE WAS PURELY A MATTER OF SELF-PRESERVATION. HE PROBABLY HASN'T BEEN PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT HAVING TO FACE TROOPS FROM THIS COUNTRY, BUT THE PRESENCE OF A STRONG UNITED STATES FLEET IN THE CONFLICT MOST CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE RAISED HOB WITH HIS OPERATIONS.

IT STILL REMAINS TRUE THAT OUR NAVY MIGHT EASILY SPELL DEFEAT FOR CAMPAIGNS WHICH HITLER IS CREDITED WITH PLANNING FOR THE WINTER. THESE INVOLVE THE MEDITERRANEAN ZONE AND THE MIDDLE EAST, AS WELL AS THE ATLANTIC. IF HE NOW HAS DECIDED FOR SOME INEXPLICABLE REASON TO FORCE US INTO THE WAR, IT LOOKS AS THOUGH HE SUDDENLY HAS LOST THE CUNNING WHICH HAS ENABLED HIM TO OVERRUN MOST OF EUROPE. YOU DON'T HANG A STONE ABOUT YOUR NECK WHEN YOU ENTER A DIVING CONTEST

THEREFORE IT WILL BE SURPRISING IF THE NAZI LEADER IS DELIBERATELY SEEKING TO FORCE THE ISSUE WITH US AT THIS PRECISE JUNCTURE. THUS WHILE THE GREER AFFAIR HAS CREATED A DELICATE SITUATION, THERE IS NO PRESENT INDICATION THAT IT NEED LEAD TO WAR. IN THIS CONNECTION SENATOR LEE OF OKLAHOMA MADE A STATEMENT IN WHICH HE SAID IN PART:

"WE INTEND TO DELIVER THE GOODS AND IF ANY MORE OBSTACLES GET IN OUR WAY THEY CAN EXPECT TO BE SHOT AT. I DON'T THINK THE RECENT INCIDENT WILL LEAD TO A DECLARATION OF WAR."

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-DASH-

BY THE WAY:

MY VERY SCOTCH FRIEND SANDY MACHRIHANISH, OF ABERDEEN, CALLS ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE LONDON PRESS CITES THE ATTACK ON THE GREER AS AN ARGUMENT FOR OUR ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR. SANDY, WHO FREQUENTLY HAS A SOMEWHAT VINEGARISH OUTLOOK ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE SASSENACHS, AS HE PERSISTS IN CALLING THE ENGLISH, MAKES THIS COMMENT:

"IF THE SASSENACHS COULD HARNESS THE ENERGY THEY USE IN TRYING TO PERSUADE THE UNITED STATES TO GET INTO THE WAR, THEY WOULD HAVE POWER ENOUGH TO RUN ALL THE MUNITIONS FACTORIES IN ENGLAND."

EJ921AED

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 105TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM AUGUST 31 TO SEPTEMBER 6, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
GREECE	0	0	5	20,940	0	0

"I AGREE"

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NORWAY	1	0	2		11,685	0	0
ITALY	1	0	0		11,398	0	0
DENMARK	0	0	2		9,399	8	0
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0		7,049	16	0
BRITAIN	1	0	3	(X)	6,037	45	0
FRANCE	0	1	0		644	0	0
TOTAL	4	1	12		67,352	69	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	999	247	634		7,041,898	15,688	9,253
GRAND TOTAL	1003	248	646		7,109,250	15,757	9,253

(X) TONNAGE ONE BRITISH SHIP UNKNOWN

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LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS):

BRITAIN--841; NORWAY--213; GREECE--155; GERMANY--142; SWEDEN--110; ITALY--95; NETHERLANDS--74; FRANCE--69; DENMARK--56; FINLAND--42; BELGIUM--24; YUGOSLAVIA--13; ESTONIA--12; SPAIN--9; PANAMA--8; POLAND--5; PORTUGAL--4; RUMANIA--4; EGYPT--3; IRAN--3; LITHUANIA--3; TURKEY---3; SOVIET--2; UNITED STATES--2; ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY, JAPAN, LATVIA-1 EACH; TOTAL--1.897.

UX208PED

HITLER ISN'T GETTING

TO MOSCOW ANY FASTER

THAN NAPOLEON'S ARMY

- - -

TO KEEP UP, FUEHRER WOULD HAVE

TO BE IN KREMLIN BY SEPT. 12 (600)

- - -

BY J.R.TRIPLET AND GLADWIN HILL

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, SEPT 6-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-HITLER ISN'T GETTING TO MOSCOW ANY FASTER THAN NAPOLEON, WHOSE FASTEST MOBILE UNIT WAS A HORSE.

THE TWO WOULD-BE CONQUERORS OF RUSSIA STARTED THEIR DRIVES TOWARD MOSCOW ON ALMOST THE SAME DATE--HITLER ON JUNE 22, NAPOLEON ON JUNE 24.

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TO MAINTAIN THE PARALLEL, THE GERMAN FUEHRER WOULD HAVE TO STRIDE INTO THE HIGH-WALLED KREMLIN AS A CONQUEROR ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

IT WAS AT THE KREMLIN THAT LITTLE NAPOLEON, BENEATH THE SMOKE OF MANY FIRES SET BY THE RUSSIANS, WOUND UP AN 83-DAY CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED FROM A LINE THROUGH MIDDLE POLAND AND EAST PRUSSIA IN 1812.

HITLER'S DRIVE, CARRIED ON BY PANZER DIVISIONS, DIVE BOMBERS AND PARACHUTISTS IN CONTRAST TO NAPOLEON'S HORSE AND FOOT TROOPS, IS 77 DAYS OLD.

NAPOLEON GOT TO SMOLENSK ON AUG. 16. HITLER, POSSIBLY CONSCIOUS OF THE ANNIVERSARY, BEGAN CLAIMING SMOLENSK A MONTH SOONER, ALTHOUGH THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DID NOT SAY UNTIL AUG. 6 THAT "THE BATTLE OF SMOLENSK" HAD BEEN WON. ON AUG. 11, WHEN THE FIRST AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT WAS ALLOWED IN, BATTLE WAS RAGING JUST BEYOND THE CITY.

TOMORROW WILL BE THE ANNIVERSARY OF NAPOLEON'S BATTLE OF BORODINO, JUST WEST OF MOSCOW, WHICH GAVE HIM ACCESS TO THE CAPITAL.

AT THIS MOMENT OF WRITING, BORODINO HADN'T REPORTED SIGHTING

HITLER.

IN HIS DRIVE INTO THE LOW COUNTRIES, THE GERMAN FUEHRER AVERAGED ABOUT 30 MILES A DAY. IN HIS DRIVE TOWARD MOSCOW, HE HAS AVERAGED BARELY SEVEN MILES A DAY.

AGGRESSIVE SOVIET COUNTER-ATTACKS AND AN EVIDENT DESIRE OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TO CONCENTRATE PRESSURE UPON THE RUSSIAN FLANKS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO HOLD THE NAZI CENTRAL ARMY SOMEWHERE IN THE BLOODSTAINED BATTLE ZONE EAST OF SMOLENSK.

NOTING AN OFFSET OF TWO DAYS IN THE STARTING TIMES, HERE IS A COMPARISON OF THE WARSAW-TO-MOSCOW TIMETABLES:

POSITION	NAPOLEON	HITLER
START	JUNE 24	JUNE 22
VILNA	JUNE 28	JUNE 24
GRODNO	JULY 5	JUNE 23
SMOLENSK	AUG. 16	JULY 18 (X)
MOSCOW	SEPT. 14	?

(X)--GERMANS CLAIMED CAPTURE OF SMOLENSK JULY 16. GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID AUG. 6 "THE BATTLE OF SMOLENSK" HAD BEEN WON.

-BASH-

IN DETAIL, THE TWO LEADERS' STRATEGIES DIFFER GREATLY.

NAPOLEON'S DRIVE WAS A SINGLE SPEARHEAD TOWARD MOSCOW. HITLER ATTACKED THE 2,000 MILE NORTH-AND-SOUTH RUSSIAN FRONT IN A DOZEN PLACES, AND HSJZDBLE TOWARD MOSCOW HAS

ATTACKED THE 2,000 MILE NORTH-AND-SOUTH RUSSIAN FRONT IN A DOZEN PLACES, AND HIS DRIVE TOWARD MOSCOW HAS BEEN SLOWED DOWN BY THE NECESSITY OF REINFORCING HIS MANY ENGAGEMENTS AT OTHER POINTS, NOTABLY THE DRIVE TOWARD LENINGRAD AND THE DRIVE INTO THE UKRAINE.

HITLER HAS ALSO MET STOUTER, SMARTER RESISTANCE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

AGAINST NAPOLEON, THE RUSSIANS USED GENERALLY A RETREATING, SUCKING-IN STRATEGY. IN ADDITION, THERE WERE AMAZING BUNGLES ON BOTH SIDES.

AT SMOLENSK, THE FRENCH NEARLY KNOCKED THEMSELVES OUT, AND IF THE RUSSIANS HAD BEEN CLEVER ENOUGH TO CHANGE THEIR STRATEGY QUICKLY AND STRIKE BACK, THEY MIGHT HAVE DEMOLISHED THEM. INSTEAD, THEY KEPT RETREATING AND GAVE THE FRENCH TIME TO PULL THEMSELVES TOGETHER.

AT BORODINO, NAPOLEON BUNGLED. ALL MORNING DURING THE BATTLE HE WAS ON THE ALERT. BUT AFTER NOON HIS MIND SEEMED TO FALL INTO A STUPOR, AND HIS CLOSE TOUCH OF COMMAND RELAXED.

THE RUSSIANS WERE DEFEATED IN THE ENGAGEMENT, AND 38,0000 OF THEM KILLED, BUT 25,000 FRENCH WERE KILLED ALSO, AND NAPOLEON'S FORCES THROWN INTO SUCH CONFUSION THAT HE COULD NOT FOLLOW UP AND ANNIHILATE THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

INSTEAD, HE WAS FORCED TO BLUFF HIS WAY THROUGH ONE OF THE ODDEST TRANSACTIONS IN MILITARY HISTORY.

THE RUSSIANS WERE FOLLOWING THE SAME "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY OF DESTRUCTION THEY ARE USING NOW, AND NAPOLEON KNEW THEY WOULD LEAVE THE CITY OF MOSCOW ALMOST UNINHABITABLE.

SO PRETENDING HE WAS GIVING THE RUSSIANS A BREAK, HE ARRANGED A SEVEN-HOUR ARMISTICE FOR THEM TO EVACUATE THE CITY, IN EXCHANGE FOR THEIR PROMISE NOT TO DESTROY THE SHELTER AND PROVISIONS HIS ARMY NEEDED.

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THUS HE GOT INTO MOSCOW, BUT HIS ARMY WAS NO SOONER IN THAN THE RUSSIANS SNEAKED BACK AND BURNED AND DESTROYED THE CITY SO THAT IT WAS UNTENABLE.

ON OCTOBER 19, -- ONLY SIX WEEKS FROM THIS DATE--THE FRENCH MOVED OUT--AND ON THE 24TH WERE BEATEN BY THE RESURGENT RUSSIANS AT MALOYAROSLAVETZ.

ON THE 27TH CAME THE FIRST FROSTS OF THE WINTER THAT SOON VANQUISHED NAPOLEON. BY THE FIRST OF DECEMBER, HE WAS BACK IN PARIS, A BEATEN EMPEROR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 7. SENT SEPT 4.)

KA119AED

SEP 7 1941

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT. 7)

105TH WEEK OF THE WAR

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

THE FIRST INCIDENT INVOLVING A UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AND A GERMAN SUBMARINE OVERSHADOWED THE FIERCE BATTLE RAGING BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND RUSSIANS IN THE 105TH WEEK OF THE WAR.

GERMANY ACKNOWLEDGED SATURDAY THAT A NAZI U-BOAT HAD ATTACKED A DESTROYER THRUSDAY IN THE VICINITY OF ICELAND, CLEARING UP THE IDENTITY OF THE SUBMARINE WHICH THE U.S. NAVY SAID LAST THURSDAY FIRED TORPEDOES WHICH MISSED THE U.S.DESTROYER GREER.

TO THE AMERICAN CHARGE THAT [illegible] ONLY AFTER THE SUBMARINE HAD OPENED THE ATTACK ON THE DESTROYER THE LATTER DROPPED DEPTH CHARGES, THE GERMANS REPLIED THAT THE REVERSE WAS THE CASE.

"THE GERMAN U-BOAT WAS NOT IN A POSITION TO DETERMINE THE NATIONALITY OF THE ATTACKING DESTROYER," THE BERLIN COMMUNIQUE STATED. "IN JUSTIFIABLE DEFENSE, THE U-BOAT THEREUPON DISCHARGED TWO TORPEDOES AT 14.39 (2 P.M.) WHICH MISSED THEIR MARK.

"THE DESTROYER CONTINUED THE PURSUIT WITH WATER BOMBS UNSUCCESSFULLY UNTIL TOWARD MIDNIGHT..."

THE GERMANS FLATLY ACCUSED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INCIDENT "IN ORDER TO INCITE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE INTO WAR AGAINST GERMANY."

ON THE PREVIOUS DAY, MR. ROOSEVELT, TERMING THE ATTACK DELIBERATE, SAID THE U.S. FLEET HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO HUNT DOWN AND "ELIMINATE" THE SUBMARINE.

ON THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN FRONT, THE 11TH WEEK OF THE CONFLICT FOUND LENINGRAD, KIEV AND ODESSA, FIGHTING OFF STEADY PRESSURE OF THE GERMAN INVADERS.

CITIZENS JOINED RED ARMY MEN IN DEFENSE OF LENINGRAD WHICH THE GERMANS HAD HAD UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE FOR 24 HOURS. THE CITY, THE GERMAN-ALLIED FINNS SAID, WAS DOOMED WITH FIRE, STARVATION AND PESTILENCE ALREADY ON THE LOOSE. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR COUNTER-ATTACKS HAD THROWN BACK THE GERMANS OUT OF A VITAL RAILROAD ZONE IN A THREE-DAY BATTLE WHICH STILL RAGED.

THE GERMANS HAD PREVIOUSLY CLAIMED THEIR ENCIRCLEMENT HAD CUT OFF THE RAIL COMMUNICATIONS OF THE FORMER CZARIST CAPITAL.

IN ODESSA, COBBLESTONE PAVING BLOCKS WERE RIPPED UP TO ERECT BARRICADES FOR A STREET-TO-STREET DEFENSE OF THE CITY, IF NECESSARY. SAILORS LANDED BY THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET SOUGHT TO RELIEVE PRESSURE ON THE RED ARMY DEFENDERS.

ASSAULTS ON KIEV, THE RUSSIANS SAID, STILL WERE BEING STEMMED AFTER TWO MAJOR ATTACKS HAD BEEN BROKEN WITH IN THE PAST MONTH.

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY AUGUST 31--SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF EUROPEAN WAR FINDS RUSSIANS AND GERMANS LOCKED IN INCONCLUSIVE FIGHTING ON LONG EASTERN FRONT. STOCKHOLM REPORTS SAY RUSSIA DICKERING WITH FINLAND, ALLY OF GERMANY IN HER TEN WEEK OLD WAR WITH RUSSIA, FOR SEPARATE PEACE CONTINGENT ON RESTORATION OF FINLAND'S 1939 BOUNDARIES. REDS REPORT GAIN IN CENTER OF GERMAN LINE, NAZIS SAY THEIR WAR PLANES RANGE FAR EAST OF DNIEPER TO SMASH SOVIET SUPPLY BASES AND COLUMNS. U.S.-MADE FORTRESS BOMBERS PARTICIPATES IN DAYLIGHT RAID ON BREMEN AS RAF REPORTS BIGGEST DAY'S ASSULTS OF BATTLE OF BRITAIN. PETAIN ESTABLISHES COALITION PARTY REMINISCENT OF FASCIST AND NAZI PARTIES.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1--RUSSIAN COUNTERATTACKS IN TWO THEATERS OF EASTERN FRONT ACKNOWLEDGED BY GERMANS; BERLIN PREPARES NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST SOVIET OUTPOSTS IN BALTIC WATERS. FINNS TO FIGHT ON FOR RECONQUEST OF ALL TERRITORY LOST TO RUSSIA IN 1939-40 WAR THEN MAY QUIT. JAPANESE ARMY SPOKESMAN SAYS JAPAN WILL USE FORCE IF NECESSARY

TO BREAK ANGLO-BRITISH "ENCIRCLEMENT," BUT U.S. OBSERVERS SEE POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVED JAPANESE-U.S. RELATIONS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2--GERMANS SAY THEIR ADVANCED UNITS STAND WITHIN 20 MILES OF LENINGRAD WHILE THEIR RUMANIAN ALLIES THREATEN TO CUT OFF ODESSA'S WATER SUPPLY. RUSSIAN COUNTER ATTACKS CONTINUE ON LARGE SCALE WITH MOSCOW REPORTING GERMANS FALLING IN SUCH NUMBERS THAT THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND HAS CALLED ON REINFORCEMENTS FROM GARRISONS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF WESTERN EUROPE. RUSSIANS PUT GERMAN CASUALTIES AT 2,500,000 WITH 1,000,000 KILLED. JAPANESE PREMIER REPORTED CONSIDERING PROPOSAL OF 60 NATIONALISTIC ORGANIZATIONS TO ESTABLISH OCEAN SAFETY ZONE IN WATERS ADJACENT TO JAPAN TO ISOLATE VLADIVOSTOK AS PORT OF ENTRY FOR U.S. AID TO RUSSIA. BRITISH AIR WAR ON GERMANY GROWS IN INTENSITY AS LONGER AUTUMN NIGHTS APPROACH.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3--RUSSIANS SAY GERMANS THROWN BACK 30 MILES ON CENTRAL FRONT BEFORE MOSCOW AND THREE MILES FROM ADVANCE POSITIONS BEFORE LENINGRAD. JAPANESE PREMIER TELLS PEOPLE THEIR GREATEST CRISIS OF HISTORY IS AT HAND; EXTREMISTS PRESS FOR DECISION ON PROPOSED OCEAN SAFETY ZONE AS U.S. TANKER CARRYING AVIATION GASOLINE FOR RUSSIA NEARS VLADIVOSTOK. GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGE "HEAVIEST" RAID OF MONTHS ON BERLIN; BRITISH SAY THEIR BOMBERS SHOOK BERLIN AND LEFT FIRES IN SEVERAL SECTIONS. FINNS CLAIM THEY HAVE RETAKEN ALL TERRITORY PREVIOUSLY LOST TO RUSSIANS IN 1939-40 WAR.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 4--U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCES SUBMARINE ATTACK ON DESTROYER GREER, AS IT CARRIED MAIL TO ICELAND; TORPEDOES MISSED AND GREER DROPPED DEPTH BOMBS, RESULTS UNKNOWN. RUSSIANS DECLARE RED ARMY IS STANDING FAST BEFORE LENINGRAD AND TURNING BACK GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS DNIEPER RIVER IN SOUTH. GERMANS REPORT THWARTING RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO LAND TROOPS ON BLACK SEA COAST, SAY THEY SMASHED TWO DIVISIONS IN CENTRAL SECTOR BEFORE MOSCOW; SILENT ON LENINGRAD. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND KING URGE U.S. SUPPORT OF BRITAIN AGAINST GERMANY IN EVERY FIELD; KING CALLS FORNAMERICAN GUARANTEE TO BRITAIN SIMILAR TO THAT ASSURING U.S. RESISTANCE AGAINST ANY MENACE TO CANADIAN SOIL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5--CREW OF U.S. DESTROYER GREER ARRIVING IN ICELAND DECLARES SUBMARINE WHICH ATTACKED HER PROBABLY WAS SUNK BY DEPTH CHARGES. INCIDENT TERMED IN ICELAND A GERMAN ATTACK. U.S. WARSHIPS HUNT SUBMARINE UNDER PRESIDENTIAL ORDER TO ELIMINATE HER. GERMANS ALLEGE ATTACK IS HOPED-FOR INCIDENT OF AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS; SPOKESMAN ASSERTS THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THE SUBMARINE WAS GERMAN. FINNS REPORT GREAT FIRES IN LENINGRAD AS GERMAN SIEGE GUNS POUND IT; MOSCOW CLAIMS COUNTERATTACKS STEM GERMANS IN GREAT BATTLE FOR CITY. NAZIS DECLARED WITHIN 20 MILES OF CITY ON THE SOUTH WHILE COMPLEMENTARY FINNISH DRIVE FROM NORTH IS REPORTED 18 MILES AWAY. CITIZEN ARMY SAID TO BE JOINING IN GRIM DEFENSE OF CITY WHOSE RAIL COMMUNICATIONS ARE REPORTED VIRTUALLY CUT OFF AS GERMANS SHELL SCHLUESSELBURG, RAIL CENTER 25 MILES EAST ON LAKE LADOGA. BRITISH REPORT 23,000-TON ITALIAN LINER, PROBABLY TROOP-LADEN, SANK IN MEDITERRANEAN.

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SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 6--RUSSIANS REPORT THEIR COUNTER ATTACKS IN LENINGRAD SECTOR DRIVE GERMANS OUT OF ENTIRE RAILWAY ZONE AFTER THREE-DAY BATTLE. GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAYS ONLY OPERATIONS CONTINUE SUCCESSFULLY ON EASTERN FRONT. COBBLESTONE PAVING BLOCKS RIPPED UP TO ERECT BARRICADES FOR STREET TO STREET DEFENSE OF ODESSA; SAILORS REINFORCE RED ARMY MEN DEFENDING VITAL BLACK SEA PORT. WASHINGTON SEEKS EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY OF SUBMARINE WHICH ATTACKED U.S. DESTROYER GREER. BRITISH CLAIM SINKING OF 11,398-TON ESPERIA AND ANOTHER MERCHANTMAN OF 4,000 TONS IN MEDITERRANEAN CONVOY ATTACK; INDICATE FORMER WAS TROOP TRANSPORT. THREE FRENCH "HOSTAGES" EXECUTED IN PARIS BY GERMANS IN REPRISAL FOR ATTACK ON NAZI SERGEANT. JAPAN WATCHED FOR ANY MOVE TO BLOCK VLADIVOSTOK SUPPLY ROUTE FOLLOWING ARRIVAL OF SECOND U.S. TANKER WITH GASOLINE FOR RUSSIA. SEP 7 1941

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 7)

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Reds, on Offensive, Drive Foe Back In Mud and Fog Before Leningrad

Russians, in Massive Air and Land Attacks, Blast Nazis on Broad Front

Big U-Boat Captured North of Murmansk

Germans Admit Defense of 'Village by Village'; Finns Report Big Gains

By Henry Cassidy

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (Monday).—Russian forces, on the counter-offensive against the Germans by land, sea and air, have driven the Germans from a vital highway leading to Leningrad, delivered "massive" aerial blows at the Nazis and captured a submarine in the Barents Sea north of Murmansk, it was reported today.

The Red armies hold the initiative on a broad section of the eastern front, it was announced here, with some of the fiercest fighting of the war, now in its twelfth week, taking place around the clock on the mud-churned, fog-shrouded battlefield before Leningrad.

Today's early morning war report said Red airmen backed up the embattled land forces yesterday with one destructive attack after another upon the Germans at the front and ranged far beyond the lines to hammer home telling raids on Nazi airdromes.

The captured German submarine was identified by the official announcement as the U-73, one of Germany's largest submersibles.

Nazis Admit Bitter Fight

[German sources in Berlin, admitting that the defenders of Leningrade were fighting it out village by village and that the slowly advancing Nazi forces could count on the bitterest resistance from every clump of trees and on every hillock, said hundreds of German planes had attacked the Russians south of Lake Ladoga Saturday and had directed blows against troop concentrations and columns between the Dnieper River and the Sea of Azov. In the middle sector, D. N. B., official news agency, said railroad lines leading to the front were bombed and twenty-six trains destroyed.]

[A Finnish communique said an offensive launched northeast of Lake Ladoga on Thursday after a long quiet period in the sector had carried the Finns forward forty-seven miles to the Sykaeri River, apparently in the neighborhood of the old Soviet-Finnish frontier.]

Accounts of the determined Russian efforts to smash the Nazi threat to Leningrad indicated that tremendous losses were being inflicted upon Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's invaders.

The counter-attacking force commanded by Colonel Donskov was said in an account in "Izvestia," government newspaper, first to have blocked a German thrust across a river and then to have taken the offensive. The Germans lost 1,500 dead and wounded in the one action, the paper reported. [Although the river was not named, it may have been the Neva, which flows from the southwestern corner of Lake Ladoga at Schluesselburg, through Leningrad to the Gulf of Finland.]

Colonel Donskov's troops were forced to fight off a group of fifty German parachutists dropped in their rear during the night, it was said, but these were finished off before dawn.

Finns Said to Flee

To the north of Leningrad fighting was reported going on with the Finns in the vicinity of Kesteng, on the shore of a Karelian lake. Soviet accounts said Finnish soldiers fled in panic to the woods near the Soviet-Finnish border when Red infantry delivered telling blows.

While hastily mobilized citizens and sailors from the Baltic fleet and the Soviet Navy aided in the battle to turn aside the German thrust at Leningrad, fighting continued along the entire front. Western Red Army forces pursued counter-attacks in the direction of Gomel, southwest of Moscow, and were reported yesterday to have recaptured a series of large settlements.

On the approaches to Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, hundreds of big guns, famed for their accurate fire, were reported raining shells from all sides upon concentrations of German troops and tanks.

At the southern end of the line, where Odessa, like Leningrad, is a center of resistance, sailors of the Red fleet also were playing a stellar role. Naval guns, in co-operation with the army, were shelling German concentrations, artillery batteries and airdromes.

In the Gomel sector a rifle division was reported by "Red Star," army newspaper, to have destroyed twenty-one German tanks in one stubborn battle and to have captured many field guns.

In another sector of the western zone, the dispatch said, a large German force tried several times to cross the Khamara River, and did succeed in laying pontoons. However, the Red air fleet attacked, wrecked the bridges and several hundred Germans were reported drowned. The rest were said to have been routed.

Thirty-five German bombers were reported destroyed when Russian raiders swooped upon two airdromes.

In one action in the Kiev sector, Russian dispatches reported a particularly stubborn attempt of the Germans to take Hill 23, commanding river "N." After repeated assaults up the slopes in which they suffered huge casualties, it was said, the Germans finally reached the crest, only to be thrown out when Russian reserves launched a counter-attack.

Scattering of a ten-mile-long column of German tanks and trucks in the southwest by a flight of Soviet planes was reported in yesterday's communique. It said 600 Germans were killed and sixty trucks and many tank destroyed.

ALSO BLAST CENTRAL AND SOUTH FRONTS

eports From Battle Line Tell Of Determined Fight By Reds

DNB Says Navy And Luftwaffe Sank 92 Ships In Finnish Gulf

By Alvin Steinkopf

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Sept. 7—The Hungarian radio tonight said the first snow fell today in the eastern Carpathian Mountains and at other points of Transylvania. CBS heard the report.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Sept. 7—Hundreds of German combat planes and dive bombers attacked the defenders of Leningrad in the area south of Lake Ladoga yesterday, DNB reported tonight, and only one German plane was acknowledged lost in the assault.

In the extreme southern sector the *Luftwaffe* directed blows against troop concentrations and columns in the area between the Dnieper river and the Sea of Azov, the official news agency said.

In the middle sector German planes again bombarded railway lines leading to the front, destroying twenty-six trains including one loaded with munitions, DNB said.

Tell Of Bitter Resistance

Other dispatches from the Eastern front today said that the defenders of beleaguered Leningrad were fighting it out village by village and that slowly advancing German troops could count on the bitterest resistance at every clump of trees and on every hillock.

DNB announced that the German navy and air force sank sixty-five Russian transports and twenty-seven warships in the Finnish Gulf in the past week.

The regular communique from Adolf Hitler's headquarters merely said that "operations in the east continue to take their planned course."

Military considerations, Berlin sources said, make it impossible to disclose troops positions or indicate more than in a general way what progress had been made.

Protected By Land Mines

But every report allowed to drift back from the fighting zone emphasized the determined nature of the defense.

Dispatches said that fields, highways and even towns were protected by countless land mines to be touched off by a careless footstep or the pressure of an auto wheel.

The commander of one German

corps said that his engineers had managed to remove 1,000 mines in about two days.

Reports from the front also stressed difficulties imposed by the weather. One army reporter wrote that the roads are "bottomless mud."

Give Credit To Finns

The Germans credited the Finns with helping considerably to sap the strength of Leningrad's defenses. It was said that the Finns on the Karelian Isthmus were tying up thousands of Russian soldiers who otherwise could be thrown against the Germans.

German dispatches credited the Finns with taking 9,000 prisoners in the capture of Viipuri.

In air-sea action, which was part of the Leningrad operations, the Germans reported aerial destruction of a 2,000-ton transport off Œsel Island, damaging of a speedboat and three patrol craft.

The air force was reported to have carried out new attacks on the city and harbor of Odessa, on the Black Sea, at the southern end of the main German-Russian battle line. Odessa has been ringed by German and Rumanian besiegers for days.

Surprise Attack On Ochakov

As a surprise to the Germans about forty miles east of Odessa there has just been a Russian artillery counter-assault on Ochakov. Russian batteries opened fire from a small Black Sea island, but the Germans said they were silenced by German gunners.

German military leaders were especially reluctant to mention places involved in fighting on the middle sector of the front.

However, they said that the *Luftwaffe* had been busy there, derailing six troop trains and causing one munitions train to explode.

They said also that the Germans in a surprise thrust had crossed a river, unidentified, in the middle sector and there formed a bridgehead which they held against counter-assault. The Germans reported capture of fifty-two cannon and hundreds of prisoners in the middle region.

FINNS SAY TROOPS ADVANCED 50 MILES

Report Offensive Resumed In Three-Day Battle In Lake Ladoga Area

Air Force Tells Of Hits On Supply Bases And Forts In Karelia

[*By the Associated Press*]

Helsinki, Sept. 7—Finnish troops resumed their offensive northeast of Lake Ladoga three days ago after a long pause and have advanced nearly fifty miles, a Finnish communique announced today.

The Finns said they had reached the Sykaeri river in a three-day battle, drawing tighter the German-Finnish noose about Leningrad.

The communique said: "After a long pause, the attack launched northeast of Lake Ladoga in July was resumed September 4. In three days' time our troops, who advanced fighting seventy-five kilometers (forty-seven miles), have reached the Sykaeri river."

Air Force Lists Bombings

The Finnish air force also reported successes in eastern Karelia, where the offensive was revived after the mopping up of all territory that had been ceded to Russia.

An air communique announced direct hits on enemy supply bases, batteries, fortifications, trenches and motorized columns at the front. Behind the lines a Russian transport train was said to have sustained a direct hit on the Murmansk railroad. Railroad yards also were reported successfully bombed.

In air fights over the area between Ladoga and the town of Aunus the Soviet lost three bombers and two fighters, according to the Finnish communique, while ground gunners were said to have shot down three bombers and one fighter plane.

The Finns admitted losing one plane.

RUSSIA ORDERS GERMANS IN VOLGA AREA EXILED, FEARING SABOTAGE PLOT

Charges Tens Of Thousands Of Spies Among Descendants Of 18th Century Settlers Await Signal From Reich

Resettlement In Siberia As Soon As Possible Decreed—Families To Be Given Land And State Aid To Start Life Anew

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, *Monday*, Sept. 8—A mass movement into exile in Siberia was ordered today for the heavily German-derived population of the Volga because of their alleged readiness to sabotage the Russian war effort with "explosions in those regions at a signal from Germany."

In the area settled by the Germans in the eighteenth century reign of Catherine the Great, the Russians said, are "tens of thousands of diversionists and spies among the German population."

Region Is Autonomous Republic

The German Volga territory is an autonomous Soviet republic in European Russia, north of the Caspian Sea.

Of its population of 571,089 in 1926, about sixty-seven per cent. were Germans. The republic covers some 10,329 square miles, about three fourths lying on the left bank of the Volga river and the remainder on the right bank.

Settled To Develop Territory

The German population grew from 27,000 colonists settled there in 1760-61 at the invitation of Catherine the Great by special manifesto when the population was so much less than today that the Government was concerned about the development of the uncultivated territory.

The Soviet order calling for the resettlement in Siberia provided that it be carried out as soon as possible by the National Defense Council headed by Premier Joseph Stalin.

To carry out the vast project, the Volga Germans must be transported across thousands of miles of Asiatic Russia.

The decree provides that they be resettled in the Novosibirsk and Omsk regions of western Siberia, the Altai region of the Kazakhstan republic and "neighboring localities rich in land."

The resettled families will be given land and state aid to start life anew in their new surroundings, it was stated.

[Editor's Note—Otto D. Tolischus in a dispatch from Berlin printed in The Sun in October, 1939, reported that the German Government then wanted to repatriate Germans living in Russia. Whether this plan fell through because of the difficulties or distances involved or because of Russian objections is not known.]

Decree Cites "Information"

A decree signed at the Kremlin August 28 by President Michael Kalinin and made public tonight said:

"According to reliable information received by military authorities there are a thousand and tens of thousands of diversionists and spies among the German population of the Volga region who are prepared to cause explosions in these regions at the signal from Germany.

"No German ever reported to Soviet authorities the presence of such great numbers of diversionists and spies. Therefore the German population of the Volga regions is covering up enemies of the Soviet people and Soviet power."

To Avoid Martial Law

"If diversionist acts took place under orders of Germany by German diversionists and spies in the Volga German republic or neighboring regions and there were bloodshed, the Soviet Government would be forced according to martial law to adopt measures of reprisal against the entire German population.

"In order to avoid such undesirable occurrences and to forestall serious bloodshed, the presidium of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. has found it necessary to resettle the entire German population of the Volga regions to other regions under condition that the resettlers are allotted land and given state aid to settle in new regions.

Will Be Given Land

"Resettled Germans will be given land in the Novosibirsk and Omsk districts, the Altai region of the Kazakhstan republic and neighboring localities rich in land.

"In connection with this, the National Defense Council is instructed to resettle the soonest possible all Volga Germans who will be given land estates in new regions."

Red Pilot Tells of Hits On Blacked-Out Berlin

Says 'Very Big Bombs' Set Off Flames in City

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP).—A pilot's story of dropping "very big bombs" on blacked-out Berlin was published today in "Krasnaya Zvezda," organ of the Russian Commissariat of Defense.

Lieutenant Malinin, the pilot, said Berlin was reached despite exceptionally unfavorable weather.

"Suddenly," his account said, "light flashed in the air in front of us: these were the lights of five enemy fighters. But the Nazis failed to notice us. Berlin was below us. I looked at my watch: 1.47, everything all right in full accordance with the schedule. . . Berlin was clearly visible.

"The military objective—the purpose of ur flight—was below us. The machine shook. A blinding explosion flashed below. Another one, then still another. These were very big bombs. The explosion of every one of them was distinctly seen from above as huge columns of flame.

"After a series of powerful explosions on military objectives, we went back into the clouds. Looking back for the last time I saw here and there bursts of flame amidst the darkness enveloping Berlin.

"'Everything all right!' my comrades stated on their job.

"The return trip passed without our ever noticing it."

Nazis Report 92 Vessels Of Russia Sunk in Week

Estimate Foe's Baltic Loss at 65 Transports, 27 Warships

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP).—As a "sign of the destruction of Soviet power in the Baltis," D. N. B., official German news agency, announced today that sixty-five Russian transports and twenty-seven warships had been sunk by the German Navy and Air Force in the Gulf of Finland last week.

"The figures show that flight of the Russians out of Tallinn and Baltic port (Paltiski) was prevented," D. N. B. said. Both places are in Estonia; Tallinn is the capital.

The agency's tabulation was:

Sunk by naval operations—Forty-three transports loaded with soldiers and equipment, three destroyers, nine mine sweepers, three patrol boats and nine other war vessels.

Sunk by air force—Twenty-two freighters totaling 74,000 tons, one cruiser and two destroyers.

Damaged by the navy — Three heavy cruisers, including the Kirov; three destroyers, one mine sweeper, five other warships and eight transports.

Damaged by the air force—One auxiliary cruiser, four destroyers and thirty-nine freighters.

Duce Army in Greece Beset By Guerillas

MOSCOW, Sept. 7, (A P)—The Soviet Information Bureau claimed today the Greek guerilla units and saboteurs are increasing their activity daily against the Italian army of occupation.

The Bureau's communique said:

Of the cases of the disappearance of Italian soldiers and the setting of fires to provision and raw material stores have increased in frequency.

On Aug. 28, guerillas caused a heavy accident to a troop train. Thirty-five cars with Italian soldiers on their way to the Turkish frontier were derailed. More than 120 soldiers were killed or gravely injured.

Another train wreck took place, Aug. 29, when guerillas derailed a long train loaded with fruit for Germany.

On the island of Corfu, Greek

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patriots burned a number of mills producing olive oil exported to Italy. In one Greek port fire broke out on an Italian transport which was being loaded with cargo for Italy. A big quanity of oil and tobacco requisitioned by the Fascists from the Greek population was consumed in the flames.

BRITONS PRAY FOR VICTORY OF RUSSIANS

Day Of Services Includes Pleas For Red Arms As Well As British

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Archbishop Of Canterbury Calls War One Of Opposing Concepts

By Noland Norgaard

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 7—In churches which many times in the past rang with denunciations of all things Communistic, millions of Britons prayed today for a victory of Russian as well as British arms.

A day of prayer, requested by the King, coincided with the first anniversary of the beginning of the great air assault on London. One year ago 350 warplanes swooped down on this capital and flames leaped from bombed docks and buildings.

No bombs disturbed London's churchgoers today, but elsewhere there were grim reminders that the air war was not ended.

Find Chapel Shattered

Worshipers in one southwest England town found their chapel shattered by an overnight raid.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in broadcast services appealed to Britons to devote their prayers especially to the Russian armies. He asserted the war had become a conflict between wholly opposite concepts of man—the one as a child of God, the other as a creature of the state—in which there could be "no compromise, indeed no neutrality."

Arthur Cardinal Hinsley said in a broadcast that Poland had made a pact with the Soviet in order to deliver her sons and daughters "from slavery more awful than death."

Do Not Forfeit Rights

He added, "Russia or Russia's Government we know to have been guilty of great wrongs to others and Poland, also. But a people whose rulers have done wrongs does not forfeit all its own rights. We pray that defense of Russia's rights may help repair Poland's unmerited wrongs."

The cardinal said, "Our Prime Minister and Mr. Roosevelt have stated grand aims of victorious peace—freedom from want and freedom from fear. . . . This war, we believe, was forced upon us as the necessary, the sole means of securing lasting peace. Never again must peace be prepared for war."

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Chance To Win Russia

The bishop of Portsmouth in a pastoral letter suggested the war as an opportunity to win Russia "for Christendom."

"As Russia, under God, has given Great Britain welcome relief in her hour of distress," so "let us pay our debt by giving back to Russia . . reliance upon God," he said.

Wreckage hammers on nearby bombed buildings beat an accompaniment to the prayers in St. Paul's and the thin notes of a piano substituted for those of the cathedral organ, damaged by bombs.

Chief Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz conducted an open-air prayer in the ruins of the great London synagogue. There were similar services in other blitz-wrecked churches.

Nazis Report Sinking Of Four Merchantmen

Berlin, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Germans reported the sinking of four freighters, totaling 30,000 tons, last night and admitted that a number of persons were killed and damage done in overnight British raids against northwest Germany and the Norwegian coast.

Three of the merchantmen were reported shot out of convoys in St. George's Channel between England and Ireland, and another picked from a convoy off Lowestoft on the east coast, it was said. Another freighter was damaged, according to the official report.

Beckum, 10 miles east of the railway center of Hamm, and Nortmund were particularly mentioned as having come in for British attacks. The High Command said all the bombs fell in residential districts.

Strong raids by German planes also were reported on Ismailia airport along the Suez Canal and the east harbor of the British Fleet's base at Alexandria.

BRITISH BOMBERS STRIKE AT BERLIN

Germans Claim the Downing of Flying Fortress in Oslo Raid Saturday Night

LONDON DISCOUNTS STORY

Nazis Believed 'Fishing for Information'—R.A.F. Sweeps North France In Day

by Edwin Shanke

BERLIN, Monday, Sept. 8 (AP)—A squadron of British bombers reached Berlin in the course of attacks on North and Northwest Germany during the night, it was stated officially today.

Nine British planes were claimed to have been shot down.

Residents who ventured out to watch the developments between the sounding of the air-raid alert and the all-clear signal classified the raid as "lively."

The official communiqué said only a few of the attacking aircraft were able to penetrate the fire of anti-aircraft batteries surrounding Berlin. Explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, but the communiqué said no military damage resulted.

Report Flying Fortress Downed

The Germans claimed last night to have shot down a Royal Air Force four-motored Flying Fortress on the Norwegian coast Saturday night, but acknowledged that British forays against Norway and Germany that night caused a number of deaths and did damage.

A D. N. B. official news agency dispatch said the Fortress plane was shot down in an attack on the Oslo area and that two of the big bomber's crew were taken prisoner. D. N. B. quoted the Norwegian Telegraph Bureau as saying the R. A. F. did no military damage but caused civilian casualties.

[An "Oslo, via Berlin," dispatch to The United Press said Flying Fortress raiders reached the center of Oslo Saturday night and that "one British plane was reported shot down by anti-aircraft fire."]

Commenting on the German High Command's claim that ten other British bombers were downed in Western Germany during Saturday night, D. N. B. called the num-1,000 tons, west of the Faeroes.

The Germans reported sinking four freighters, totaling 30,000 tons, Saturday night in the battle against England and another, of 1,000 tons, west of the Faeroe Islands.

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"Fishing" Is Suggested

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Germans apparently were "fishing for information" when the official German news agency, D. N. B., claimed that a Flying Fortress bomber had been shot down on the Norwegian coast, an authoritative British source declared early today.

The British declined to reply further to the German claim but it was believed in some quarters that no Flying Fortress bomber had been shot down. Britain has yet to announce the loss of one of those huge American-built substratosphere bombers but one recently barely made a British port after being heavily damaged.

The Air Ministry announced yesterday that raids were made by Coastal Command planes of an undisclosed type upon Bergso Island off the west coast of Norway Saturday night. All these planes apparently returned to Britain, as the communiqué said only that eight planes of the Bomber Command were missing from attacks on objectives in Germany.

The Air Ministry reported Saturday night that Flying Fortresses of the Bomber Command attacked "enemy shipping in Oslo harbor" Saturday morning and that no aircraft was missing.

R. A. F. SETS FIRES IN BOULOGNE RAIDS

Nazi Planes Meanwhile Drop Bombs On British Towns

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By Ernest Agnew

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 8—The sky over Boulogne reddened early today with the glow of fires started by R. A. F. night raiders who crossed paths with German bombers pounding widespread sections of Britain.

The R. A. F. assault upon the German-held invasion port started around midnight, with subsequent waves of bombers adding new fires to those set by the initial formations swinging out across the Channel.

While this raid was in progress, the Nazis struck back, bombing a southeast coast town, the northeast coast, East Anglia, a town in the east of England and northeast Scotland.

Direct Hits On Two Pubs

Some casualties were reported in the southeast coast town where two taverns were wrecked by direct hits and a large number of houses and shops were damaged by German dive bombers. One northeast coast village was raked by machine-gun fire and bombs were reported dropped near an isolation hospital in northeast Scotland.

Reports reaching London failed, however, to mention any serious damage or concentrated attack at any one point.

Over Boulogne the R. A. F. encountered one of the heaviest anti-aircraft barrages yet seen from this side of the Dover straits.

Follows Raid On Factory

This assault followed a Saturday night attack upon a synthetic rubber factory at Huls in the Rhineland, where the Air Ministry reported large fires were set by bull's-eye scoring British planes, and daylight Sunday offensives over the Channel and northern France in which three R. A. F. fighters were lost.

Returning pilots said they left the vital Huls plant in billowing smoke and flames.

The Ministry admitted that this and other Saturday night attacks on industrial objectives and communications of western Germany and the harbor of Bergso Island, off the coast of the German-occupied Norway, cost the British eight planes lost.

At Bergso Island a fish-oil factory also was reported set afire.

Ship Fired; Escort Blown Up

The Air Ministry also told of an attack by a squadron of Blenheim bombers on a German supply ship and its escorting war vessel off the Dutch coast early yesterday afternoon in which, it said, the supply ship was fired and its escort blown up.

One German fighter plane was reported destroyed by the Blenheims' fighter escort and another downed in one of several "offensive sweeps over northern France."

The communique admitted the loss of two Blenheims and two fighter planes.

The R. A. F. flyers ran into heavy anti-aircraft defenses around the Huls factory, which they located only after a long search, the Air Ministry said. Powerful searchlights made their task especially difficult, one pilot diving to within a hundred feet of the ground to avoid them.

Rattle On Planes

Some Canadian flyers back from the Huls attack said that anti-aircraft shell fragments rattled against their bomber like "skeletons dancing on a roof."

Many of the crews reported their bombs fell in the dead center of the rubber plant, the Air Ministry said.

As they flew away they left behind them "multicolored fires settling down in the end to an angry red glow with clouds of dense smoke billowing skyward."

Admission of the loss of eight R. A. F. planes was partially offset by an official report that the crew of a bomber lost on the night of September 2-3 had been saved.

Suez Canal Attacked

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 7 (AP)—An R. A. F. communiqué said two enemy planes were shot down last night in a foray against the Suez Canal area. One plane fell in flames and some of its crew were captured, it was said. Other enemy raiders were reported damaged.

ROME FIRES GUNS AFTER RAID ALARM

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP).—Rome anti-aircraft batteries went into action for the first time in many months last night following an alarm signal from Italy's network of listening posts.

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A communique said several batteries of the city's outer defenses threw up an "interceptive fire." There was no mention of hostile planes over the capital.

British planes did bomb Tripoli, Libya, and Catania, Sicily, however. The communique added there were no victims.

It said Italian planes bombed the airport at Nicosia, Cyprus, the night of Sept. 5, "causing fires and explosions."

Plot To Recall Nazi Troops?

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 7—Authorized sources declared tonight that the wounding of two German officials in Paris Saturday night was part of a Communist plot "to force the Reich command to withdraw the greatest possible number of divisions from its Eastern front."

This strategy, it was said, calls for provoking "the greatest disorders in France."

The Moscow Government, these circles added, "hopes by using militants in occupied France to lessen the pressure of the German armies by forcing the Reich general staff to keep important effectives in the occupied zone."

Recall Reds' Circular

Vichy circles recalled a French Communist circular of August 15, when the party served notice that "for every member shot by occupation authorities ten Germans must die."

"The order to provoke the maximum disorder in occupied France is no longer in doubt," the commentators added. "Broadcasts in French from the Moscow radio constitute real appeals for revolt."

Point To Secret Broadcast

These sources cited a broadcast of September 5 by Marcel Thorez, prominent French Communist leader, from a secret Communist station in which he declared "never has there been such a favorable occasion. We must act now that Hitler has launched all his reserves in Russia."

The Germans wounded in Paris, a civil official and a non-commissioned officer, were shot a few hours after the execution by German firing squads of three French Communists in reprisal for acts against the German forces of occupation.

Eagle Pilot Bags Fighter; Another Saves Damaged Plane

Messerschmitt Brought Down By Utah Man—Texan Gets Back With Hole In Wing And Guns Damaged

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 7—An Eagle Squadron flyer from Utah shot down a Messerschmitt 109 fighter plane today during a sweep over northern France, and a freshman member of the American squad fighting with the R. A. F. barely limped home with a badly damaged plane.

Flight Lieutenant Chesley Gordon Peterson, of Santaquin, Utah, made this report on his return from the engagement:

"Over Boulogne on the way back there was a big scrap with a lot of ME109F's (Messerschmitt fighters). One of them got above me but I managed to climb right up under his belly and I gave him everything I had from seventy-five-yard range.

"First his wheels dropped. Then he went down into a slow spin. . . . He crashed near the outskirts of Boulogne."

On the same sortie was Pilot Officer Patrick Dowling, of Texas, who has been with the Eagle Squadron only ten days. It was his first operational flight.

The Air Ministry's news service said a plane shot a large hole in the wing of Dowling's plane and damaged his guns.

Despite engine difficulties and oil which covered his windshield, the news service said Dowling glided back and landed in a field.

The British called it a "fine piece of flying."

Petersen's bag was one of two ME109F's shot down by the R. A. F. during the day, other pilots getting one during a raid on German shipping off The Hague, Netherlands.

British, U. S. Warships Join In Hunt For Greer Attacker

North Atlantic Criss-Crossed By Naval Craft Seeking Trace Of German Submarine

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By Drew Middleton

[By the Associated Press]

Reykjavik, Iceland, Sept. 7 (Passed by Field Censor)—British and United States warships criss-crossed the tumultuous North Atlantic today, hunting the German submarine which clashed last Thursday with the United States destroyer Greer.

The U-boat has a "slim chance," according to one American naval officer. He expressed little doubt that it already had been damaged by the Greer and that its crew was weary from seventy-two hours of dodging depth charges dropped by planes and destroyers.

Many British and American naval officers here say they believe the submarine, which was attacked by the Greer, was sunk in the action with the American destroyer and that the Berlin announcement, indicating that it escaped, was intended to cover the loss.

Another theory is that the U-boat was damaged but not sunk by the Greer and that after diving to escape the destroyer it came to the surface during the night. Its commander then may have taken a desperate chance and wirelessed his account of the engagement to the German submarine base at Brest.

It was considered doubtful that the submarine had yet made port. To do that, naval observers said she would have had to do most of the trip submerged, following a tortuous course to escape the hunters.

It is surprising that a submarine should attack a destroyer. Destroyers are built to fight submarines and the latter have little chance of victory unless their first torpedo hits the mark.

If this fails the submarine's only chance is to dive and play dead. Once its position is known its chances of survival become progressively slimmer as more surface and aerial craft enter into the search.

Berlin Radio Says U. S. Lies

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP).—Germany, after energetically accusing the destroyer Greer of an unprovoked attack on a German submarine, had nothing more to say today in the controversy.

[A Berlin radio broadcast heard in New York called the United States Navy Department's version of the incident "an official U. S. A. lie." The broadcast, picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said: "The Washington Navy Department has issued a statement in which the official German clarification of the Greer incident was described as a misstatement of facts.

["The Navy Department has found it advisable to stick to its lie that the first aggressive act was committed by the German submarine. This new official U. S. A. lie is so clumsy and the new edition of the same swindle so transparet that no explanation of the reasons behind that statement is necessary. Roosevelt in playing with fire. He believes he has found an occasion to incite the American people to war feeling by twistig the facts."]

The official contention, expressed yesterday, that the destroyer shot at the submarine before the U-boat fired two torpedoes, was front-page news in Berlin papers, but was not given extreme display.

There was no press comment and even the headlines were almost uniform. Typical was the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's": "United States Destroyer Unsuccessfuly Attacks German U-Boat—Roosevelt Attempts Provocation—Official German Attitude Toward Fake English-American Reports."

BERLIN CALLS U. S. LIAR IN SEA ATTACK

Roosevelt "Playing With Fire," German Radio Declares In Broadcast

President Again Accused Of Attempt To Incite America To War

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 7—A Berlin radio broadcast heard here today called the United States Navy Department's version of the Greer-submarine incident "an official U. S. A. lie."

"The Washington Navy Department has issued a statement in which the official German clarification of the Greer incident was described as a misstatement of facts," said the broadcast, picked up by CBS.

"The Navy Department has found it advisable to stick to its lie that the first aggressive act was committed by the German submarine. This new official U. S. A. lie is so clumsy and the new edition of the same swindle so transparent that no explanation of the reasons behind that statement is necessary.

"Roosevelt is playing with fire. He believes he has found an occasion to incite the American people to war feeling by twisting the facts."

Nazis Stick To Charges

Berlin, Sept. 7 (AP)—Germany, after energetically accusing the United States destroyer Greer of an unprovoked attack on a German submarine, had nothing more to say today in the controversy.

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Nye Asserts U. S. People Are Unmoved By Attack

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 7 (AP)—United States Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.) declared today at an America First committee rally that the United States' "130,000,000 people were hardly moved by the submarine attack that seems to have been made on an American destroyer."

The non-interventionist Senator, charging that President Roosevelt and Administration leaders had led this nation to "the precipice of war," expressed hope the President would postpone comment on the engagement between the destroyer Greer and a German submarine until the "hours of anger" subsided.

The "hours of anger," Nye said, were being experienced to a far greater degree by Mr. Roosevelt than by the average American citizen.

[By the Associated Press]

Versailles, Sept. 7—Pierre Laval was allowed out of bed today for the first time since he and Marcel Deat were shot by Paul Colette on August 28. The former Vice-Premier of the Vichy Government was sufficiently strong to walk next door to see Deat.

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 7—Two German officials were wounded slightly in a new outbreak of anti-German incidents as the battle between the occupying authorities and French non-conformists continued today.

A German civil official and German non-commissioned officer were shot by unidentified assailants Saturday night, hardly more than twelve hours after the dawn execution of three French Communists by German firing squads in the first manifold reprisal for acts against the occupation forces.

Incendiary Fire Breaks Out

Further indication that the German policy of shooting hostages is not having the desired effect was seen in an incendiary blaze which also broke out Saturday night in a garage in the fashionable Auteuil suburb which had been requisitioned by German troops.

The German civil official was shot by two unidentified assailants on Rue Lafontaine in the Auteuil quarter. The attackers fled.

The German non-commissioned officer was shot on the Rue Daboukir in the Louvre quarter under similar conditions. While he was more seriously wounded, he was not considered in danger.

Incendiary Machine Found

The garage fire was discovered during the night in the Rue Felicien David and the incendiary machine which had started the blaze was recovered by investigators. The garage was being used by the Germans as a storage depot.

The execution of three Frenchmen, drawn from the Drancy concentration camp, was the result of the wounding of a German sergeant September 3. Official posters announcing the executions referred to the proclamation of August 22, of General von Schaumberg, commander of the city of Paris, warning that in the future hostages would be shot in a number comparing to the seriousness of the offense against Germans.

The Germans said inquiry had shown that those guilty of the attack against the sergeant, who suffered a slight wound in the shoulder, "could have been none other than French Communists."

Shooting Of Two More Nazis In Paris Follows Reprisals

Officials Wounded In New Attacks—Incendiary Fire Burns Garage Used By Germans

TEHERAN BALKS AT ANGLO-RUSS PEACE TERMS

Difficulty Seems To Be Over Soviet's Failure To Withdraw Troops

Deadlock May Provoke Explosion, With Ousting Of Shah As Result

By Daniel De Luce

[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Sept. 7—The Iran Government today failed to issue a statement at the regular session of Parliament on peace negotiations with Britain and Russia, thereby indicating the terms presented by the Allies last Friday had not been approved.

British sources, however, flatly declared the German legation would be ousted from Teheran and all Germans without diplomatic status must be surrendered to the Allies for internment or exchange.

Soviet Clings To Territory

A week ago the British at least appeared to be willing to deal lightly with the Germans, but when the Iran Government raised the question of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Kazvin and other points near Teheran, the British and Russians took the opportunity to change their terms as regards the Nazis.

There was no indication the Soviet intends to relinquish at present any

30.24— 11665

30.24— 11665

part of the occupied northern territory.

Parliament discussed a minor Justice Ministry bill, contrary to expectations in foreign circles, that the Government would announce conclusion of a peace or its own resignation.

Iran To Be Gateway For U. S. Aid To Russia

By Edward Kennedy

With the British Forces in Iran, Sept. 6 (Delayed A. P.)—British and Russian troops on Iranian soil marked time today as armistice negotiations with Iran's ruler, Reza Shah Pahlavi, entered their tenth day without conclusion.

Meanwhile, plans for making Iran a great connecting lane between Britain and Russia and a gateway for promised American aid to the Soviets await the signing of an agreement.

The two powers have preferred to leave the monarch in authority rather than face the disruptions which might result from a change of regime or to tie up a large number of needed forces of their own in a general occupation of the country.

Ousting Of Shah Hinted

The question, now, however, is how much longer their patience will last while Germans are hammering away on Russia's Western front and each day is more precious than the day before.

The deadlock may provoke an explosion within non-occupied Iran, for there always has been strong anti-Shah elements there, and, in addition, it is reported that many of those around the Shah are anxious to end the tension by coming to an agreement.

According to reliable information reaching here, the monarch is holding out in Teheran and in such manner that his ministers no longer dare advise him otherwise.

No matter what happens, it is almost certain that further occupation of Iran by Russian and British forces will take place only in the event of internal disintegration which makes such a step imperative.

To Double-Track Railway

Among the projects to be begun once the agreement is signed is the double-tracking of a large part of the Shah's fantastic railway from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea.

This line is regarded as a marvel since it was built with imperious disregard for economics and over terrain so difficult that it cost more per mile than any other railway in the world.

It now is to become the main roadway between two main powers in the fight against Hitler.

The Shah refused to connect it with any other railway but ran it from a port he created on the gulf to a port he created on the Caspian. It will come in handy since the British have access to the gulf and the Russians have ships in the Caspian.

Other work to be undertaken in Persia is the construction of airfields which will put the British within bombing range if the Germans get near the Caucasus.

EUGENE MEYER IN LONDON

Hopes To Meet British Labor Leaders During Visit

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—Eugene Meyer, proprietor of the Washing Post, arrived in London today and said he hoped to meet British labor leaders during his visit.

The National Defense Mediation Board member said "strikes in America matter quite a lot, but I think there has been some exaggeration of what might develop."

B. B. C. Names Director Here

LONDON, Spet. 7 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Corporation has appointed F. L. Wellington as North American director of the corporation, and he has begun his duties in New York. These include liaison with the Canadian Broadcasting Company. Mr. Wellington has held various B. B. C. positions since 1924.

Full Debate On War Expected In Parliament

Likely To Follow Churchill's Review Of Events That Transpired During Recess

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—When Parliament reconvenes shortly, another full debate on the war is expected. This would come after Prime Minister Churchill reviews events that have transpired during Parliament's brief holiday.

Foremost on Churchill's list are likely to be further disclosures about the Atlantic conference with President Roosevelt.

Churchill also is expected to touch on Russian resistance and the problem of sending her all possible help, British handling of Iran difficulties and the state of Britain's defenses against a possible invasion attempt.

Scientists Of World To Meet At London

Benefits For All Peoples After War To Be Subject Of Conference

London, Sept. 7 (AP)—An international conference of scientists to discuss maximum benefits of science for all people in a post-war world will be held here for three days beginning September 26.

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador; Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador; V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador; the Czech leader, Eduard Benes, and H. G. Wells, the author, will preside at some sessions.

Exiled scientists of Germany, Austria and Italy, as well as scientific scholars from the United States, Britain and the Empire, China, Russia, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Belgium and France, will participate in the discussions.

Under the title "Science and the World Order," the conference will discuss such subjects as "Science and Human Needs" and "Science and World Planning."

'Almost All' Of Eleven Argentines Seized By Nazis In Paris Freed

Berlin, Sept. 7 (AP)—Responsible Argentine sources said today that "almost all' the eleven Argentine citizens detained a few days ago for investigation by German authorities in Paris have now been released.

These quarters refused to make further comment.

The Argentine Foreign Office said on September 3 that it had ordered the Argentine Embassy in Berlin to obtain a full report on the roundup, which was made about the time the Germans were arresting thousands of Frenchmen to stamp out oppositionist elements. The Argentine Foreign Office said it had no information on the cause of the arrests.

Argentina Hoists Her Colors Over 16 Ships Purchased From Italy

Buenos Aires, Sept. 7 (AP)—Argentina took formal possession of its new merchant fleet today when the national colors were hoisted simultaneously over sixteen ships recently bought from Italy.

Acting President Ramon Castillo, Rear Admiral Mario Fincatti, Minister of Marine, and other high dignitaries were among the crowd on the decks of the fleet's biggest ship, the Rio de la Plata, 8,900 tons (formerly the Principessa Maria) to witness the ceremony.

DIPLOMATS GREET TAYLOR

Leahy and Weddell Confer With Vatican Envoy at Barcelona

BARCELONA, Spain, Sept. 7 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, en route to Rome to resume his post as President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, conferred for nearly four hours today with Admiral William D. Leahy and Alexander W. Weddell, American Ambassadors to Vichy and Madrid respectively.

At the conclusion of the conversations Mr. Weddell said they spent "a delightful day talking shop." He declined to amplify his statement or to disclose the subjects discussed.

Admiral Leahy said he would return to Vichy tomorrow. Mr. Taylor and his wife arrived today by plane and are expected to remain until Tuesday.

Mr. Weddell said the meeting here originally was scheduled between Admiral Leahy and Mr. Taylor and that "of course I could not let two such distinguished diplomats pass through without greeting them."

Nazis in Turkey For Trade Talks

Istanbul, Sept. 6 (delayed) (AP).—Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's ace economic negotiator, and four aids arrived in Turkey today for extended talks which Germans hope will reinstate Turkey in the German economic sphere.

Mackenzie King's Opposition To War Cabinet Strengthened

More Resolved Than Ever Against Such Empire Body, He Says After London Trip

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, Sept. 7—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada returned home today by transatlantic ferry plane from Britain, where last week he joined British Prime Minister Churchill in calling for full United States backing in the war against Germany.

King was greeted at the airport by C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions, and Ernest Lapointe, Justice Minister. Shortly after stepping from the R. A. F. ferry command transport he left by automobile to board a train for Ottawa.

He was accompanied on his return across the Atlantic by E. P. Taylor, chief executive officer of the British Supply Council of North America, and Col. G. Vanier, newly appointed commander of Military District No. 4, at Quebec.

Trip Well Timed

King said he believed his trip was made at "the most opportune time" and added that "I would not have accomplished as good results had I gone to Britain earlier."

"Mr. Churchill was kind enough to say my visit had meant much to the British and that my speech at the Lord Mayor's luncheon had been most helpful," he said.

The Prime Minister asserted he returned home more resolved than ever in his opposition to an empire war Cabinet for settling problems between the Canadian and British governments.

In a written statement issued shortly after his arrival, King said the most vivid impression of his trip was "a heightened sense of the immediate dangers of the present conflict to all parts of the world."

Sees Rapid Moves

"Developments from now on," he added, "may follow with surprising rapidity. Time as well as space is being eliminated."

King said his conviction was stronger now than ever "that the defeat of Nazi barbarism, and Prussian militarism which underlies it, will come only from the unremitting and united efforts of all free men."

He announced that he would broadcast to the people on his visit within a few days.

Charges Plot To Draw In Portugal And Turkey

Rome, Sept. 7 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist spokesman, said today that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had agreed on plans to bring Portugal and Turkey into the war by occupying their territory on the pretext of protecting them against the Axis.

"Will Turkey, which has considerable military forces and high national conscience, want to get confused with Persia and its obscure vicissitudes and will it be reconciled to such easy submission?" Gayda inquired in the newspapers *La Voce d'Italia*.

Gayda said it was "permissible to think" that the Germans would conquer European Russia, including Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev and Kharkov before winter.

Then much of the German army would be freed for action on other fronts, he said. This is one of the weak points, he added, in the plans of Roosevelt and Churchill to prolong the war for two years more in order to give the United States and Britain time to complete their preparations to fight Germany.

4th of Australia Eligibles Fight

SYDNEY, Sept. 7 (AP).—Pledging that the Australian people would continue the war until the complete overthrow of Hitlerism, Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden said today that one in every four eligibile men was serving in Australia's fighting forces. Australia, he said in a broadcast to the nation, now is able to give a good account of herself in any emergency and within six months will be devoting at least 30 per cent of her resources to the war effort.

ZIONISTS ASK PLEDGE OF PALESTINE FUTURE

Call on Allies to Declare for Post-War Commonwealth

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7 (AP)—The convention of the Zionist Organization of America endorsed late today a declaration calling upon Great Britain and the world's democracies "to proclaim establishment of the Jewish Commonwealth of Palestine as an integral and essential part of a democratic world order" when peace is restored.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York presented the declaration, addressed "particularly to Prime Minister Churchill, who has given memorable evidences of his support of the Zionist cause."

Asking that the Jewish people be included "in the roster of the conquered and oppressed who confidently look forward to moral and national restoration," the declaration urged Britain to "take immediate advantage of the repeatedly expressed desire of the Jews of Palestine to make their maximum contribution to the common war effort by establishing a Jewish military force under British command."

The statement sought "a speedy rectification" of British policy, "with respect to the Jewish national home."

"We urge the British Government," it continued, "to permit return to Palestine of the refugees who, contrary to the intent of the mandate and the dictate of humanity, have been deported from the shores of their ancestral home in which they sought sanctuary."

Speakers included Edmund I. Kaufman of Washington, Zionist president; Louis Lipsky of New York, former Zionist president; Dr. Solomon Goldman of Chicago, Professor Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Judge Morris Rothenberg of New York.

Nazis "Nation Of Gravediggers"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 7—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, declared today in an address at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine that Hitler's new order "promised to abolish unemployment—it has in fact abolished freedom, individuality, nationality."

"The acid test of this new order of Hitler's is the attitude toward labor," he said. "It promised jobs for all—it has made Germany a nation of gravediggers and of moral outlaws in the world."

He spoke at a celebration of Labor Sunday in the cathedral.

BELGIAN DIET HELD AT 40% OF MINIMUM

Nutritionist Reports Health Of Several Generations May Be Impaired

Hoover Sees Little Comfort In Postwar Food When Youth Is Stunted Or Dead

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 7—A report asserting that Belgian adults were receiving only forty per cent. of minimum food needs and Belgian children from fifty to eighty per cent. was released today by the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies.

The report, prepared by Dr. E. J. Bigwood, technical adviser to the Belgian Government in London, declared that an intensive survey showed that adults in Belgian towns had weight losses from eleven to forty-four pounds from diet deficiencies, death and disease rates were rising and concluded:

"The general health situation in Belgium is alarming. It seems inevitable that the health of several generations will be irremediably impaired if nothing is done to relieve the present situation."

No Help Yet Offered

Commenting on the report, former President Herbert Hoover, honorary chairman of the food committee, said the "cold facts of weakness, disease and death" given in the statistics could not express "the tragedy of a brave, liberty-loving nation whose appeals for help have yet had no answering voice in the councils of either totalitarianism or democracy."

"It is little comfort to them," he continued, "to receive the promises by the democracies of food after the war is over, when the hope of the race—the youth—will have already been stunted or dead."

Hoover said that the suffering of the Belgians would be "even worse during the coming winter and spring" because arrangements to obtain some food supplies from Russia had been terminated by the German invasion of Soviet territory.

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Survey Of Expert

In his survey covering the food situation to July of this year, Dr. Bigwood, authority on nutrition and a professor in the University of Brussels, said that since early in the year six sevenths of the Belgian urban population had existed on a diet of 900 to 1,100 calories a day.

The remaining seventh, representing the wealthy families, had been able to maintain a normal diet of 2,700 to 3,000 calories a day for a few weeks after Germany invaded Belgium, he said, by buying in the "black market." Recently these families have subsisted on 1,500 to 1,700 calories daily as a result of increasing food shortages, the report said.

MOVIE PROPAGANDA HEARING IS NEAR

Senate Group To Call Number Of Film Notables This Week

Accusation Is Made That Pictures Are Seeking U. S. Entry Into War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 7—Men of prominence in the motion-picture industry will be called upon by a Senate committee this week to answer accusations that the films have been used to spread propaganda favoring United States entry into the war.

Hearings, scheduled to open Tuesday, also will cover allegations that the radio industry has engaged in propaganda for war.

Chairman Clark (Dem., Idaho) of the five-man investigating group said today the first witnesses would be Senators Nye (Rep., N. D.) and Clark (Dem., Mo.), bitter critics of Administration foreign policy. Nye and Clark are authors of a resolution asking the inquiry.

Long List Of Witnesses

The two Senators will be followed by leaders of the film industry, including Nicholas Schenck, Harry Warner, Barney Balaban, Darryl Zanuck and Alexander Korda. Chairman Clark said he had no immediate plans to call any motion-picture actors or actresses, but added that this might be necessary if any films were found to contain war propaganda.

The investigation will open during a lull in Congressional legislative proceedings. The House will continue its vacation for another week, but a joint committee of Senate and House members is scheduled to start Wednesday to rewrite the $3,583,900,000 tax bill passed by the Senate Friday.

Many Senate Changes

The Senate made many changes in the measure passed by the House, including a reduction in personal income tax exemptions, but despite these changes Senator George (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the joint committee, expressed the view that a final bill would be agreed upon in a few days. In that case, the record-breaking revenue measure will be ready for consideration of the House when it reconvenes next week.

The Interstate Commerce subcommittee which will conduct the propaganda investigation is composed largely of Senators hostile to the President's foreign policies. In addition to Chairman Clark, the members are Bone (Dem., Wash.), McFarland (Dem., Ariz.), Tobey (Rep., N. H.) and Brooks (Rep., Ill.).

Willkie In Other Corner

On the other hand, Wendell Willkie, a supporter of the President's foreign policies, will serve as counsel for the film producers.

The subcommittee was named after Nye and Clark (of Missouri) had asked for an investigation of charges that the multimillion-dollar film and radio industries had attempted "to influence public sentiment in the direction of participation by the United States in the present European war."

"We believe we have plenty of material for our purposes," Chairman Clark said.

Out After Facts, He Says

"This is a fact-finding Senate inquiry and it's going to be fair, but we're determined to get the facts."

Since appointment of the group, Nye and Clark have amended their original request to include charges of monopoly in production, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures as well as fair-trade practices.

Chairman Clark said first inquiries might deal with asserted controls in the industry by the so-called "Big Four or Big Five."

Censorship Attempt Charged

In New York, Fight For Freedom, Inc., charged in an open letter to Congress that the subcommittee was about to engage "in the most barefaced attempt at censorship and racial prosecution which has ever been tried in this country."

The group announced the protest was signed by sixty-three prominent persons, including Helen Hayes and Melvyn Douglas of the stage and screen.

Fight For Freedom contended that the subcommittee was never authorized by a vote of the Senate and was "packed" with "extreme isolationists."

"Any attempt to stir America's patriotism in defense of its freedom, any attempt to portray the very degradation and baseness of Nazism, as flaunted by Hitler and his cohorts," the statement said, "will be attacked by this group as 'warmongering' and silenced by racial and religious attacks on the groups or individuals responsible."

DIES SEES RED TINGE ON AIDS OF HENDERSON

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Washington, D. C., Sept. 7 (AP).—Chairman Dies (D-Tex.) of the House committe on un-American activities made public tonight a letter to President Roosevelt charging that at least four of Leon Henderson's aides in the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply had expressed Communistic views.

Recalling that he had accused Henderson himself on the House floor of recent connections "with several of the front organizations or transmission belts of the Communist Party," Dies concentrated his latest attack on these subordinates:

Robert A. Brady, head consultant of OPACS at $7,500 a year salary.

His wife, Mildred Edie Brady, principal specialist in consumer education at $5,600.

Tom Tippett, assistant chief of the rent section at $5,600.

Dewey H. Palmer, $20-a-day consultant.

E. J. Lever, principal field representative of the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management, with a $5,600 salary, also was accused of being "affiliated with outstanding Communists."

Quotes Men He Accuses.

In connection with his charges Dies submitted a sheaf of forty-three exhibits, mostly excerpts from the writings of these officials between 1935 and 1939. On the basis of these exhibits Dies contended that Henderson "has surrounded himself with highly-paid assistants who are, by their own public records, strangers to the American way."

He said that the Dies committee "has learned that Communists specialize in the penetration of government agencies wherever there is a lack of vigilance against their Trojan horse tactics," and concluded:

"If and when these persons (whom he named) are removed from their respective positions, I shall be glad to cooperate with the Administration in bringing to light similar facts concerning other employes of OPACS, to the end that this country may be defended against its enemies within as well as against those without."

Henderson Scornful of Dies.

In testimony before the House Banking Committee last month, Henderson expressed the view that Dies was not "a responsible member of Congress."

Dies devoted more than half of his 15-page letter to the President to a discussion of various writings and activities by Brady from a book on German Fascism which Brady wrote in 1937 while associate professor of economics at the University of California. Dies quoted excerpts which he described as following "the Communist Party line." The tenor of the quotations was that German Fascism was not greatly different from American capitalism in its repressive effects on the workers.

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MOTHER OF PRESIDENT IS DEAD AT HYDE PARK; HIS ADDRESS POSTPONED

Mrs. Sara Roosevelt Succumbs To Acute Circulatory Collapse At 86—Son And First Lady At Bedside—Funeral Tuesday

SEP 8 1941

Chief Executive's Broadcast, Expected To Deal With New Tension In German-American Relations, Set For 9 P. M. Thursday

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 7—Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, who lived to see her only son thrice become President of the United States, died today at the ancestral Roosevelt home overlooking the Hudson river.

Death came at 11.15 A. M. of an acute circulatory collapse resulting principally from her advanced age. She would have been 87 on September 21. The first intimation of her declining health came Friday when President Roosevelt left Washington for Hyde Park to visit his mother, whom he said he wished to undergo a physical checkup.

Mrs. Roosevelt died while her son was preparing an address of major importance to the world scheduled to be broadcast from the White House in Washington tomorrow night.

Will Broadcast Thursday

It was announced officially that the address, expected to deal with the new tension in German-American relations, would be postponed until 9 P. M. Thursday. It will be carried from the White House by major American networks and rebroadcast to the world in fourteen languages.

Dr. Scott L. Smith, the family physician, announced that Mrs. Roosevelt had been unconscious for twelve hours preceding her death and that her condition had not become alarming until Saturday evening.

Even at her advanced age she was extremely active, attending many charitable functions and state occasions. She had spent the summer at her cottage on Campobello Island, N. B., leaving August 31 for Hyde Park.

President At Bedside

Both the President and his wife were with his mother when she died. They had spent last night at her bedside.

Her greatest joy was her son, whom she referred to occasionally when speaking in public as "My son, the President." Although noted for her extreme energy and activity, she preferred to avoid the limelight, but if she could lend herself on any occasion in a manner to "help Franklin," she usually did.

She had watched her son take command of a country in the depths of depression and lead a fight for domestic recovery perhaps unparalled in the nation's history. Then she saw him become a spokesman of democracy opposed to the advance of totalitarianism in a world at war.

Her Views On War

Once in 1939, when she sailed for Paris, she was asked if she were not afraid of war. She replied:

"I don't know. I suppose so, but if it comes I'll live through it. And if not"—she shrugged and smiled.

Mrs. Roosevelt had been a widow since December 8, 190[illegible].

Although her hair was white and her face showed some signs of her age, she was a handsome woman, retaining much of the singular beauty which had caused friends in her young womanhood to label her and her four sisters "the five beautiful Delano sisters."

It was disclosed that the funeral would be held Tuesday at the family home, which commands a beautiful view of the Hudson, and that only relatives and neighbors and friends of the approximate age of Mrs. Roosevelt would be permitted to attend.

Burial will be in the family plot behind historic St. James' Church, an ivy-covered gray stone building more than two miles up the Albany Post Road from the Roosevelt estate.

Mrs. Roosevelt not only lived to see her only son become President of the United States—the thirty-second—but also lived to see him shatter all precedent by being elected to a third term in the highest office in the land.

Born In 1854

She was born September 21, 1854, the daughter of a long line of merchants in the Far East trade. Her father was Warren Delano, who engaged in banking and commerce. Her marriage to James Roosevelt joined her to a line equally well established.

Only twenty miles separated her Hyde Park estate on the Hudson river from her girlhood home, Algonac, near Newburgh, N. Y.

Her last previous reported illness was April 29, 1940, when she suffered an upset stomach while motoring in New York city and was treated in a drugstore near the New York World's Fair. She returned to her car and was driven home.

Saw Sister Saturday

Mrs. Roosevelt's only living sister, Mrs. Price Collier, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., visited her Saturday afternoon. Her brother, Frederic A. Delano, who is chairman of the National Resources Planning Board in Washington, came to Hyde Park this morning.

Four of the grandchildren were notified during the night of the serious turn in her condition. James and Elliott Roosevelt arrived during the afternoon and John Roosevelt was expected momentarily. It was indicated that Mrs. John Boettiger, who is in Seattle, and Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., would be unable to come to Hyde Park.

President's Visit

The President had a good visit with his mother in her room just after he arrived here from Washington yesterday morning and spent some time with her again yesterday afternoon.

In announcing that the funeral would be held Tuesday, the temporary White House made a special request that no flowers be sent. This official statement was issued:

"Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, died at her home in Hyde Park at 12.15 P. M. o'clock today, Eastern daylight saving time.

"Dr. Scott L. Smith, the family physician, made the following statement:

"'For the twelve hours preceding her death, Mrs. Roosevelt had been unconscious following an acute circulatory collapse due principally to her advanced age. The first intimation of this occurred during Friday night but did not become alarming until late Saturday evening.'"

Two years ago—at the age of 84—Mrs. Roosevelt was hostess to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on their visit to the United States and thus became the first woman in history to entertain British rulers in a private home (Hyde Park) in this country.

Long Mistress Of Home

Throughout her mature life she was mistress of the stately stone and stucco home here, and it was for this reason that she was hostess to royalty, instead of her famous daughter-in-law, on that occasion.

Besides entertaining the King and Queen that year, she attended numerous luncheons, participated in Mother's Day observances, visited Paris just before the war started, attended a Jackson Day political dinner and a meeting of the Birth Control Federation of America. This was typical of the breadth of her interests almost until her death.

She was unaffectedly elated when election returns sent her son to the White House again last November, and she remarked on that occasion:

"Of course, I am very happy. I really didn't want him to run again, but, since he did, I'm glad it turned out so well. I couldn't bear to see him let down. And I know he's fully capable of carrying on for another four years."

She married James Roosevelt October 7, 1880, and in January, 1882, their son, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was born. The father was a lawyer with financial and railroad interests and his father, Isaac Roosevelt—the President's grandfather—was a distant cousin of Theodore Roosevelt.

Studied Abroad

Mrs. Roosevelt's early education came from governesses in her girlhood home and later she studied four years in France and Germany. With her mother she took a four-month trip to China when she was only 8 aboard the clipper ship Surprise.

In Hongkong she joined her father and returned to this country by way of Europe.

In addition to the Hyde Park estate, she maintained a town house in East Sixty-fifth street, Manhattan.

The Rev. Frank R. Wilson is rector of the Episcopal church in the churchyard of which Mrs. Roosevelt will be buried. The parish dates back to 1811. The President's father is buried there and so are his grandmother, Mrs. Rebecca H. Roosevelt, who died in 1876, and his first son, who died in infancy in 1909 and who also was named Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Next To Her Husband

The President's mother will be buried next to her husband. In accordance with traditions of the Hudson Valley, with its Dutch background, she will lie at his left, just as she stood at his left when they were wed.

It is traditional also that the dead lie with their heads to the west, so that on resurrection day they may arise facing the rising sun.

The Roosevelt plot is directly to the rear of the church. Old elms, beeches and oaks shade the churchyard, while a hedge climbs over an iron fence around the family lot.

The bedroom of the President's mother is at the southeast corner of the second floor, looking out over the broad lawns of the estate toward the Albany road.

100 Condolences An Hour

Soon after the announcement today of the death of the President's mother, messages of condolence began streaming into the temporary White House at a rate of more than a hundred an hour.

Telegraph offices had to reserve special wires to handle the messages.

Official Washington Sends Condolences To President

Washington, Sept. 7 (AP)—Official Washington sent its sympathy to President Roosevelt today on the death of his mother, a familiar figure at state occasions and White House gatherings.

Among the first messages was one from Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull. They wired the President that Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt's "high ideals, splendid character and remarkable personality endeared her to generations of Americans. She was one of the finest and noblest women we ever knew and she held an abiding place in our affection."

Congressional attaches said it was expected that the Senate and House would adopt resolutions of sympathy.

"Typical American Mother"

In New York, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia expressed sorrow on behalf of New York city in the death of Mrs. Roosevelt and described it as "the passing of a typical American mother."

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"She gave the country a great President and the world a great leader," he said.

In Albany, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman asserted Mrs. Roosevelt "was loved not only in this country but throughout the world," adding "her devoted and unselfish life will serve as an inspiration to the nation."

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Canadian Prime Minister Sends His Condolences

Ottawa, Sept. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King tonight sent two messages of sympathy to President Roosevelt whose mother died today at Hyde Park, N. Y.

It was the first thing Mr. King did after he left the private railway car in which he came here from Montreal following a transatlantic flight.

One message was a personal wire to the President; the other was a message on behalf of the Government and people of Canada.

O'Conor Sends Condolences

Governor O'Conor last night wired condolences to President Roosevelt.

"In the name of the people of Maryland," his telegram said, "I express heartfelt sympathy upon the death of your beloved mother.

"Blessed with a lengthy life, she devoted herself to the betterment of humanity and in every respect was a noble exemplar of motherhood.

"That you may be consoled in your hour of bereavement is our earnest prayer."

Despite Her Furs And Orchids, Mrs. Roosevelt Liked To Laugh

Though Ever Regal, She Entertained British Rulers With Homely Anecdotes

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[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 7—Ever regal, ever serene, Sara Delano Roosevelt affected furs, orchids and a gold lorgnette for the sake of dignity and tradition, but she always had time for a laugh.

Behind that lorgnette were a pair of merry brown eyes that could sparkle with efficiency one moment and twinkle with humor the next.

The President's mother entertained the British rulers in her home in 1939, but instead of a stuffy affair the occasion was fraught with fun as she regaled King George VI and Queen Elizabeth with homely anecdotes.

Once at a picnic young John Roosevelt was asked by his father to escort his grandmother across a rough stretch of beach, and John, taking her arm, said:

"Come along, toots."

That was one of the times she laughed like a co-ed.

Silenced A Guest

She once gained acclaim as one of the very few persons who ever silenced the late Huey Long.

On this occasion, so the story goes, the "Kingfish" was monopolizing conversation at dinner at Hyde Park house, expounding his theories of government and advising the Chief Executive on a number of matters.

Mrs. Roosevelt got the ear of another guest during a lull and stage-whispered:

"There was only one reason why I didn't want Franklin to go into politics. He has to deal with such peculiar people."

Never in awe of any dignitaries brought into her home by her son, it was she who made out the menus and decided what quarters the British rulers would occupy, knowing she could put them at their ease.

Broke Into Conferences

Nor would she hesitate to break in on an important Presidential conference in Mr. Roosevelt's study just to ask some simple question such as what her son wanted for lunch.

Last year when she suffered an upset stomach and everyone was expressing concern, she brushed off inquirers with a smile and a laugh: "It's just a little stomach trouble. I don't know what happened. I must have been poisoned."

While living for a time in Paris as a child, Sara Delano exchanged greetings with the Empress Eugenie, waving at her from a balustrade while the Empress, surrounded by her court, rode past.

Sixty Summers

Mrs. Roosevelt, who had been coming here summers for sixty years, had visited—as in every other year—many island homes. She knew members of the families by their first names.

"She was broadminded and sociable," said one weather-beaten fisherman—a tear in his eye.

Mrs. Roosevelt had a deep interest in the island schools and many a village youngster owes his education to her liberality.

Supported Institute

During most of the summer, the President's summer home, which adjoins hers, was occupied by a youth group studying principles of democracy. She joined the President's wife, who sponsored the institute, in supporting it.

The Roosevelt family worshiped at St. Anne's Episcopal Church on the island and nearly every Sunday while here Mrs. Roosevelt attended services in the little, brown wooden chapel.

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Flags Are Half-Masted At Campobello Island For "Grand Old Lady"

Campobello Island, N. B., Sept. 7 (AP). American and British flags flew side by side at half-staff tonight in this little Canadian island in memory of the "Grand Old Lady."

Hardy fishermen and villagers, who knew Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt as a neighbor and counselor, heard the news of her death almost with disbelief.

Only a week ago, they recalled, she left her rambling, red-shingled Dutch Colonial summer home buoyant and apparently in good health. Even a 600-mile motor trip a month earlier from Hyde Park had not seemed to tire her.

Texts of the Day's War Communiques

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Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

In the course of the night of Sept. 6-7 our troops continued to fight the enemy along the whole front.

MOSCOW, Monday, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Soviet Bureau of Information issued the following early today:

During Sept. 7 our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front.

Our air force dealt massive blows to enemy troops and attacked the enemy's aircraft on his airdromes.

On Sept. 5 our air force destroyed twenty-three German aircraft in air combats and on airdromes. Our losses were eleven aircraft.

In Barents Sea the German submarine U-73 was captured.

German

BERLIN, Sept 7 (AP)—The German headquarters issued the following:

Operations in the East continue to take their planned course.

In waters in the vicinity of England planes last night destroyed four freighters totaling 30,000 tons that were moving in protected convoys and seriously damaged an additional large freighter.

On the night preceding Sept. 7 a strong unit of German battleplanes effectively bombarded the British airport at Abu Suwer [Ismailia] on the Suez Canal. In an attack by German planes on the night preceding Sept. 6 bomb hits caused extensive destruction in the east harbor of the British fleet base at Alexandria.

Planes that made armed reconnaissance over the sea the same night damaged a large merchantman in the Suez roadstead.

Last night a small number of British planes flew into Northwest Germany and to the Norwegian coast. A number of civilians were killed and injured by bombs dropped on residential sections, among other places Beckum and Nortmund.

Night chasers and anti-aircraft shot down ten and marine artillery one of the attacking bombers.

It it now known that three of our fighters were lost in today's offensive operations.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following communiqué today:

There was some enemy activity last night over Southwest and East England. Bombs which dropped in the southwest caused some damage and injured a small number of people.

From elsewhere neither damage nor casualties were reported.

CAIRO, Sept. 7 (AP)—The R. A. F. Middle East communiqué said:

Libya—Heavy bombers of the R. A. F. attacked shipping alongside the Spanish quay at Tripoli during the night of Sept. 5-6. A medium-sized merchantman was hit by bombs and many direct hits were obtained on the quay.

Other R. A. F. bombers raided a number of objectives in Cyrenaica.

At Derna large fires broke out and in one of these an explosion took place followed by a shower of sparks. A number of enemy aircraft on the ground are believed to have been destroyed. A motor transport camp south of Derna was also attacked and fires resulted from our bombing.

At Martuba bombs fell among dispersed aircraft and motor transports and glow of fires could be seen all over the target area.

Other attacks were made on Bardia and the airdrome at El Adem.

Egypt—During the night of Sept. 6-7, enemy aircraft attempted a raid on the Suez Canal area. One of our night fighters shot down two of the raiders and damaged others.

From all these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

British Middle East headquarters in Cairo issued the following:

Libya—At Tobruk there was intermittent enemy shelifire during most of the day. Our own artillery bombarded parts of the enemy positions, destroying three small posts. In the frontier area one of our patrols carried out successful operations against an enemy armored car patrol.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 7 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued today:

After a long pause, the attack launched northeast of Lake Ladoga in July was resumed Sept. 4. In three days our troops, who advanced fighting seventy-five kilometers [forty-seven miles], have reached the Svir River.

British

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué today said:

Last night aircraft of the bomber command attacked an important synthetic rubber factory at Huls in the Rhineland. Large fires were left burning.

Communications and other industrial objectives in Western Germany also were bombed. Coastal command aircraft last night attacked the harbor at Bergso Island on the west coast of Norway. A fish oil factory was hit and set on fire.

From these operations eight aircraft of the bomber command are missing. The crew of a bomber which was lost on the night of Sept. 2-3 has been saved.

The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

High Command issued the following:

On the land fronts of North and East Africa there is nothing of importance to report.

British planes bombed Tripoli without causing any victims and dropped several shrapnel bombs near Catania without victims or damage.

Our aircraft bombed the airport at Nicosia, Cyprus, the night of Sept. 5, causing fires and explosions.

Last night, following a signal from the network of listening posts, an alarm was given in the capital [Rome]. Several batteries of the external belt of the anti-aircraft defense carried out interceptive fire.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Italian

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Moscow - add communique x x x whole front

FLIERS OF COL. TURYNKIN'S UNIT, OPERATING IN THE SOUTHWESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT, DESTROYED SEVERAL GERMAN AIRDROMES. ONE GROUP OF THIS UNIT COMMANDED BY CAPT. DYATLOV, RAIDED AN ENEMY AIR-DROME WHEN SEVERAL ROWS OF JU-88'S AND MESSERSCHMITT-109'S WERE LINED UP AND ABOUT TO TAKE OFF. OUR PILOTS PREVENTED THE NAZI PLANES FROM TAKING THE AIR AND DESTROYED OVER 30 PLANES. ON THE WAY BACK THE SOVIET BOMBERS WERE ATTACKED BY FOUR MESSERSCHMITTS. OUR GUNNERS BROUGHT DOWN TWO OF THEM.

THE SAME DAY CAPT. GALUSHENKO'S FLIGHT SPOTTED A LARGE MOTORIZED COLUMN WHICH STRETCHED FOR 15 KILOMETERS ALONG THE HIGHWAY. THE PLANES ATTACKED THE COLUMN FROM THE REAR AND DESTROYED SEVERAL TANKS, 60 TRUCKS AND KILLED OVER 600 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN.

THE NEXT MORNING LIEUTENANT TABACHNY'S FLIGHT SMASHED A GERMAN INFANTRY BATTALION AND ABOUT 20 TRUCKS.

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THE GERMANS HURLED SEVEN TANKETTES AGAINST SENIOR SERGEANT AFONIN'S PLATOON. THE PLATOON COMMANDER ORDERED HIS MEN TO GET READY BUNDLES OF HAND GRENADES AND FUEL BOTTLES. WHEN THE TANKETTES CAME NEAR AFONIN WAS THE FIRST TO FLING A FUEL BOTTLE AT ONE ENEMY MACHINE. THE TANKETTE CAUGHT FIRE. WITHOUT LOSING A SINGLE RED ARMY MAN, THE PLATOON DESTROYED BY FUEL BOTTLES AND BUNDLES OF HAND GRENADES ALL THE NAZI TANKISTS.

DEVOTION TO MILITARY DUTY WAS DISPLAYED BY RED ARMY MAN YAKOV DMITRIEV WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF TWO COMMANDERS. DURING A FIERCE ENCOUNTER WITH FINNISH WHITE GUARDS HE NOTICED THAT AN ENEMY SOLDIER WAS TRAINING HIS AUTOMATIC ON SENIOR LIEUTENANT FILIPPOV. BY A PRECISE SHOT DMITRIEV KILLED THE FINN. IN ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT DIMITRIEV, TOGETHER WITH LIEUTENANT ZHABA, WAS AHEAD OF THEIR UNIT. BOTH SIDES CONDUCTED HEAVY FIRE. SUDDENLY DMITRIEV SAW A FINNISH SNIPER HIDING BEHIND BUSHES AND AIMING AT THE LIEUTENANT. HAVING PREVIOUSLY EXHAUSTED HIS AMMUNITION, DMITRIEV WITHOUT A MOMENT'S HESITATION, COVERED THE COMMANDER WITH HIS OWN BODY. THE ENEMY BULLET TOOK THE LIFE OF THE ARDENT SOVIET PATRIOT RED ARMY MAN, DMITRIEV. BUT THE HERO'S DEATH WAS AVENGED. DOZENS OF ENEMY BODIES WERE LEFT ON THE SCENE.

SINCE THE VERY FIRST DAYS OF THE OCCUPATION OF SEVERAL WESTERN DISTRICTS IN THE SMOLENSK REGION, GERMAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN SUFFERING CONSTANT BLOWS FROM GUERRILLA DEATCHMENTS. IN ONE DISTRICT THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO SET UP A REPAIR SHOP FOR DISABLED TANKS AND TRUCKS. ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 29 A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY HARVESTER COMBINE OPERATOR FBOLLY ATTACKED THIS SHOP AND KILLED SOME 30 GERMANS, DESTROYED 15 TRUCKS WITH SPARE PARTS FOR TANKS AND MOTOR CARS. THE SAME DAY THEY INTERCEPTED A FASCIST TRUCK COLUMN AND DESTROYED THREE TRUCKS WITH TIRES AND SIX FUEL TANKS.

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WHEN A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY MILITIAMEN LEARNED THAT THE FASCISTS WERE BUILDING AN AIRDROME NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MOSCALAYA THEY ATTACKED THE GERMAN SAPPERS PREPARING A LANDING FIELD. THE GERMANS FLED, ABANDONING OVER 20 BODIES. THE GUERRILLAS DESTROYED SIX TANKS.

THE NAZIS CONTINUE THEIR OUTRAGES, KILLING SOVIET CITIZENS BY THE

HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS, RAPING GIRLS AND WOMEN AND ROBBING THE POPULATION IN THE UKRAINIAN DISTRICTS THEY SEIZED. IN THE VILLAGE OF SELISHCHE OF THE KANEV DISTRICT OF THE KIEV REGION THE NAZIS GATHERED A GROUP OF WOMEN AND GIRLS, DRAGGED THEM TO A FOREST AND BRUTALLY RAPED THEM. IN THE VILLAGE OF GRIVENI OF THE RZHISCHCHEV DISTRICT THE GERMANS, TORTURING A 60-YEAR-OLD COLLECTIVE FARMER, FORCED HIM TO RUN A GAUNTLET OF FIRE. THE NAZIS SHOT THOURHG BOTH LEGS OF THE UNFORTUNATE OLD MAN. IN THE OCCUPIED DISTRICTS OF KIROVOGRAD AND DNEPEROPETROVSK REGIONS THE GERMAN COMMAND PROCLAIMED THAT THE WHOLE COLLECTIVE FARM PROPERTY BELONGED TO THE GERMANS AND THAT PEASANTS WHO ATTEMPT TO INFRINGE ON IT WOULD BE SHOT. REACTING TO THE BRUTALITIES OF THE NAZI SCOUNDRELS HUNDREDS OF PEASANTS ARE JOINING GUERRILLA DETACHMENTS EVERY DAY.

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MOSCOW-FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT X CAPTURED.

AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING WITH THE ENEMY IN ONE SECTOR OF THE WESTERN DIRECTION, A UNIT COMMANDED BY METTE HAS THROWN THE FASCIST TROOPS FAR BACK. THE UNIT OCCUPIED THREE VILLAGES AND SIX HEIGHTS. BY CONCENTRATED RIFLE FIRE THE MEN OF THIS UNIT SHOT DOWN FOUR ENEMY PLANES. THEY DESTROYED 50 MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS, SEVEN ARMORED CARS, SIX TANKS, 17 MINETHROWERS AND 15 GUNS, INCLUDING FOUR LONG RANGE GUNS. THE FASCIST TROOPS LOST NOT LESS THAN 1,500 OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

EXEMPLARY VALOR AND HEROISM WERE DISPLAYED BY THE MEN COMMANDED BY JUNIOR LIEUT. KALMYKOV. HAVING PENETRATED THE ENEMY'S REAR THEY BY A SUDDEN THRUST APPROACHED THE FORTIFICATIONS AND DESTROYED WITH HAND GRENADES THE FASCISTS WHO WERE ENTRENCHED THERE. BY WELL-AIMED MINE-THROWER FIRE THE RED ARMY MAN NIKULIN DESTROYED TWO MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENTS AND ONE ARMORED CAR.

JUNIOR LIEUT SHKROBALENKOSS ARTILLERY PLATOON WAS KEEPING UP AN INTENSE FIRE FROM A COVERED POSITION. A LARGE GROUP OF GERMAN SOLDIERS ATTEMPTED TO APPROACH THE PLATOON'S RIGHT FLANK. GUNS WERE AT ONCE TURNED UPON THE ADVANCING ENEMY. AFTER SEVERAL SHOTS THE GERMANS FLED, LEAVING ON THE SPOT 27 KILLED AND WOUNDED, ONE MACHINE GUN, DOZENS OF RIFLES AND AUTOMATICS.

THOUSANDS OF THE FINEST SONS OF THE ESTONIAN PEOPLE HAVE JOINED GUERRILLA GROUPS AND ARE SELFLESSLY FIGHTING HITLER'S OCCUPATION TROOPS.

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A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY "R" SUCCESSFULLY OPERATES IN THE AREA OF THE LEVHTEPYA-CHERNAYA HIGHWAY. WITHIN THE LAST SIX DAYS THE DETACHMENT EFFECTED EIGHT RA

BS UPON GERMAN TRANSPORT COLUMNS, DESTRVE AREA OF THE LEVHTEPYA-CHERNAYA HIGHWAY. WITHIN THE LAST SIX DAYS THE DETACHMENT EFFECTED EIGHT RAIDS UPON GERMAN TRANSPORT COLUMNS, DESTROYING 12 TRUCKS WITH LARGE CALIBER SHELLS, FOUR TRUCKS WITH ARMY WINTER CLOTHES, 11 FUEL TANK CARS AND 16 CARTS WITH TINNED FOOD. ABOUT 100 FASCISTS WERE KILLED DURING THESE RAIDS.

ON AUG. 29 A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY VILLAGE TEACHER "T" EFFECTED A RAID ON VARA. THIRTY-SIX MEN OF THE GERMAN GARRISON WERE KILLED AND THE REST FLED. THE GUERRILLAS CAPTURED A LARGE AMOUNT OF

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ARMS.

WITHIN RECENT WEEKS GUERRILLAS COMMANDED BY ESTONIAN WRITER "V" KILLED EIGHT FASCIST OFFICERS AND 45 MEN. RECENTLY THIS DETACHMENT CAPTURED 14 PROVISION CARTS AND FOUR MACHINE-GUNS WITH AMMUNITION.

(END)

MQ101AED

MOSCOW, SEPT.7-(AP)-THE RED ARMY NEWSPAPER, RED STAR, DECLARED TODAY IN A REVIEW OF AERIAL OPERATIONS IN THE 11-WEEK-OLD BATTLE WITH GERMANY THAT 7,200 GERMAN PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED. OF THESE, IT ADDED, MORE THAN 2,000 WERE WRECKED AGROUND.

NEW YORK, SEPT 7-(AP)-THE GERMANS, IN A MANEUVER TO ELUDE THE RUSSIAN "GHOST VOICE" INTERRUPTING THEIR NEWS PROGRAMS BROADCAST FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, WERE REPORTED BY THE BBC TONIGHT TO HAVE SHIFTED FROM A LONG-WAVE TO A MEDIUM-WAVE STATION BUT STILL DIDN'T SHAKE THE KIBITZER.

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THE BRITISH BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID TONIGHT'S NAZI BROADCASTS WERE SENT FROM A MEDIUM-WAVE STATION AT BRESLAU INSTEAD OF FROM THE POWERFUL DEUTSCHLANDSENDER STATION NEAR BERLIN.

"BUT THE MYSTERY VOICE FOLLOWED THEM AND CUT IN WHILE THE NEWS WAS BEING BROADCAST FROM BRESLAU," THE BBC SAID. "THE INTERRUPTIONS WERE FAINT, BUT SUFFICIENT TO MAKE THE GERMAN ANNOUNCER RUSH THROUGH THE NEWS WITHOUT PAUSE."

TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPT.8-(AP)-THE JAPAN TIMES AND ADVERTISER REPORTED ABOUT 1,000 PERSONS ATTENDED A PUBLIC ANTI-JEWISH RALLY YESTERDAY AND ADOPTED A RESOLUTION THAT ALLEGED JEWISH ASPIRATIONS FOR WORLD DOMINATION WERE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPT.8-(AP)-NICHI NICHI, COMMENTING TODAY IN A FRONT-PAGE EDITORIAL ON THE UNITED STATES DESTROYER GREER INCIDENT, SAID A CLASH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IS "SIMPLY A MATTER OF TIME."

PASSAGE OF THE LEND-LEASE ACT WAS IN EFFECT A SEMI-REPEAL OF THE UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY LAW, NICH NICHI SAID, AND FULL REPEAL OF THE LAW COULD BE EXPECTED SHORTLY BECAUSE OF A LACK OF SHIPS NEEDED TO CARRY SUPPLIES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

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IT ADDED THAT SHOULD THE UNITED STATES SEND GOODS TO BRITAIN IN HER OWN SHIPS, CONVOYED BY HER NAVY, SHE "WILL LEAP INTO THE WAR."

TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPT.8-(AP)-SADAO ARAKI, A FORMER WAR MINISTER, WROTE IN HOCHI TODAY THAT DISSENSION WITHIN JAPAN WAS MORE TO BE FEARED THAN ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE EMPIRE BY THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, CHINA AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

ARAKI URGED EVERY INDIVIDUAL TO FULFILL HIS ROLE IN A "HOLY CAMPAIGN" TO RID JAPAN OF FOREIGNISM. DOMESTIC TROUBLES HAVE BEEN CAUSED, HE SAID, BY FOREIGN IDEAS WHICH ARE INCOMPATIBLE TO THE JAPANESE WAY OF LIFE.

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BUFFALO, N.Y., SEPT 7-(AP)-COUNT CARLO SFORZA, FORMER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN ITALY, CONTENDED TODAY HIS NATIVE COUNTRY IS IN A STATE BORDERING ON DESPAIR.

HE TOLD THE MAZZINI SOCIETY THAT MUSSOLINI REMAINS IN POWER ONLY BECAUSE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE BELIEVE A REVOLUTION WOULD RESULT IN CONTROL BY GERMANY.

COUNT SFORZA, ASSAILED IN THE STREETS OF MILAN IN 1926, WENT TO FRANCE TO LIVE AND ESCAPED TO THIS COUNTRY IN JUNE, 1940.

NEW YORK, SEPT 7-(AP)-TWO BRITISH MOTHERS, CONFIDENT THAT THE WORST BOMBINGS OF ENGLAND WERE PAST AND THAT GERMANY WOULD NOT ATTEMPT AN INVSION, LEFT TODAY WITH THEIR CHILDREN ABOARD THE AMERICAN CLIPPER FOR LISBON ON THEIR WAY HOME TO BRITAIN. SEP 8 1941

MRS.THELMA LEIGH, 23, AND HER 16-MONTHS-OLD CHILD, CAROL DIANA, DEPARTED AFTER A 14-MONTH STAY IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AND DR.PEARL M.GOLDMAN, PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, WAS BOUND FOR LONDON AFTER MORE THAN A YEAR IN THIS COUNTRY WITH HER 18-MONTH-OLD SON, ANTHONY JOHN. BOTH SAID THEY FELT THE NAZI MENACE HAD DIMINISHED.

AMONG 15 OTHER PASSENGERS HEADED FOR EUROPE WERE JOHN DOS PASSOS AND THORNTON WILDER, NOVELISTS, WHO PLANNED TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL CONGRES OF P.E.N., INTERNATIONAL LITERARY ORGANIZATION, SCEDULED FOR SEPT. 10-15 IN LONDON.

DOS PASSOS SAID HE REGARDED THE UNITED STATES AS ALREADY IN THE WAR AND DECLARED THAT "NOW WE HAVE TO FIGHT, THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT IT NOW THE WAR IS EVERYWHERE."

THE CLIPPER CARRIED 24 PASSENGERS FOR BERMUDA AND 3,181 POUNDS OF MAIL.

WASHINGTON,SEPT 7-(AP)-A BITTER DISPUTE OVER PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST OIL-CARRYING PIPELINE WAS DEVELOPING TODAY BETWEEN HIGH-RANKING DEFENSE AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS.

CRITICAL OPPOSITION TO THE PROJECT, INTENDED TO MEET WHAT THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE PETROLEUM COORDINATOR SAYS IS A GASOLINE AND OIL SHORTAGE ON THE EAST COAST, CAME FROM ADMIRAL EMORY S.LAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION; RALPH W.BUDD, DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COMMISSIONER; AND SPOKESMEN FOR THE RAILROAD AND SHIP INDUSTRIES.

SUPPORTING THE PROJECT WERE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR ICKES; RALPH K.DAVIES, ACTING PETROLEUM COORDINATOR; AND MANY OF THE LARGE OIL COMPANIES. SEP 8 1941

THE DISPUTE CAME INTO PUBLIC ATTENTION AT HEARINGS BY THE SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING PETROLEUM SHORTAGES. SENATOR MALONEY (D-CONN), CHAIRMAN, SAID THAT THE SENATE GROUP MAY BE FORCED TO TAKE PART IN THE PIPELINE CONTROVERSY.

DAVIES, FORMER OFFICIAL OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, TOLD SENATORS THAT A PIPELINE 1,800 MILES LONG, EXTENDING FROM TEXAS AND LOUISIANA OIL FIELDS TO THE EASTERN COAST, COULD END THE EASTERN GASOLINE AND OIL SHORTAGE CAUSED BY DIVERSION OF TANKER SHIPS TO ENGLAND AND THE NAVY.

HE SAID THAT A CRUDE OIL LINE WOULD BRING 250,000 BARRELS DAILY TO THE EAST, OR CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN SOME OF THE ESTIMATES ON THE DAILY SHORTAGE. DAVIES SAID THAT MAJOR OIL COMPANIES WERE WILLING TO FINANCE THE "LONGEST AND LARGEST" PIPELINE AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF $80,000,000 AND THAT SURVEYS ALREADY HAD BEEN COMPLETED WITH POSSI-

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BILITY OF COMPLETION AND OPERATION WITHIN NINE MONTHS.

ADMIRAL LAND, CONTENDING THAT SUCH A LINE WOULD TAKE 750,000 TONS OF STEEL, ASSERTED:

"IF THIS STEEL IS GOING TO COME FROM NAVY SHIPS OR MY SHIPS, THEN I'M AGAINST IT."

HE OFFERED A SUBSTITUTE PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING OIL CARRYING BARGES THAT WOULD REQUIRE MUCH LESS STEEL.

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AGWX

BUDD AND OTHER RAILROAD EXECUTIVES TESTIFIED THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO GET STEEL NEEDED TO REPAIR AND BUILD NEW FREIGHT CARS, AND THAT USE OF A SURPLUS OF 20,000 RAILROAD TANK CARS WOULD ELIMINATE IMMEDIATE NEED FOR THE PIPELINE.

THEY SAID THAT WITH RETURN OF NORMAL TIMES TANKER SHIPS WOULD CARRY ALL PETROLEUM NEEDED AT MUCH LOWER RATES AND THE PIPELINE WOULD BE USELESS UNLESS CONVERTED INTO A NATURAL GAS CARRIER, AS SUGGESTED BY ACTING PETROLEUM COORDINATOR DAVIES.

LEON HENDERSON, DEFENSE PRICE ADMINISTRATOR, TESTIFIED THAT MORE OIL PIPELINES MUST BE BUILT, BUT INSISTED HE HAD NOT MADE UP HIS MIND ABOUT THE PROJECT BECAUSE OF THE ARGUMENT OVER STEEL PRIORITIES.

MEANWHILE THE SENATE COMMITTEE CALLED FOR TESTIMONY MONDAY BY SENATOR DOWNEY (D-CALIF), THOMAS HENRY, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF FILLING STATION OPERATORS.

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ANTI-AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, SEPT 7-(AP)-CONGRESSIONAL SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT LARGE QUANTITIES OF 4.5-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, THE WEAPON USED BY MOST BRITISH AIR DEFENSE UNITS AND HEAVIER THAN THE ARMY'S NEWEST 90-MILLIMETER GUN, ARE BEING MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

INFORMED LEGISLATORS SAID THAT WHILE THE 4.5 HAD NOT BEEN ADOPTED OFFICIALLY BY THE ARMY, ITS PRODUCTION HAD BEEN ORDERED IN CONFORMITY WITH A DECISION TO STANDARDIZE AMERICAN-BRITISH MUNITIONS PRODUCTION AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. SEP 8 1941

THIS POLICY, IT WAS EXPLAINED, GREW FROM THE FACT THAT THE BRITISH HAVE LARGE NUMBERS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF WEAPONS ON HAND FOR WHICH THEY WOULD WANT AMMUNITION AND SPARE PARTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN EVENT OF DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS EMPHASIZED THAT ANY STANDARDIZATION WOULD BE ALONG LINES THAT WOULD INSURE THE USABILITY OF THE EQUIPMENT BY THIS COUNTRY'S FORCES, SHOULD THE NEED ARISE.

EVEN IF THE ARMY DECIDED TO EQUIP SOME OF ITS UNITS WITH THE 4.5 INCH GUN, IT WOULD NOT MEAN THAT THE 90-MILLIMETER WEAPON, JUST NOW GOING INTO PRODUCTION AT THE RATE OF ABOUT 60 PER MONTH, WAS OBSOLETE.

ROBERT P.PATTERSON, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR, MADE THAT PLAIN WHEN HE SAID THAT THE 90-MILLIMETER GUN HAD NOT MADE THE THREE-INCH, FORMERLY THE ARMY'S STANDARD, OUT OF DATE. HE SAID THE LATTER STILL WAS AN EFFICIENT WEAPON ALTHOUGH ITS RANGE WAS ABOUT 5,000 FEET

LESS THAN THAT OF THE 90-MM.

OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THE DIFFERENT GUNS WOULD BE USED FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES. SOME BOMBING PLANES OPERATE AT ALTITUDES CLOSE TO 40,000 FEET AND INASMUCH AS THE 90-MM GUN'S RANGE IS ONLY 34,000 FEET, THE HEAVIER BRITISH WEAPON PROBABLY WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE AGAINST SUCH SUB-STRATOSPHERE BOMBERS.

SIMILARLY, STILL DIFFERENT WEAPONS MUST BE AVAILABLE FOR USE AGAINST LOW-FLYING PLANES AND DIVE BOMBERS. FOR SUCH PURPOSES, THE ARMY HAS .50 CALIBRE MACHINE GUNS AND 37-MILLIMETER CANNON.

THE NAVY, WHICH USES 1.1 INCH POM-POMS AND 20-MILLIMETER GUNS AGAINST DIVE BOMBERS, RELIES CHIEFLY ON ITS DUAL-PURPOSE 5-INCH RIFLES FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE HIGH-ALTITUDE ATTACKERS. THESE WEAPONS CAN BE USED FOR BROADSIDES AGAINST LIGHT-ARMORED SURFACE VESSELS OR CAN SHOOT STRAIGHT INTO THE SKY TO HEIGHTS OF ABOUT 31,000 FEET.

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SPOKANE, WASHEMN SEPT 7-(AP)-A RUSSIAN AVIATION MISSION, FIVE MEMBERS OF WHICH VISITED SPOKANE YESTERDAY, WILL REACH THE CITY TOMORROW FROM SEATTLE ON ITS WAY TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE.

IT WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY TH MISSION WOULD TRAVEL IN ARMY PLANES. WHETHER ALL 47 MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WOULD COME HERE WAS NOT MADE KNOWN.

THE MISSION FLEW FROM RUSSIA TO ALASKA LAST WEEK, WAS MET AT NOME BY ANTON N.FEDETOV, ATTACHE OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, AND PROCEEDED TO SEATTLE.

PLANS FOR THE MONDAY VISIT WERE REPORTED LAST WEEK, BUT THE APPEARANCE OF FEDETOV AND FOUR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY YESTERDAY FOR A CONFERENCE WITH BRIG. GEN. JOHN BROOKS, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE SECOND AIR FORCEWN HAD NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

IN THE GROUP WERE BRIG. GEN.MICHAEL M.GROMOV, FAMED ARCTIC PILOT; COL. ANDREW B.IUMASHEV AND TWO AVIATION TECHNICIANS. THEY WOULD NOT DISCUSS THEIR PLANS, EXCEPT TO SAY THEY INTENDED TO GET ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

DEPARTING AS QUIETLY AS THEY HAD ARRIVED, THE FIVE FLEW BACK TO SEATTLE LAST NIGHT IN A COMMERCIAL AIRLINER.

NEW YORK, SEPT.7-(AP)-THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE ADDRESS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD SCHEDULED FOR 9 P.M. (EST) MONDAY HAD BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL THAT HOUR THURSDAY BECAUSE OF THE DEATH OF HIS MOTHER, MRS.SARAH DELANO ROOSEVELT.

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SEATTLE, SEPT.7-(AP)-MRS.JOHN BOETTIGER, DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SAID SHE WOULD BE UNABLE TO GO EAST FOR THE FUNERAL OF HER GRANDMOTHER, MRS.SARA DELANO ROOSEVELT.

MRS.BOETTIGER TALKED ON THE TELEPHONE WITH BOTH HER FATHER AND MOTHER AFTER RECEIVING NEWS OF THE DEATH.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

STORM SIGNALS ARE UP FOR THE UNITED STATES IN BOTH THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC. WHAT THEY SEEM TO MEAN IN THIS SECOND WEEK OF THE

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WAR'S THIRD YEAR IS THAT THIS COUNTRY IS NEARER OPEN HOSTILITIES THAN IT HAS BEEN SINCE THE FATEFUL DAYS LEADING UP TO ENTRANCE INTO THE FIRST WORLD WAR A QUARTER CENTURY AGO.

THEN AS NOW THE ISSUE AT THE HEART OF THE CRISIS WAS FREEDOM OF THE SEAS AND THEN AS NOW GERMAN U-BOAT OPERATIONS RAISED THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICA'S HISTORIC POLICY IN THE ATLANTIC. ADDED TO THESE PARALLEL CIRCUMSTANCES OF PAST AND PRESENT IS THE NEW FACT THAT TODAY THE UNITED STATES ALSO FACES POTENTIAL OPPOSITION IN THE PACIFIC OVER THE SAME ISSUE..

IT WAS AGAINST THIS GRIM BACKGROUND OF FACTS THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARRANGED TO MAKE A RADIO ADDRESS TONIGHT (MONDAY) BEFORE THE DEATH OF HIS AGED MOTHER FORCED A CHANGE IN PLANS AND POSTPONEMENT OF THE ADDRESS UNTIL THURSDAY.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT INTENDED TO TALK ABOUT REMAINS A MATTER OF CONJECTURE IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY OFFICIAL INDICATIONS AS TO HIS SUBJECT, BUT CURRENT WAR DEVELOPMENTS TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH HIS UTTERANCES OF RECENT MONTHS SUGGEST THAT HE MAY WELL HAVE IN MIND REAFFIRMING IN SPECIFIC TERMS THIS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF KEEPING ITS VITAL SEA LANES OPEN.

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COMING AT THIS TIME, SUCH A PRONOUNCEMENT WOULD BE A DIRECT WARNING TO BOTH JAPAN AND GERMANY THAT NEITHER THE SUBMARINE-DESTROYER INCIDENT OFF ICELAND NOR JAPANESE PROTESTS AGAINST MOVEMENT OF MUNITIONS ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO RUSSIA WOULD ALTER AMERICAN PLANS FOR AIDING THE NATIONS FIGHTING THE AXIS.

FORMAL NAZI ADMISSION THAT IT WAS A GERMAN SUBMARINE WHICH THE DESTROYER GREER BATTLED ON ITS WAY TO ICELAND LAST THURSDAY ADDS TO THE GRAVITY OF THIS INCIDENT.

THE NAZI, FOR INSTANCE, COULD HAVE DENIED OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ENCOUNTER, COULD HAVE CLAIMED THAT IT WAS A ENGLISH TRICK DESIGNED TO GET THIS COUNTRY INTO THE WAR (A CLAIM SIMILAR TO THAT MADE IN THE CASE OF THE TORPEDOING OF THE LINER ATHENIA IN SEPTEMBER 1939) OR COULD HAVE ARGUED THAT THE AMERICAN DESTROYER WAS MISTAKEN FOR BRITISH WARSHIP OF THE SAME TYPE.

THE LINE WHICH THEY ACTUALLY HAVE TAKEN, HOWEVER, IS THAT THE GERMAN U-BOAT WAS ATTACKED BY A DESTROYER OF UNKNOWN NATIONALITY AND FINALLY DISCHARGED TORPEDOES AT IT IN SELF-PROTECTION. NOT UNTIL WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED THAT THE GREER HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN SUCH AN ENCOUNTER, THE GERMANS IMPLIED, WAS IT KNOWN THAT THE DESTROYER HAD BEEN AN AMERICAN SHIP.

OBVIOUSLY, GERMANY'S FUTURE ACTIONS WILL BE BASED ON THIS ACCOUNT AND IT IS EQUALLY CLEAR THAT THIS COUNTRY'S NEXT STEPS WILL BE PREDICATED ON THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT THAT THE GREER WWAS ATTACKED BY THE SUBMARINE.

UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES A RECURRENCE OF SUCH INCIDENTS SEEMS HIGHLY PROBABLE UNLESS ONE SIDE GOES FAR OUT OF THE WAY TO PREVENT THEM.

IN THE AMERICAN VIEW THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THATJ

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IN THE AMERICAN VIEW THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE NEXT TIME A SHIP OF THE ATLANTIC PATROL DISCOVERS A SUBMARINE THAT SUBMARINE WILL NOT OPEN FIRE. ON THE OTHER HAND, A GERMAN U-BOAT COMMANDER WOULD ALMOST CERTAINLY BE JUST AS SUSPICIOUS OF WHAT AN AMERICAN WARSHIP MIGHT TRY TO DO TO HIS VESSEL ONCE IT WAS DISCOVERED.

AMID SUCH SUSPICIONS ON BOTH SIDES, THE LEAST QUESTIONABLE ACTION

BY EITHER PARTY MIGHT BE ENOUGH TO START A FIGHT.

SINCE THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF AMERICAN AID TO BRITAIN LIES IN KEEPING THE SEA LANES OPEN AND SINCE ICELAND IS NOW AN AMERICAN OUTPO TO BE SUPPLIED AND REINFORCED, THE CHOICE AS TO WHETHER MORE INCIDENTS ARE TO BE AVOIDED APPEARS TO BE ONE FOR GERMANY TO MAKE.

TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT THIS CHOICE MAY BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF WHETHER THE NAZI LEADERSHIP FEELS THAT GERMANY WOULD HAVE MORE TO GAIN THAN TO LOSE BY TURNING THE U.S. INTO A BELLIGERENT AND TRYING, PROVIDED JAPAN WOULD GO ALONG, TO CONFRONT IT WITH THE PROSPECT OF WAR ON TWO FRONTS.

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IN THE PACIFIC JAPAN COULD FORCE THE ISSUE OF SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA AT VIRTUALLY ANY TIME SHE CHOSE--PROVIDED, OF COURSE, THAT SHE WAS WILLING TO RISK BATTLE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, CHINA AND RUSSIA.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE SITUATION TO WHICH THE GERMANS, WITH THEIR LONG RECORD OF POLITICAL MANIPULATION, MAY HAVE GIVEN CONSIDERABLE THOUGHT IS THE QUESTION OF HOW THE DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES WOULD REACT IF DIRECTLY CONFRONTED WITH THE NECESSITY OF FIGHTING IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT ITS ANNOUNCED POLICIES.

ON THE BASIS OF SOME OF THEIR EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE THEY MIGHT HOPE TO FORCE THIS COUNTRY INTO DISRUPTIVE INTERNAL POLITICAL CONTROVERSY. BUT IT MUST ALSO BE REMEMBERED THAT THEY HAVE MADE SOME NOTABLE MISCALCULATIONS, AMONG THEM THE APPARENT BELIEF THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT FIGHT WHEN POLAND WAS INVADED AND THE EXPECTATION THAT RUSSIA WOULD CRUMBLE WHEN THE NAZI TURNED THEIR LIGHTNING WAR TO THE EAST.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

YOUNG KING PETAR'S SUGGESTION THAT THE BRITISH INVADE ITALY PROMISES TO KEEP UNTIL HE REACHES HIS NINETEENTH BIRTHDAY A YEAR HENCE.

"THE TIME IS RIPE," AS THE ROYAL YUGOSLAV YOUTH TOLD AN INTERVIEWER, BUT RATHER FOR CONTINUATION OF THE LONG RANGE AERIAL HAMMERING OF SICILY WHICH HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR WEEKS AND THE TELLING ATTACKS ON LIBYA-BOUND AXIS CONVOYS BEING MADE BY BRITISH SUBMARINES.

CHANCES ARE PLANS FOR ANYTHING MORE SERIOUS THAN HIT-RUN RAIDS ON ITALY, OR ANYWHERE ELSE IN EUROPE, ARE ON THE HIGH COMMAND'S FUTURE SPIKE JUST NOW.

AS SUMMER WANES IN THE DESERT COUNTRY, MAKING DECISIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS FEASIBLE, WHAT SEEMS IMMEDIATELY AHEAD OF THE BRITISH IS A RENEWED STRUGGLE TO HOLD ON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SUCCESSFUL INVASION OF ITALY WOULD DEMAND EXPULSION OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN FORCES FROM NORTH AFRICA AND A BRITISH ADVANCE 800 MILES WESTWARD TO TRIPOLI, OPPOSITE SICILY. THE AVENUE OF AXIS ATTACK ON SUEZ VIA ASIA MINOR WOULD HAVE TO BE BLOCKED MEANWHILE, CRETE EITHER RETAKEN OR MADE HARMLESS AS A BASE FOR FLANKING AIR RAIDS, AND THE REMNANTS OF THE ITALIAN NAVY SCATTERED OR DESTROYED. IT'S NOT A PROGRAM FOR A WEEK-END.

WHEAT NEUTRAL MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONFIDENTLY LOOK FOR FIRST, AS WINTER APPROACHES IN RUSSIA, IS A DETERMINED AXIS RATHER THAN KBRITISH OFFENSIVE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THIS TIME NAZI RATHER THAN ITALIAN FORCES ARE EXPECTED TO LEAD THE WAY.

THE CONVOY ATTACKS HINT AN ENERGETIC ATTEMPT TO BUILD UP THE ITALIAN FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA INTO A FORMIDABLE SPEARHEAD FOR A NEW THRUST AT EGYPT FROM THE LIBYAN DESERT.

ON THE OTHER LAND APPROACHES TO SUEZ VIA ASIA, GERMAN FORCES ARE REPORTED MASSING IN THE BALKANS OPPOSITE UNEASY TURKEY.

THE INVASION OF RUSSIA MAY PUT ADOLF HITLER'S LEGIONS INTO POSITION TO DRIVE SOUTHWARD FROM SEVERAL OTHER DIRECTIONS AT THE SAME TIME THE ATTEMPT IS MADE TO CLOSE THE LIBYAN JAW OF THE AXIS TRAP. STILL OTHER POSSIBILITIES INCLUDE AN ATTEMPT TO DRIVE THROUGH SPAIN TO NORTH AFRICA BY WAY OF GIBRALTAR.

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THE APPROACH OF FALL IS A SURE HARBINGER OF SHARPER FIGHTING IN THE AFRICAN AND ASIAN DESERT COUNTRY. LIBYA NORMALLY STARTS TO COOL OFF APPRECIABLY IN MID-SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER BRINGS A DEFINITE BREAK IN THE BLASTING SUMMER HEAT. THE PERIOD OF BLINDING SAND STORMS IS PAST.

FOR THE PROSPECTIVE TEST OF STRENGTH, BOTH SIDES ARE MORE NEARLY READY THAN LAST YEAR WHEN THE ITALIANS FAILED SO MISERABLY IN BOTH LIBYA AND GREECE. COUNTERING THE NAZI MARCH THROUGH THE BALKANS TO CRETE IS THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA AND THE JUNCTURE MADE WITH RUSSIA IN IRAN. NOW, JUST AS GERMAN TROOPS AND WARPLANES HAVE STIFFENED ITALY, THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORCES IN IRAN SERVE AS

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INSURANCE THAT THE TURKS WILL NOT KNUCKLE UNDER TO THE NAZIS.
RECENT MONTHS HAVE BROUGHT A STREAM OF MUNITIONS TO THE BRITISH FROM ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES, INDIA AND THE DOMINIONS, ALONG WITH TROOP REINFORCEMENTS, TO REPLACE THE LOSSES SUSTAINED LAST SPRING IN GREECE AND LIBYA.
THE OUTLOOK FOR SUCCESSFUL BRITISH DEFENSE OF THE MIDDLE EAST IS THUS MORE PROMISING THAN IT WAS A YEAR AGO, THOUGH IT DOES NOT ENCOURAGE THE IDEA THAT ITALY CAN BE INVADED SOON.
RK308PES

U.S. Freighter Sunk by Plane in Red Sea, No Lives Lost, Attacker Is Not Identified; British Occupy Islands of Spitzbergen

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ALL MEMBERS OF CREW SAFE, CAPITAL TOLD

Steel Seafarer Is 2d American Ship Destroyed Since War Started

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Was Carrying Supplies To British — Identity Of Attacker Unknown

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 8—The State Department was informed tonight that the American freighter Steel Seafarer was sunk by an airplane in the Red Sea yesterday, second United States merchantman to be sent to the bottom since the start of the European war.

The identity of the plane, the department said, was unknown. The sinking, from which all crew members were saved, occurred in an ocean through which American ships have been carrying supplies to the British in the Middle East.

President Roosevelt lifted a ban in April which barred American ships from the Red Sea, declaring that water outside the combat zones from which merchant vessels of this country are barred.

Parade Of U. S. Ships

On May 9 the Maritime Commission announced arrangements had been completed for sending ships around the Cape of Good Hope and soon after the first of a parade of American vessels started out on that route.

On May 21 the freighter Robin Moor, heading through the South Atlantic and bound for Red Sea ports, was halted by a submarine identified by the freighter's crew and passengers as German. The crew and passengers left the ship in boats and the submarine sank the freighter. All hands survived that sinking, although they were exposed to days of tropical heat in the open boats before being picked up.

The sinking of the Steel Seafarer occurred four days after the United States destroyer Greer and a German submarine engaged in a torpedo-depth bomb duel in the North Atlantic. The Greer, northbound with mail for American forces in Iceland, reported the submarine fired torpedoes at her without warning, and that she then circled over the spot and dropped depth charges. Berlin asserted the destroyer opened fire first.

The State Department said its information on the Steel Seafarer came from Alexander Kirk, American Minister at Cairo, Egypt.

The Steel Seafarer, a 424-foot, 5,719-ton ship, was built in 1921 at Kearny, N. J. Records here showed she was owned by the Isthmian Steamship Company.

2,500-MILE ROUND-TRIP FORAY MADE TO KEEP RICH COAL FIELDS FROM ENEMY

SEP 8 1941

Expedition To Islands 500 Miles North Of Norway Meets No Opposition—Canadians, British And Norse Are Among Attackers

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Sept. 9—Canadian, British and Norwegian troops have made a spectacular 2,500-mile round-trip expedition by sea to the Norwegian archipelago of Spitsbergen, in the Arctic Ocean, where, it was understood, they smashed valuable coal mines coveted by Germany.

The raid on the group of islands, 500 miles north of the Norwegian mainland, was unopposed.

British ships removed some 1,000 Norwegian miners and their families, most of the men promptly enlisting in the Norwegian forces in Britain.

Date Of Expedition Not Revealed

The announcement did not disclose when the expedition led by a Canadian officer, was made. Nor was it revealed whether an Allied garrison was left on the islands, which are ice-bound most of the year. Unofficially, it was said all were withdrawn.

Nearly all of the Norwegian population was removed. What happened to the Russian miners also living there was not disclosed.

These stolid Russians and Norwegians welcomed the raiders, members of the expedition said, and even helped them land supplies, seize and operate the island's two radio stations, and plan for the return journey.

Russians Pass Out Drinks

The Russians in their communal centers, where pictures of Lenin, Stalin and other Soviet heroes were hung, passed out drinks and Russian cigarettes to the expedition's officers and discussed the war against Germany.

The landing was made by troops armed for instant action, but members of the expedition said not a single follower of Major Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi leader, was found in the islands. Nor were any Germans stationed there.

This was the second British descent on Norwegian territory since the withdrawal during the Nazi occupation. An expedition landed on the Lofoten Islands in March and destroyed whale oil factories.

No Interference From Nazis

There was no interference from Germ[illegible]ombers either on the voyage to Spitsbergen or at the archi[illegible]itself, members of the expedition said. The War Office statement said:

"For various purposes it was recently decided to send a military force to the Arctic.

"In the course of operations which were carried out without enemy interference, a landing was effected in Spitsbergen by mixed Canadians, British and Norwegian forces under Canadian command. The main purpose of the landing was to prevent the enemy from utilizing for their own purposes Spitsbergen with its rich coal mines.

Says Nazis Planned To Seize It

"Previously a proportion of Spitsbergen coal had been at the disposal of the population of northern Norway. But it has become known that the enemy's plan was to seize all coal available including that from Spitsbergen, which would be used mainly for war transport to the far north. This source of fuel has now been denied to the Germans.

"An immediate result of the Spitsbergen landing is that a considerable number of Norwegian miners with their families have now arrived in Great Britain to play a part in the

Allied war effort here. Most of them will be joining the Norwegian forces or the Norwegian merchant service."

750 Miles From North Pole

The archipelago has a total area of 25,000 square miles and is only 750 miles from the North Pole. The chief island, West Spitsbergen, is a plateau with many deep fjords. Pack ice prevents access to most of the islands except for a few months in the year. Moreover, vessels can approach the western coast during most months.

The fjords are frozen from October to May.

Mine Output Increased

The coal mines have been worked by both Russian and Norwegian miners. In 1936 they had a combined output of 707,117 tons, but this has been considerably increased. The islands' population in the winter of 1937-38 was 2,653. About three fourths were Russians and the rest Norwegians.

The landing at Spitsbergen finally took Canadian troops to Norwegian territory more than a year after it was first intended to send them there.

During the 1940 spring campaign in Norway, Canadian troops were sent to Scotland in readiness for embarkation for the North, but main British forces were withdrawn and they were not sent. In the battles of France and Flanders Canadians were in readiness several times at embarkation ports.

Some Landed In France

Some troops of the First Canadian Division actually landed in France just before the capitulation, but were withdrawn almost immediately.

The trip across the Channel and the landing at Spitsbergen are the only times Canadian troops have been sent out of the United Kingdom on action.

Usefulness Limited

Informed sources pointed out that air fields could be constructed on the islands in good weather to guard seaborne supplies sent via the Arctic to Russia from the United States.

The islands also have a potential value as a stepping-stone naval base, although the ice-locked harbors in a long winter limit their usefulness as compared to Iceland.

The port season of Archangel, Russia, roughly compares with that of Spitsbergen. Favorable weather lasts only from May to October.

Spitsbergen coal mines are known to produce the best quality steam or bunker coal and a denial of this supply to the Germans is regarded here as an important blow to German oil refineries.

Nazi-Operated Colliers

The Nazis have been operating Norwegian colliers between northern Norway and the Arctic Archipelago. Official sources declined to say whether the mines had been wrecked and all the supplies removed.

In any event the announcement that 1,000 Norwegians had been removed to Britain is tantamount to saying that the entire Norwegian population there had been evacuated. What disposition was made of the Russian miners was not explained.

While coal is the most important product the islands also have iron, zinc and asbestos resources.

DESCRIBES TRIP TO SPITZBERGEN

Daring Expedition Led by Canadians, Reporter Says

SEP 8 1941

By ROSS MUNRO
Canadian Press Staff Writer

With the Canadian Spitzbergen Expedition, Sept. 8—Canadian troops supported by British and Norwegian detachments have occupied Spitzbergen in the Arctic seas without German interference in a daring 2,500-mile expedition from Britain which denied to the Nazis the use of the island's rich coal mines.

It was the first operation by Canadian troops outside Britain in more than a year. The Allied formation, which was under command of a Canadian brigadier, struck swiftly and secretly against the island, which is but 750 miles from the North Pole.

Reaching the island ahead of any German force, the Canadians made the first landings from warships and a troopship and garrisoned the settlements, some of whose members are now back in England, having taken with them a large number of Norwegian miners and their families whose male members will join the Norwegian forces in Britain.

Throughout the whole hazardous voyage there was not a single raid on the expedition.

GERMANS DUPED.

The plan had the approval of the Norwegian government in London, which saw a threat of German invasion of Spitzbergen on top of economic domination from Norway, and the whole scene was carried out by warships of the Royal navy, fleet air arm planes and detachments of British and Norwegian troops supporting the Canadians.

This Canadian press war correspondent was the only newspaperman with the Canadians. I traveled with the expedition to the island and lived there for a time with the Allied garrison.

The extreme secrecy with which the occupation was carried out wholly duped the Germans.

While I was at Spitzbergen there was not an air raid or any indication that the Germans would attempt to retaliate or even knew that the troops were there. One afternoon a single German reconnaissance plane flew along the coast but apparently failed to spot the Canadian units nearby.

RUSSIAN MINERS THERE.

After making their unopposed landing the Canadians lived in Norwegian and Russian towns. Everywhere they were treated hospitably by the inhabitants, who bear no love for the Nazis.

The Russians had been brought to Spitzbergen to work the mines operated by Soviet organizations and in their Communist towns the Canadians made their headquarters.

I left an English camp with the troops recently, being told we were going to an army "exercise" somewhere in Britain. Only a few senior officers knew it was anything more than this.

We went to a special coastal training area where the units were instructed in invasion tactics and beach assaults as a prelude to the expedition.

Warships shielded the troopship itself and a sea-going arsenal of anti-aircraft guns was manned by Canadians every hour of the voyage.

Canucks Lose This One

SEP 8 1941

London, Sept. 8 (AP)—In the strangest setting any Canadian soldier-footballer ever saw, a Canadian team was defeated 6 to 1 by a team of hardy Norwegian miners during the British-Canadian occupation of Spitsbergen. The game was played on a regulation-size field beside a fjord where the glaciers reach down to the sea and the seals splash offshore. More than 200 spectators were on hand, sharing their cheers for the outplayed Canucks.

TOWN NEAR SMOLENSK RECAPTURED IN 26-DAY BATTLE, MOSCOW SAYS

Germans Declared In Disordered Retreat On Central Front

Population Of Leningrad Joins With Army To Beat Off Besiegers

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Tuesday*, Sept. 9—The Red army proclaimed today, as its greatest victory of the war against Germany, the routing of eight Nazi divisions totaling about 115,000 men in the Smolensk area of the central front.

The Germans were smashed in a twenty-six-day battle that ended in a victory for Soviet arms yesterday when Red army units regained the town of Yelnya, forty miles east of Smolensk, an official announcement said today.

This was the first time in more than two years of European war that Hitler's troops have been driven out of any major position once they had taken a foothold.

Claim Disordered Retreat

Not only were they driven out, but what's left of them now is in disordered retreat toward the West from whence they came, the Russians said.

Thus after nearly a month of silence on operations of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces, the Russians told officially of what has been going on in that hotly contested central sector.

The recapture of Yelnya dislodged the Germans from an important rail town 200 miles west of Moscow. The account of the battle there was the first official admission here that the Germans had gotten that close to the Soviet capital.

The routed German divisions were identified as one S. S. (Black Shirt Elite Guards), Seventeenth Motorized, Tenth Tank, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Austrian, Fifteenth, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, Two Hundred and Ninety-second and Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry.

Believed Easing Pressure

On both ends of the front, meanwhile, counter-attack after counter-attack by the Red forces appeared to be relieving pressure on Leningrad in the north and Odessa and Kiev in the south.

The ferocity of the struggle on the central front was matched on the north where Marshal Klementi Voroshilov's armies stubbornly were defending Leningrad three weeks after the Germans declared the second Soviet city "under direct threat of attack."

The exact location of the fighting on the approaches to Leningrad was not given but today's communique said guerrillas were operating in the rear of the Germans in the vicinity of Luga, a rail junction eighty miles south of the Baltic city.

Broaden Air Offensive

The Russians, broadening their aerial offensive, reported a Red air force raid on Bucharest Sunday night and repeated assaults upon German troops in the field and their airdromes behind the lines.

Schooled for years to be ready to die for the revolution, the Soviet proletariat fought by the side of the Red army to beat back the iron tide rolling toward Leningrad. If they gave ground, Soviet dispatches did not mention the fact.

Leningrad broadcasts breathed defiance as workers, soldiers, sailors pledged defense to the death, but admitted that the city now is in the front line of a fierce battle.

"We have erected a steel wall around the city," said one speaker, and he declared his confidence the Germans would be turned aside.

Recall World War Threat

Not for a moment in more than twenty years have Soviet leaders allowed themselves to forget the peril Leningrad was in when the German armies drove close to the huge industrial center and port in the World War. For years they devoted themselves to converting the whole Leningrad area to a vast sprawling fortress, and from that fastness of bunkers, pillboxes and forts, augmented by thousands of newly built barricades, trenches, wire and traps, the Russians fight now to save the city which, tradition says, was built upon the bones of the subjects of Czar Peter.

Soviet accounts of how the battle went gave little idea of the positions of the forces, but described valiant counter-attacks.

One raiding cavalry unit was said to have dashed to the German rear in a sweeping foray which cost the Germans 1,200 in killed and 500 wounded. A staff headquarters was said to have been captured and a German general killed.

On the central front, where a series of Russian counter-attacks has been in progress for many days, a new encounter in which a Russian battalion repulsed a large-scale German assault in a twenty-four-hour battle was reported. The Germans were said to have lost 600 men.

The rather sparse reports from this sector west of Moscow indicated, however, that operations there were slackening.

Violent Battles In South

In the south violent battles still raged as the Germans continued to fight along the approaches to Kiev and to isolated Odessa on the Black Sea. The siege of Odessa is now a month old, while about Kiev the Germans have been held in their places since the first week of August.

In the far north, too, the Russians were forced to fight off heavy attacks. Soviet accounts indicated Finnish efforts to cut the Murmansk-Leningrad railway in the vicinity of Kesteng had been repulsed.

The Finns announced capture of Aunus, on the east side of Lake Ladoga and thirty miles south of the old Finnish-Russian frontier. Aunus is about twenty miles north of the railway which passes between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega.

Leningrad Lines Hold, Russ Say

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 8—The Russian military reports indicated today that while the Germans were staging a major offensive at the western and southern approaches to Leningrad they had thus far failed to achieve a serious break-through.

The Red forces there were said to

30.24 — 11679

30.24 — 11679

to holding their lines stubbornly, delivering repeated counter-attacks.

The whole main front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, was reported active throughout the night, with fighting hampered around Leningrad by rain and mud.

Cossack Raid Reported

Lashing back with fierce counter-attacks before Leningrad, the Red army reported that its rough-riding Cossacks had captured a staff headquarters far behind the German lines and listed a general among mounting casualties.

Apart from the Leningrad sector, the situation on the entire front was traced as follows by earlier communiques and press acounts:

FAR NORTH—The Germans and Finns have made several efforts to cut the Murmansk-Leningrad Railway, but have been repulsed. The latest action there was reported in the direction of Kesteng.

(Kesteng may be an alternative rendition of Kashkina, twenty-five miles east of the railway and just north the place where it curves to parallel roughly the Svir river and the Stalin Canal, northeast of Leningrad.)

CENTRAL SECTOR—In the areas of Smolensk and Gomel great battles appear to have died down, with the Germans remaining on the defensive and the Russians in action at some points west of Smolensk.

SOUTHERN (UKRAINE)—The approaches to Kiev and Odessa remain scenes of violent struggles, with the Germans still trying to reach Kiev, the Ukraine capital, and Rumanian forces striving to close the month-long siege of Odessa, on the Black Sea. The Red army defense of Kiev and Odessa continues unbroken.

Millions of Russian youths, including 536,000 at Leningrad and 30,000 at Kiev, worked for the national defense fund and directly for the national defense yesterday.

At Kiev they spent International Youth Day throwing up barricades on the outskirts of the city, according to Russian dispatches.

At one point, the noon communique of the Soviet information bureau said, a sharp attack routed a German battalion, which left 1,200 men on the battlefield.

The communique did not identify the German general who was reported killed. He presumably was slain by a raiding party penetrating deep within the German lines.

Highway Battle Reported

Despite adverse weather conditions particularly in the north, the bulletin declared that the entire front from the Baltic to the Black Sea remained active.

In some of the fiercest fighting of the war, now in its twelfth week, Soviet troops were reported to have driven the invading Germans from positions astride a vital highway leading to Leningrad. The attack was launched, the Government newspaper Izvestia declared, after the Germans had been repulsed with heavy losses in an attempt to force a river crossing.

[Though not identified in the dispatch, the river may have been the Neva, which flows southward from Lake Ladoga, through Leningrad and thence west to the Gulf of Finland.]

In the far north, in the Barents Sea, the Russians said they captured a German submarine identified as the U-73.

[The U-73, according to Jane's Fighting Ships, is a seagoing submarine displacing 517 tons.]

In the central sector, the Russians asserted, an offensive in the direction of Gomel was gaining momentum after driving the Germans from several important towns.

The Red Army reported that hard-riding Cossacks had captured a staff headquarters far behind the German lines and listed a general among mounting Nazi casualties.

At one point, the noon communique of the Soviet Information Bureau said, a sharp attack routed an entire German bat

Claim Successes in South.

German attempts to crack the defenses of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev and the besieged Black Sea port of Odessa were said to be resulting in fearful Nazi casualties. Hundreds of big guns, massed behind the defenses of both cities, were said to be raining a murderous fire on German troop concentrations, artillery positions and communication lines.

The Red Air Force was reported to be playing a big part in the defense of Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa and in the central front offensive.

The army newspaper, Red Star, reviewing aerial operations from the beginning of the war, declared Russian planes had destroyed a total of 7,200 planes—more than 2,000 of them wrecked on the ground.

Izvestia asserted that thus far the Germans had "failed to achieve their chief purpose—to gain undisputed supremacy of the air," and said the Red Air Force had proved it self not only a match for the Nazis but superior in some respects.

German air losses have been so great, the paper said, that "even working at full capacity Germany's airplane factories are unable to replace them."

It declared the Nazis had lost 12,000 skilled pilots over Britain and that the bulk of the personnel operating against Russia "now consists of hastily trained pilots."

(A Leningrad broadcast heard in London said a "fierce battle" was going on for Leningrad. The Leningrad announcer pledged defense of the "craddle of the blessed (Bolshevik) revolution" to the death. "We have erected a steel wall around the city," the announcer said, and added that defenders felt sure they could hold out against the Germans.)

Nazi Air Raiders Strike at Moscow

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 9 (AP)—German air formations struck at Moscow early today for the first time since August 27 and a Soviet communique said only two of the raiders broke through the Capital's defenses. An alarm was in force three hours. The Russians said the only damage was to three dwellings and that it was slight. The two German craft, they reported, aimlessly unloaded several small caliber explosives and a few fire bombs.

SEP 9 1941

NAZIS REPORT LENINGRAD IN CLOSED RING

Say Capture Of Schlüsselburg Completes Isolation Of City

SEP 8 1941

Soviet Forces In North Said To Face Peril Of Being Cut Off

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Tuesday, Sept. 9—The German-Finnish ring about Leningrad has been sealed and Russians fighting up in the far north face the imminent peril of being cut off from their main forces, Germans said today following the high command's announcement of the capture of Schlüsselburg, a key to the Baltic city's defenses.

With the capture of the ancient fortress of Schlüsselburg, the high command said that Leningr , itself under bombardment of German artillery for four days, now is completely cut off from land connections.

Murmansk Line Interrupted

This, together with the interruption of rail traffic on the Leningrad-Murmansk line, has severed major transporfation facilities for supplies of munitions and food for the northern Soviet troops, the well-informed commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland* asserted.

In taking Schlüsselburg, twenty-one miles east of Leningrad on the Neva river and Lake Ladoga, the Germans were said to have reached the Neva "on a broad front."

This would place them much closer to Leningrad on the east than Schlüsselburg itself, as the river runs from Leningrad to Schlüsselburg.

Greeted By Hail Of Fire

Germans were greeted on the Neva with a "veritable hail of fire" from Russian batteries on the opposite side of the stream, Willi Stein, war correspondent, reported.

Stein told a radio audience his unit was in a position on the river bank for five days during which they shelled craft plying between Leningrad and Schlüsselburg. Five Russian gunboats, a Government steamer and a tug fell victim to Nazi batteries, he said.

The correspondent related there were fires aboard the river craft and that "screaming Russians jumped into the water."

Stukas Blast Bridges

Other radio accounts said Stukas blasted bridges across the Neva and protecting Soviet anti-aircraft batteries. Wave attacks by the dive bombers were said to have knocked out all but two of the numerous Soviet batteries.

[The German radio announced that Russians put up desperate resistance at Schlüsselburg. A broadcast picked up by NBC said advancing German troops found the terrain strewn with land mines. The city was captured only after a special German sapper detail had worked for ten hours removing 1,800 of the mines, the broadcast said.]

German dispatches said hundreds of dive bombers struck at Leningrad defenses to bolster ground troops and siege guns which first shelled Leningrad and Schlüsselberg last Friday. An indication of the size of the air battles was given in an official announcement that the Russians lost seventy-one planes yesterday, including nine destroyed on the ground.

Cut Link To Lake

Crossing of the Neva cut Russian water communications to Lake Ladoga—the first link of the Baltic-to-White Sea route via the Stalin Canal.

To the northeast, Finnish troops were said to have reached the Svir river, a part of the Stalin Canal between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega.

Thus in the two actions the Germans and Finns divided important sections of the Russian navy. No Russian ship can now move from the Arctic to the Baltic.

DNB acknowledged that Russians had counter-attacked with a reinforced strength at several points on the Eastern front but said the attacks had been repulsed. The Germans claimed they continued to advance in the Gomel area and denied reports that the Russians had reoccupied Gomel.

Roads "Bottomless Mud"

Around Leningrad the roads were described as "bottomless mud." The Germans encountered bitter resistance at every clump of trees and on every hillock, front-line dispatches said.

"In the central sector of the Eastern front the Soviets repeatedly tried to capture a bridgehead formed by the Germans," DNB said. "Notwithstanding deadly fire the Bolsheviks sent one company after another into the battle, but all their attacks failed amid the severest bloody losses for the Bolsheviks, who also left 732 prisoners in German hands.

"Good successes were achieved in this region despite greatest difficulties. After days of incessant rains the German troops encountered morassy roads which rendered particularly difficult the bringing up of supplies and artillery."

a question of a few days. . . . The more the Bolsheviks will try to delay the fall of the city, the greater will be the sacrifices and sufferings."]

The Germans apparently sliced up from the southwest to get behind Leningrad which stands on a narrow neck of land with the Gulf of Finland to the west and big Lake Ladoga to the east.

Thus German forces are on the west, south and east and Finnish forces are on the north.

The announcement followed upon official German and Finnish reports that Finnish troops had pushed down east of Lake Ladoga to the Svir River line, near the Stalin Canal.

Aside from the importance of cutting off Leningrad, with its teeming workers' population, industries and concentration of defense forces, German sources hailed the Finnish thrust also as a major strategical development. The Svir is part of the Stalin canal system connecting the White and Baltic seas and the Finns now control it completely and have bottled up important sections of the Russian Navy, the Germans said.

Trying to Close Gap.

Germans Report Leningrad Has Been Isolated by Land

Claim Capture of Schluesselburg, Vital Rail Center 21 Miles From City—Battle Zone Rain-soaked.

SEP 8 1941

Berlin, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Leningrad has been isolated from all land connection with the rest of Russia and Schluesselburg, important railroad center on its eastern defense rim, has been captured, the German High Command declared tonight.

German troops stormed Schluesselburg, twenty-one miles east of Leningrad, after crossing the Neva, according to a special bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters. Schluesselburg was reported under fire of heavy German artillery on Friday, when the High Command announced that Leningrad itself was under shellfire.

The announcement said:

"Motorized divisions of the German army, excellently supported by fighter units of the air force, reached the Neva on a broad front to the east of Leningrad and took by storm the town of Schluessselburg on Lake Ladoga.

"Thereby, the ring of German and Finnish troops was closed around Leningrad and this town is now cut off from all land communications."

[The Finnish radio, in a Russian-language broadcast heard by CBS in New York, said today "the fall of Leningrad is

Reports to Berlin indicated that the Finns also controlled the region between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega, which is traversed by the railroad from Leningrad to Murmansk. Thus, they said, still another outlet by which the Russians might get supplies from abroad has been closed. It is in that region that the Finns are trying to meet the Germans pushing up from the south to seal the siege ring around Leningrad.

The official German news agency reported tonight that the Red air force, buffeted by hundreds of German dive bombers smashing at Leningrad's defenses, lost seventy-one planes yesterday. (German losses were not given.) DNB said that nine of the planes were wrecked before they could take off from their landing fields. The others were said to have been downed in combat or by anti-aircraft fire.

The Stuka offensive was designed to help break the resistance encountered by German land forces on the rain-soaked northern battle-front, German reports said.

River Crossing Repulsed.

German dispatches reported that the ground forces had repulsed a new effort by the Red Army to cross the Dnieper River to the west in some central or southern sector.

Ranging far to the southeast, the German air force was said to have sunk a 6,000-ton Russian steamer west of Crimea, that is, in the Sea of Azov arm of the Black Sea.

Aside from mass attacks on Leningrad's defenses, German flyers in the north damaged three gunboats and several barges, it was reported. Nearer Leningrad the Luftwaffe smashed at ground forces, electric installations and rail lines.

The newly-unleashed aerial operations, as reported by D.N.B., were described in the German press as one gigantic and unending "rolling attack."

The news agency has not yet reported Luftwaffe attacks on the heart of Russia's second city itself, but rather described them as directed at Red Army troops "south of Lake Ladoga."

In that area important Leningrad-Moscow rail connections are located. The entire area is considered here to be a part of Leningrad's defense belt.

Finnish Claims Repeated.

Hitler's headquarters repeated a Finnish report that the Svir River had been reached in the push east of Lake Ladoga.

(A Finnish communique issued yesterday in Helsinki said that after a long pause Finnish forces three days ago launched a slashing offensive northeast of Lake Ladoga that advanced them nearly 50 miles.

(The Finns said they had reached the Sykaeri River—apparently the stream called the Svir by the Russians—which the Stalin Canal parallels. The Finns declared this drive drew tighter the German-Finnish noose about Leningrad and cleared the way for the immediate cutting of the canal, which runs from a point on Lake Ladoga, 80 miles northeast of Leningrad, to Lake Onega.)

D.N.B. declared Russian aerial resistance in the Leningrad area was relatively weak and that only one German plane was lost in initial mass assaults Saturday.

SEP 8 1941

Say Germans Have Not Encircled Leningrad

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 9 (AP)—A dispatch from a special correspondent of the British news agency Reuters reported today that it is certain the Germans have not encircled Leningrad.

The Germans have approached fairly close only from the southwest, Reuters said, but not close enough for practical large-scale shelling.

The correspondent, stationed in Moscow, reported fighting in the Leningrad area was "extremely heavy" and added that there was every indication Leningrad was preparing for "long and arduous resistance."

SEP 8 1941

Historic Karelian Town Taken, Finns Announce

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 8 (AP).—Finnish capture of the Karelian town of Aunus, 10 miles from the shore of Lake Ladoga, was officially claimed today.

The town, mentioned in Finnish historical records as early as 1137, was fortified in 1649 and became the capital of the old province of Aunus. It had a population of 2,000 in 1931.

The Finnish Air Force reported destruction of 50 cars of a 60-car Soviet ammunition train on the Murmansk Railroad yesterday.

A. F. Men See Moscow Ballet

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (AP).—An array of men in the uniforms of Britain's Royal Air Force were present last night when the opera season opened.

British Party Leaving Finland To Cross Reich in Sealed Train

SEP 8 1941

By the Associated Press.

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 8.—A party of 61 Britons left Helsinki by train this morning for a rail and boat trip to Luebeck, Germany, where most of them will be locked in a special train to cross Germany on the second stage of their journey home.

They will embark at the Finnish port of Turku for the voyage to Luebeck. At Stockholm their ship will pick up 50 more Britishers who will make the trip across Germany.

Mention by the Finnish radio of an airplane connection at Luebeck was interpreted to mean the more important members of the Legation staff would be flown over Germany.

The break in diplomatic relations between Finland and Great Britain made their departure necessary. A trip through German-held territory was the only practical route.

The Germans have agreed to provide a sealed train at Luebeck to take the group to Hamburg, whence they may proceed partly through German-occupied country to Lisbon and London. It was assumed here the train's shades would be kept down throughout the ride through Germany.

Left behind were 112 other Britons who chose to remain in Finland. One of them was an army captain who joined the Finnish Army as a protest against "Churchill's embracing the Bolsheviks," authorities said.

Political observers attached significance to the presence of the Japanese Minister to Finland at the station to bid the British farewell.

The American Minister, Arthur Schoenfeld, also was present. Robert McClintock, secretary at the American Legation, accompanied the train as far as Turku.

An American coal agent, named Atkinson, will be attached to the American Legation to attend to British interests in Finland.

Members of the Finnish Legation in London will leave soon for Lisbon, there to be exchanged for the group which departed from Helsinki today.

Reds Moving 390,000 Germans From Ancestral Volga Homes

SEP 8 1941

Migration to Siberia Ordered on Charges Population Harbored Agents of Enemy

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.—The Soviet government, declaring the lower Volga had become a haven for Nazi spies and saboteurs, directed today that some 390,000 persons of German extraction be uprooted from their homes in that area and resettled in various parts of Siberia.

Those affected by the mass migration order—descendants of German families whom Catherine the Great invited to settle along the Volga in 1762 as a barrier to Tartar invasion—will be given land and state aid to start life anew, the government said.

The migration was decreed, it was explained, as the result of an investigation by military authorities which disclosed "tens of thousands of diversionists and spies among the German population of the Volga."

Foes Declared Harbored.

The government accused the population of "covering up enemies of the Soviet people" by failing to disclose the presence of these saboteurs who, it declared, were "prepared to cause explosions in these regions at a signal from Germany."

To avert possible disorders and bloodshed which might force the government "to adopt measues of reprisal against the entire German population," it was decided to remove all persons of German descent from the region, the official announcement said.

The German Volga territory is an autonomous republic of the Soviet Union, situated about 300 miles north of the Caspian Sea and about 500 miles east of the Dnieper River front, where the Red Army is engaged in a death struggle with the Nazi invaders.

The migration decree provides that the Volga Germans be resettled some 1,600 to 2,000 miles further east—in the Omsk and Novosibirsk regions of Western Siberia, the Altai region of the Kazakhstan Republic and "neighboring localities rich in land."

The decree—which was signed at the Kremlin August 28 by President Michael Kalinin—directs that the vast resettlement project be carried out as soon as possible under supervision of the National Defense Council, headed by Premier Joseph Stalin.

The Germanic element in the Volga area represents about 65 per cent of its total population, which, according to most recent estimates, is about 600,000. The territory covers approximately 10,300 square miles.

Catherine the Great, whose invitation brought some 8,000 German families into the region, was herself the daughter of a Prussian field marshal.

She was wed in 1745 to Prince Peter of Russia and became empress in 1762, when he was dethroned by a conspiracy and later murdered.

Resettlement of large populations has been a policy of the Germans since the early days of the war, although their purpose has been to draw large numbers of Germans within the Reich from outside its borders.

After the Russian occupation of the Rumanian territories of Bessarabia and Bucovina last year Germany and Russia agreed on an exchange of populations which would have returned to the Reich a large number of Germans then in Russia. There is no evidence that this movement, which effected the Germans on the Volga, was ever carried to completion.

Germany repatriated thousands of racial Germans from the Baltic states after they were taken over by Russia in the first year of the war. These people were resettled on former Polish territory which was annexed to Germany. Germany also repatriated thousands of Germans from the Tyrol in Northern Italy, thus settling a long-standing issue between Italy and Germany.

British Warn Iran Again

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 8—Although no dead line has been fixed for Iranian acquiescence to British-Russian demands, an authoritative source said today, a favorable response must be forthcoming "in a very short time" if Iran is to avoid sterner measures by occupying British and Russian forces.

The most recent communication to Teheran is understood to have insisted upon expulsion or internment of all Germans and Italians and others having any connection with the Axis, whether as official agents or private citizens.

It is assumed here that a number of Axis operatives already are in custody of the British and Russians.

SEP 8 1941

CALL SESSION

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 8 (AP).—The hard-pressed Iranian government today called an extraordinary session of parliamentary for tomorrow to announce Anglo-Russian occupation terms, the foremost of which is understood to require expulsion of all axis nationals from the Teheran zone.

Foreign diplomatic sources said it was uncertain as to whether the government has approved the terms or is attempting further negotiation. Since actual hostilities ended nearly two weeks ago, Britain and Russia have increased their demands on every point and Iran has agreed in principle but suggested modifications.

One point upon which the allies now are reported insisting is that Iran break off relations with all axis countries, except possibly Bulgaria—which hasn't gone to war against Russia.

SEP 8 1941

Red Guerrillas Report Using Pigs, Chickens to Trap Nazi Motorcyclists

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Russians gave this official account today of how a guerrilla band ambushed and annihilated 30 German motorcyclists:

"When the German motorcyclists approached the guerrillas released upon the road several suckling pigs and chickens. Abandoning their motorcycles, the German soldiers hurried after the prey.

"The guerrillas fired a few shots, rushed upon the Fascists and exterminated them."

Third Tanker At Vladivostok

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 8—The third American tanker carrying oil to Soviet Russia from the United States arrived this morning in Vladivostok, the Sydney (Australia) radio said today in a broadcast heard by NBC.

Tokio, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Japanese press today ignored the arrival of three American oil tankers at Vladivostok.

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 9—The British radio quoted an official Berlin broadcast to the effect that the R. A. F. bombed Berlin again during the night for the second nocturnal assault in a row.

Like last night's raid—the British said it was the heaviest ever made on the German capital—the BBC said the Berlin radio's account indicated tonight's attack was again heavy.

30.24—11681

30.24—11681

RAF 'REPAYS' NAZIS FOR LONDON RAIDS

SEP 8 1941

Batters Berlin On First Blitz Anniversary

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 8—British pilots, attacking in coldly furious commemoration of one of Britain's most tragic nights, beat at Berlin for hours last night and early today in a raid officially termed the heaviest ever delivered upon Hitler's capital.

It was payment, in the red, familiar coin of fire bombs and explosives, for the first mass air attack on London on the night of September 8, 1940, an assault of eight hours and 18 minutes that by British count cost the Nazis 65 planes.

Twenty British bombers and one fighter plane, of squadrons of hundreds which crossed the channel last night in the white moonlight of Indian summer, were said to have gone down before German defensive fire, but this was the tital acknowledged loss of a great anniversary offensive that struck not only at Berlin but at Kiel, and other far separated points in the Reich and along the occupied French coast.

Four German fighter planes of those that leapt aloft to meet the RAF were declared shot down.

FLAMES LIGHT BERLIN

It was by every account a thrust of mighty power sharply illustrating how Britain's aerial arm, strengthened by American-built planes, had grown from a year ago to take the offensive where it once fought desperately only to protect this island.

Berlin itself, said the air ministry in a brief communique, was left alight with a series of tremendous fires.

"We could see the place like a map," said a returning flight sergeant, describing how the moonlight threw the city into clear relief.

"Soon there were many fires, with one in particular blazing large and fiercely in the heart of the city as a further guide to our bombers."

Flames, by these accounts, were especially thick about a main Berlin railway station.

WORST RAID, BERLIN ADMITS

German anti-aircraft fire was hot and unending, save when it abated at the approach of German night fighters.

(The Germans themselves made it clear beyond question that the raid was the worst they ever had experienced. The death of at least 27 inhabitants of Berlin was announced and the newspapers took the extraordinary step of going far beyond German communiques to describe the destruction and to rage at the British attackers as low down and contemptible." The destruction of 17 British planes, three of them over Berlin, was claimed.)

Aside from these violent assaults on the Reich's capital, the shipyards at the Nazi naval base of Kiel and the docks at Boulogne in France were especially hard hit overnight. German airdromes over a wide area also were assaulted.

All this capped a series of weekend raids—some of them participated in by American volunteers in the Eagle squadron—extending from Norway to the Netherlands and Brittany in occupied France.

So violent was the pounding of Boulogne that the sky over it was red all night and this morning fires in and about the city still were visible from the Kent coast.

U-BOAT CAPTURED

Even at sea the British reported an aerial success, announcing that a German submarine, damaged by aerial attack that forced it to the surface, was kept under guard from the air until British warships could reach the area, capture the vessel and bring her "successfully into harbor" as a prize of war.

(Doubt that this submarine was the one which fought with the U. S. destroyer Greer somewhere on the approaches to Iceland was expressed by British naval authorities. Too, a German version had indicated that the U-boat had reached port.)

Fires were lighted in all parts of Berlin, industrial suburbs as well as the central business district, returning British pilots said.

One immense blaze was said to have been sighted near the Alexanderplatz, with a long smoke plume drifting miles eastward. A group of fifty smaller fires sent columns of smoke thousands of feet into the sky.

One pilot described how he watched bombs fall on factories, warehouses and railway yards, and another witnessed a combat between another bomber and a German fighter.

"We saw the twin-engined plane—one of ours—caught in the searchlights," he said. "Then we saw the fighter, its tracer bullets streaming into the cone of searchlights from the darkness outside.

"Then the fighter fell in flames. And the last we saw of the bomber it was going with one wing on fire.

"I hope the crew made it."

Germany's week-end counteraction in the air was described here as weak. The southeast coast was attacked last night and some damage and casualties were caused in the east of England.

20 Bombers Lost, British Admit; Moonlight Aids

SEP 8 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—One year from the night of the Luftwaffe's first mass attack on London, hundreds of planes of the American-strengthened R. A. F. rode in moonlight over Europe and bombed Berlin from midnight to almost dawn today.

It was the heaviest raid ever made on the capital of the Reich, the British Air Ministry said.

The British lost 20 bombers out of what was described as a "very powerful" raiding force. Four German night fighters were said to have been shot down. One British fighter was missing from attacks on German-held continental airdromes.

(The Germans reported that 17 British planes were bagged during the night, three over Berlin.)

Many Bombs Dropped.

A communique said "a great number of high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped" in Berlin and that "great fires sprang up in the city and extensive damage was done."

On the night of September 7-8, 1940, the Germans pounded London for eight hours and 18 minutes, losing 65 planes, according to the British count, but executing what the Air Ministry called the first big aerial assault on the British capital."

The Air Ministry news service said the attackers found the lakes to the west of Berlin shining in bright moonlight.

"We could see the place like a map," said one flight sergeant. "Soon there were many fires, with one in particular blazing large and fierce in the heart of the city as a further guide to bombers."

The Berlin attackers were but part of the hundreds of planes striking regularly at the continent.

Fire Around Rail Station.

Crews returning from the German capital said many big fires burst around a main railway station and their glow could be seen long after the bombers set out for home.

The German defenses were strong, the attackers acknowledged. Anti-aircraft was virtually incessant and stopped only to allow the approach of German night fighters.

"We were clamped in the large cone of a searchlight," one gunner said. "Jerry was pumping flak as hard as he could. Suddenly the flak stopped and I saw an ME-110 coming up on our starboard quarter.

"I gave it a burst and saw my tracer enter a starboard engine. The 'ME' caught fire and crashed. It passed so close I thought it was going to hit us."

No Figures on Bomb Tonnage.

Although the Press Association called the Berlin raid the heaviest since the war began, no figures were issued either for the number of planes or the bomb tonnage.

The forays highlighted a week end of R. A. F. attacks on a front ranging from Norway to France.

Besides the attack on Berlin—the fourth by either British or Russian planes in a little more than a week—the offensive was aimed at Bergsø Island off Norway, the German naval base at Kiel, the Rhineland industrial town of Huls and the French-occupied port of Boulogne.

Most spectacular of the attacks other than on Berlin was the one on Boulogne begun last midnight and carried through to dawn. The sky over the French port reddened as the R. A. F. carted more and more explosives across Dover Strait to dump into raging fires. Watchers on the Kent coast today reported the fires still were burning.

Southeast Coast Bombed.

The Luftwaffe crossed paths with the British. The Air Ministry said places on the southeast coast were bombed and some damage and a few casualties were caused in the east of England.

British flyers returning from raids reported heavy anti-aircraft fire, especially at Huls Saturday night and Boulogne last night. At Huls, the flyers said, they scored a number of bull's-eye hits on a synthetic rubber plant.

Participating in daylight raids yesterday against the French coast, American Eagle Squadron flyers ran into a dog-fight with Germany's latest Messerschmitt fighters. Flight Lt. C. G. Petersen of Santaquin, Utah, said he zoomed up to within 75 yards of a Messerschmitt and opened fire.

"First his wheels dropped," Petersen said. "Then he went down into a slow spin. He crashed near the outskirts of Boulogne."

Glides Back to England.

On his freshman flight, Pilot Officer Patrick Dowling, a Texan, caught so much action his guns were damaged, his engine went awry and a large hole was torn in a wing. The Air Ministry news service said Dowling glided back to England and landed in a field after a "fine piece of flying."

The service said United States-built fighters took part in last night's offensive, raiding air bases from the Netherlands to Brittany. Fires left at one base in Northern France could be seen 25 miles away, the service reported.

The British said they lost three fighters in yesterday's offensive and eight bombers from operations Saturday night.

SEP 8 1941

NAZIS REPORT CRAFT DOWNED OFF NORWAY

Heaviest R. A. F. Raid On Berlin Sets Large Fires In Capital

Attack On Reich Marks Anniversary Of London Bombing

[By the Associated Press]

Folkestone, England, Sept. 8. German long-range guns, which have been quiet several weeks, fired a few salvos from the region of Cap Gris Nez into the Dover area tonight. No casualties or damage were reported.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 8—Two American-made Fortress bombers tonight were reported missing by the British Air Ministry—the first time any of these rugged four-motored machines have been lost.

The ministry said they were part of a long-range reconnaissance formation.

The Fortress plane, known in the United States as the Boeing B-17, has been used by the British for high-ceiling bombing operations as well as reconnaissance. The plane can fly 300 miles an hour and attain a height of 29,000 feet. Its normal crew is from seven to nine persons.

Berlin dispatches said German chasers today shot down two of three British four-motored bombers which attacked the Norwegian coast at noon. The Germans also reported shooting down their first four-motored bomber yesterday on the Norwegian coast.

Berlin, Sept. 8 (AP)—German chasers shot down two of three British four-motored bombers which attacked the Norwegian coast at noon today and killed two civilians, a DNB dispatch said tonight.

(The German yesterday reported shooting down their first four-motored bomber. This too was brought down off Norway.)

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How U. S.-Made Bomber Captured U-Boat At Sea

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 8—The stiff-necked pilot and weary crewman of an American-built Hudson Lockheed bomber received official credit tonight for capture of a German submarine in one of the most amazing air vs. sea battles of the war, and all of them were eager to tell about it.

The pilot's neck was so stiff he couldn't turn his head. It got that way when he circled over the U-boat for three and one half hours after forcing its surrender by machine-gun fire at part of the crew trapped on deck.

"I kept my eyes on it every minute," the pilot said. "Then finally the (American-built) Catalina flying boat we wirelessed for came and I turned the watch over to them. They kept watch on the sub till the navy came."

[Air Ministry rules prevented transmission of the names of the pilot and crew. The location and time of the attack were not given, but naval authorities in London said they doubted it was the submarine which attacked the United State desroyer Greer.]

Attacks As Sub Appears

The four crewmen and 32-year-old Yorkshireman captain of the bomber told this story:

Patrolling far at sea the plane dive-bombed a submarine just as it was breaking the surface. A gunner shouted when he saw it rise on an almost even keel, surging up through a mass of whitecaps.

"Machine-gun them! Let's machine-gun them," he called to the rest of the crew.

Then the plane dived across the submarine, all guns blazing—front guns, the rear turret and the belly gun. As the plane dived the submarine's conning tower hatch was thrown open. About twelve of the submarine crew tumbled out and dropped on deck.

Keep Own Guns Firing

The men in the Lockheed thought the crew was manning anti-aircraft guns, so they kept their own guns firing hard. Red streaks of tracer bullets peppered into the conning tower and kicked up spurts of water all around the U-boat.

This was too much for the Germans. Those who were already on deck turned and ran back to the conning tower. They ran into a group coming up from below and trying to push out.

"There was an awful shambles," said the pilot. "They were all mixed up together. Some were trying to get in. Others were trying to get out."

The plane roared over the U-boat four times, guns streaming bullets, banking steeply each time to swing around into the attack again while the rear guns and belly guns kept up the fire.

One Firing Continuously

The rear turret was firing practically all the time. All the pilot remembered hearing besides the din of firing was the navigator muttering over and over.

"Look at those ——s coming out of the conning tower. I've lived all my life to see those ——s coming out of the conning tower."

When the Lockheed came round for the fifth attack the U-boat surrendered. One of its crew held a white shirt above the conning tower and waved it violently.

The Lockheed gunners ceased fire but continued to circle with their sights trained. The Germans' heads turned, eyes following them, as they banked around and the shirt kept waving.

Only 50 Feet Above Water

The plane was flying about fifty feet above the water. The submarine crew, between thirty and forty men, crowded into the conning tower.

"A glum lot they were," the pilot said. "We were close enough to see their faces, and there wasn't a smile anywhere."

The U-boat was riding so low that the waves occasionally broke over the conning tower. The plane sent several wireless calls for relief and finally the flying boat arrived.

Just before dark a British warship steamed up. Men from the ship said a fierce gale was blowing and the submarine couldn't be boarded. A relief Catalina flying boat came during the night. We now and then foam smothered the submarine's light.

When dawn came the U-boat was surrounded by warships and her crew removed. The navy took her to a British port.

BRITISH DOUBT SUBMARINE IS FOE OF GREER

German Naval Vessel Had Been Damaged by Aerial Attack.

EXACT PLACE NOT DISCLOSED

English Planes Keep Guard in Sky Until Warships Grab Vessel and Crew.

SEP 8 1941

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.)—A German submarine has been captured in the Atlantic. It was damaged by aerial attack, which forced it to the surface, the Admiralty and Air Ministry announced today.

The U-boat lay in a gale-tossed sea, while the British kept guard in the sky overhead until British warships could reach the scene and take over and bring the prize successfully into harbor.

London Expresses Doubt.

[The circumstances were such as might attend entrapment of the German submarine which clashed with the U. S. destroyer Greer, but the joint London communiques failed to note any connection, giving neither the precise location of the air attack, nor the date. Naval authorities in London, however, expressed doubt that the captured submarine was the one which fought with the Greer.

[A German version of the clash, accusing the American destroyer of the first blow, indicated that the U-boat had reached port after the incident of last Thursday. U-boats seldom risk wireless communication on the high seas.

[On the other hand, the search by air and sea for the U-boat, with the suggestion from American and British sources that the undersea craft could scarcely have penetrated the criss-crossing lines of the hunt, is still believed to be under way. The Greer fought the submarine 200 miles southwest of Iceland. The destroyer was en route there with mail for United States forces of occupation.]

SEP 8 1941

U. S.-Built Planes Involved.

Two American-made planes figured in the capture. The attack was made by a Hudson (Lockheed) bomber of the coastal command and a Catalina (Consolidated) patrol plane kept watch over the U-boat until surface forces arrived and took over. It was a Catalina flying boat which trailed and spotted the German battleship Bismarck before it was sunk.

As a result of the Hudson's attack, the U-boat was forced to surface in badly damaged condition and surrendered, according to the Admiralty and an Air Ministry communique.

"It was blowing full gale," the communique said. "There was a heavy swell running and no ships were in the vicinity. The crew of the U-boat remained on board the ship which they kept afloat.

Warships Reach Scene.

"Meanwhile the Hudson was relieved by a Catalina aircraft of the coastal command which patrolled over head until the arrival of his Majesty's ships.

"When his Majesty's ships arrived on the scene the weather was so bad that for several hours it was impossible to lower a boat.

"His Majesty's ships stood by the U-boat, keeping her covered by their guns and waiting for improvement in the weather. Eventually the weather moderated somewhat. The U-boat was then boarded and the capture completed. The prize was taken in tow and now has been brought successfully into harbor."

Nazis Denounce Berlin Raid As Press Demands Reprisals

Discipline Of Population Emphasized As Officials Set Death Toll At 27 Or More

SEP 8 1941 [By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 8—Roofs were torn from residential buildings and streets were littered with debris in an early morning raid on Berlin in which British planes dropped explosive and incendiary bombs with "terrible detonations," the Berlin press reported indignantly tonight.

An official announcement said at least twenty-seven persons were killed. A number of others were injured.

The newspapers charged Britain with war against the civilian population and called for reprisals by the *Luftwaffe*. They went beyond customary mere publication of the high command communique and described some results of the raid, obviously with permission of authorities.

German tabulations from Sunday morning through Monday morning, during which there were raids on Berlin and west German cities, said the British lost nineteen bombers, three over Berlin, and five fighters.

Emphasize Discipline

Emphasis in the newspaper accounts was on "the exemplary discipline of civilians" and the care given victims of the raids.

Nachtausgabe said the objective of the raid was to terrorize the population, but that it had failed.

"Explosives and incendiaries were dropped by the British aviators on residential sections where, almost exclusively, workers' families live," it reported.

"The dead and wounded, among them old people, women and children, are lamented victims of a species of warfare which shrinks back at no crime, no murder.

Describes Damaged Buildings

"We stand before a four-story apartment building damaged by an explosive bomb. Concussion has pushed in all window frames and glass. The roof is mostly torn off. Balconies are dislodged. The sidewalk is littered with debris and tiles. The facade shows hundreds of hits.

"In the garden before a small saloon, damaged tables and chairs are piled atop each other."

"It looks bad in the homes hit by British bombs," said *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. "All [illegible] people, however, remained calm. . . . This criminal act will be avenged."

Gives Woman's Story

Lokal Anzeiger gave this eyewitness story by a working woman:

"When we got over our first fright caused by the terrible detonation of bombs, our first thought was: out of the cellar! The light had gone out in our shelter, but several had pocket lamps. Before we reached the street political party leaders were already coming toward us. Although our knees shook, we reached the street safely."

Der Angriff said:

"We stop before a school where all victims of the attack are being collected. In a classroom, a Nazi women's organization is already at work making mountains of sausage sandwiches. Milk is warmed, coffee prepared. . . . In another room we find women, old people, children, young mothers. The British insanity in a few seconds has robbed them of all they owned and have saved as fruits of their labor. Some wear bandages."

The *Luftwaffe* was reported to have dropped heavy bombs on harbor facilities at Great Yarmouth, Boston, Peterhead, Ramsgate and Margate in sweeps along the British east coast last night. Large fires were said to have been started.

SEP 8 1941

27 Killed, Berlin Reports; Revenge Is Threatened

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—An early morning British air raid in which at least 27 inhabitants of Berlin were killed was played up under two-column headlines today, and one newspaper, the Nachtausgabe, bitterly assailed the attack as "especially low-down and contemptible."

Ominous hints that the Luftwaffe soon would get around to reprisals appeared in the press. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared, "This infamy will be atoned!"

Obviously with the permission of authorities, the press went beyond the customary mere publication of the high command communique. At least a column was given to description of the attack (which the British said lasted from midnight almost to dawn and was the heaviest R. A. F. blow on Berlin so far.)

Emphasis, however, was on "the exemplary discipline of civilians" and the care given victims.

Residents of Berlin who watched the British attack called it "lively."

More May Be Dead.

Besides 27 dead announced by informed sources, a number of others were injured and fear was expressed that the number of dead might increase.

Of 17 British planes downed during the night, three were said to have been bagged over Berlin.

"Explosives and incendiaries were dropped by the British aviators on residential sections where, almost exclusively, workers' families live," said Nachtausgabe.

"The dead and wounded among them, old people, women and children, are lamented victims of a species of warfare which shrinks back at no crime, no murder."

Apartment Damaged.

After asserting that the British failed to terrorize the population, which it said was the raiders' objective, this newspaper continued:

"We stand before a four-story apartment building damaged by an explosive bomb. Concussion has pushed in all window frames and glass. The roof is mostly torn off. Balconies are dislodged. The sidewalk is littered with debris and tiles. The facade shows hundreds of hits.

"In the garden before a small saloon, damaged tables and chairs are piled atop each other."

(The German radio broadcast an official announcement that 3,853 persons had been killed by air raids on Germany between the beginning of the war and last August. The latest official casualty report for Britain put the number of civilian air-raid casualties from the start of the war through July, this year, at 42,257 killed and 52,125 injured.)

Der Angriff's Description.

The newspaper Der Angriff gave this descriptpion:

30.24 — 11683

"We stop before a school where all victims of the attack are being collected. In a classroom, a Nazi women's organization is already at work making mountains of sausage sandwiches. Milk is warmed, coffee prepared. In another room we find women and old people, children, young mothers.

"The British insanity in a few seconds has robbed them of all they owned and have saved as fruits of their labor. Some wear bandages."

The description ended with praise for the Nazi party's care for the victims.

The Lokal Anzeiger quoted a working woman as relating:

"When we got over our first fright caused by the terrible detonation of bombs, our first thought was: Out of the cellar! The light had gone out in our shelter, but several had pocket lamps. Before we reached the street political party leaders were already coming toward us. Although our knees shook, we reached the street safely."

Said Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung:

"It looks bad in homes hit by British bombs . . . All the people, however, remained calm even if they were not permitted to go to their homes and at first had to put up with quarters in the assembly hall of a school."

This paper closed its account with the threat:

"This criminal act will be avenged."

Heavy Bombs Dropped on Ports.

Meanwhile, it was reported the Luftwaffe dropped its heaviest bombs on harbor facilities at Great Yarmouth, Boston, Peterhead, Ramsgate and Margate in sweeps along the British east coast last night. Large fires were said to have been started by the bombings.

Various British airports were attacked, too, it was said. In addition the Luftwaffe claimed the sinking of two merchantmen, one of 5,000 tons and the other of 7,000 tons, in English waters.

"Disturbance attacks of insignificant effect" also were carried out by the British on points in Northwest Germany, it was said. None of the raids caused military or war industrial damage, it was added.

Anti-aircraft batteries and night fighters were said to have shot down nine attacking planes.

Claim Fortress Felled.

Last night the Germans claimed a four-motored fortress plane was shot down off Norway. (The British have yet to report the loss of a fortress bomber.)

On the offensive Saturday night the Germans said four freighters totaling 30,000 tons were sunk and another ship damaged in English waters by the Luftwaffe. Strong raids also were carried out against an airport near Suez and the east harbor of the British Fleet's base at Alexandria.

German Children Move From Country To City

Thousands From 10 To 14 Returning To Homes After Six Months In Smaller Towns

Berlin, Sept. 8 (AP)—Thousands of German children from 10 to 14 years old are returning to their homes in larger cities of western and northern Germany after six months in the country and smaller towns.

Many went from special trains to the classrooms of schools opening today. As soon as the trek back to the cities is completed, special trains will evacuate thousands of others, accompanied by nurses and instructors, for a similar stay in the country and smaller towns.

A special train from Pomerania brought children necklaced with tickets to Berlin. Other contingents arrived at Hamburg from Bayreuth, Plauen and Chemnitz.

SEP 8 1941

NAZI FLAK SHIP SUNK

Anti-aircraft Vessel Hit by British Plane.

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A British patrol plane was reported authoritatively today to have destroyed a German anti-aircraft ship off the Belgian port of Ostend.

The pilot was said to have sighted three German vessels and to have seen one explode, its superstructure crumbling, when he opened fire in a diving attack.

"It is highly probable that I hit the magazine," he said. "I broke off the engagement while I was still about 200 yards away from the wreckage."

Flak ships are usually about the size of large trawlers and have powerful anti-aircraft batteries in bow and stern.

SEP 8 1941

British Crash in Sweden

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—A British warplane crashed in Southern Sweden early today, according to a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm. The crew of five escaped by parachute and all but one were taken into custody.

SEVEN SPECTATORS AT RAID KILLED

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Seven persons, returning from channel cliffs where they had watched the R. A. F. bombardment of Boulogne, were killed today when a German raider dropped bombs on this side of the channel.

BRITONS SMOKE AWAITING ARREST

Berlin, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Four of five British airmen in one of three planes shot down here during the night landed by parachute, close together on a moonlit field, and puffed cigarettes until their captors came. The fifth was killed.

An English-speaking civilian approached the group.

"You understand you are prisoners now," he said.

"We suppose so," a British sergeant replied.

The group chatted quietly, waiting for the squad of soldiers which took them into formal custody.

SEP 8 1941

CONVOY IS ATTACKED

Nazis Say Torpedo Boats Sank Five Vessels.

Berlin, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—German torpedo boats sank five armed merchantmen totaling 13,500 tons in an attack on a strongly-protected convoy off the British coast, the Nazi High Command reported today.

The communique did not tell when the attack occurred.

SEP 8 1941

4 British Ships Sunk Near Suez, Nazis Claim

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—An official German spokesman said German bombers sank four British freighters totaling 25,000 tons in the Gulf of Suez area today and damaged two others aggregating 11,500 tons.

British Sub Sinking Denied By Axis Powers

Italy And Germany Say Hermion Claim Must Have Been English Fleet Accident

Rome, Sept. 8 (AP)—Italy and Germany in a joint communique denied today a British claim that the British cruiser Hermion had rammed and sunk an Italian submarine.

The text:

"The Italian and German governments, after the necessary verification, deny the news in the most categorical manner. If the Hermion really spurred a submarine it must have been an accident between a British warship and submarine.

SEP 8 1941

AXIS AID TO LIBYA HALTED BY BRITISH

Fleet Smashes Repeated Efforts To Send Help To Forces In Africa

Alexandria, Sept. 8 (AP)—The torrid heat of the western desert slowly is dissipating and the next few weeks would be ideal for an offensive.

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Correspondent

Alexandria, Egypt, Sept. 8—Britain's Mediterranean fleet in a week of violent action just ended has smashed repeated Axis efforts to reinforce Italian Libya, sinking or damaging more than a score of warships and convoyed vessels according to official count.

In this campaign, carried out by submarines and the torpedo bombers of the fleet air arm, the navy thus has greatly strengthened the steel British line stretching from the Italian peninsula to the North African coast.

Submarines and naval planes sent to the bottom two destroyers, two liners, eight merchantmen and two big schooners between September 1 and September 7, British sources declare.

10,000-Ton Cruiser Struck

In addition, a 10,000-ton Axis cruiser armed with 8-inch guns was said to have received serious blows in an air-torpedo attack and five merchantmen hit, several exploding in flames.

While all this was going forward, other naval aircraft heavily bombed Italy's Sicilian bases of Gherbini and Comiso and Tripoli and Bengasi in Libya.

Here are striking examples of the licks the British say their fleet has gotten in against the Italians.

The 11,398-ton liner Esperia, which once carried thousands of passengers between Egypt and Italy, was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine off Tripoli, although she was escorted by destroyers, torpedo boats and flying boats. The liner was believed loaded with Axis troops and supplies.

Almost Certainly Sunk

The 23,635-ton liner Duilio, attacked by another submarine off southern Italy, almost certainly was sunk.

The last of Mussolini's 8-inch gun cruisers was damaged seriously in the Straits of Messina by torpedoes of still a third submarine.

A British cruiser, the Hermione, spotted an Italian U-boat cruising on the surface of the western Mediterranean and the submersible attempted a crash dive, but was too late, the cruiser ramming and cutting it in two.

[Italians officially denied that the Hermione had sunk a Fascist submarine.]

Increased Efforts Noted

Within the last two months hardly a day passed without attacks by submarines of the Mediterranean fleet and fleet air arm planes against Libya-bound Axis shipping.

The fact that the Axis is facing serious need for fresh men and supplies in North Africa is borne out by the frequency of attempts to get convoys through to Tripoli from where reinforcements move overland across the western desert.

Likewise it is probable that the plans of Gen. Erwin Rommel, the German commander in Libya, are receiving one setback after another because of the failure of the convoys to reach Tripoli.

Hospital Ship Hit, Malta Says

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 8 (AP)—Authorities said tonight that a British hospital ship was struck in a one-plane raid here Saturday night. Three Maltese were killed and ten were injured aboard the ship, according to the official report.

Two Axis Ships Hit.

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—British planes scored hits on two of three Axis ships in the Mediterranean Saturday night, the British Middle East Command reported today. Three destroyers were escorting the ships, the communique said.

One ship was reported hit three times and left listing heavily to port. The other, a tanker, was said to have been heavily damaged by two torpedoes.

ITALIANS CLAIM GAIN

Say They Drove British From Positions in Ethiopia.

Rome, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Italian and colonial troops of the Culquabert garrison in northern Ethiopia drove British forces out of positions in the Denghel Mountains in a surprise attack, the Italian High Command said today.

The British left 100 dead and large quantities of equipment on the field, it declared.

SEP 8 1941

R. A. F. Bolstered At Singapore

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Sept. 8—The R. A. F.'s offensive strength in the Far East was further increased today by the arrival of what was officially described as "large numbers" of the latest type of British-built Bristol-Blenheim bombers.

The United States has furnished most of the recent reinforcements of Britain's air power in the South Pacific—Lockheed (Hudson) bombers, Brewster Buffalo fighters and Catalina flying boats—while Australia has provided a steady flow of trainer-fighters.

Trained Men Arrive

Authorities said recent arrivals of personnel from Britain included many experienced flyers and numbers of trained ground crews to maintain the planes flown by British, Australian and New Zealand airmen.

Informed sources were confident the Empire's land forces and armaments assembled in Malaya were sufficient to deal with any potential attacks, but they said bombers were needed to blast enemy bases and strike at transports before they could approach these shores.

SEP 8 1941

Egypt Restricts Dollar Asset Holders

Cairo, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A proclamation issued under military law today ordered that no Egyptian subject or resident of Egypt in possession of United States dollar assets or credits in Egypt, the United States, or elsewhere may dispose of them without first obtaining the permission of the Finance Ministry.

The move was directed against individuals who built up dollar credits in the United States on the pretext of purchasing goods there for shipment to Egypt, but who were not genuine traders.

SEP 8 1941

Germans Stick To Their Story On Greer

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 8—Germany's official statement that the U-boat which fired two torpedoes at the United States destroyer Greer was attacked first by the warship was pronounced by a spokesman today an "unchallengeable statement of facts."

On the surface there was no indication of extraordinary agitation over the matter, but German sources, nevertheless, would not say that the incident was closed.

Asked whether it might lead to any

diplomatic steps a spokesman replied: "I'm asked too much."

"Reich Wants No Quarrel"

Both the spokesman and the Berlin press rejected the Washington reiteration that the submarine was the aggressor and repeated the charge of Saturday's communique that the incident was part of a deliberate policy to push the United States closer to war.

"It ought to be obvious to the world that it is not the German interest or wish to maintain a quarrel with the United States," the spokesman observed.

"Roosevelt's Blatant Lie"

It might be a shrewd guess, he said, that the "British-Russian aggression" against Iran had cooled war fervor in the United States and that new circumstances had been devised "to pour oil on the fire."

Under a big headline across its front page saying "Roosevelt's Blatant Lie About Destroyer," the newspaper *Zwoelf Uhr Blatt* called the Greer incident "a new provocation" by the President.

SEP 8 1941

TOKYO HOLDS GREER CLASH PRIME ISSUE

Press Divided On Question Of Responsibility For Attack

Japan's Involvement In War Might Depend On Decision

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 8—The question of who fired first in the U. S. S. Greer-Nazi submarine sea duel assumed prime importance in the Japanese press today as leaders of public opinion weighed the chances of the incident involving Japan in war.

Article three of the tri-partite pact among Japan, Germany and Italy obligates signatories to aid the others if "attacked" by an outside power.

Press opinion was divided between those blaming the United States for the incident and those professing ignorance as to who was the aggressor.

Calls For Profit Restriction

Meanwhile Masazo Sakonji, Minister of Commerce and Industry, appealed in a nation-wide broadcast for the people's cooperation in erecting a full-time war economy which would reduce and eliminate small industries and definitely restrict the profit motive in Japanese business.

Also, some pronouncement of importance was reliably reported likely to be made by Premier Konoye later in the week, but its nature was not disclosed. Two weeks ago Konoye sent a personal letter to President Roosevelt.

The army-dominated organ *Kokumin* led press comment on the Greer incident with the observation it meant Germany now felt able to take a positive attitude toward the United States. The newspaper added, however, that contradictory American and German versions of who began the duel made it doubtful what Japan's obligations would be if the incident were extended.

Accepts German Version

The *Japan Times and Advertiser*—Foreign Office controlled — accepted the German version inferentially in recounting the combat.

Chugai Shogyo, an organ of big business, declared it was "impossible to judge which party fired first" and counseled Japanese to remember "the Pacific would actually be affected" if the United States were drawn into war with Germany.

The newspaper *Hochi* declared flatly that "regardless of assertions in the Greer incident, the whole responsibility must be placed upon the United States."

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Greer Incident Chief Topic In Japan

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 8—The Greer-Nazi submarine fight drew the attention of the Japanese press away from United States-Japanese relations today and even away from shipments of American oil to Russia.

Commentators speculating on the sea battle's effects on Japanese policy thought the clash might have made necessary a new examination of the situation in the Pacific.

The Government organ *Kokumin* interpreted the incident to mean that Germany no longer thought it necessary to be patient with the United States. The incident portended, the paper added, a world-wide crisis, in which "Japan's position has come to be exceedingly delicate and important."

Japan's Axis Obligations

Kokumin said that contradictory American and German announcements about the naval fight made it doubtful whether Japan's tripartite obligations would take effect through extension of the incident. (This was a reference to Japan's commitment to go to the aid of Germany if the Reich were "attacked" by a power outside the present conflict.)

URGES JAPANESE BE INDEPENDENT

SEP 8 1941

Tokio Editor Warns Nation Not to Lean on Axis.

Tokio, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Gyokuzo Hanzawa, editor and proprietor of the semi-official Diplomatic Review, declared today that "Japan should depend upon no one but herself," in a statement aimed against Japanese who talk of dependence on the Axis or other allies.

Writing in the newspaper Chugai Shogyo, Hanzawa said Japanese statesmen should survey the general world situation and calculate Japan's own interests. He was confident, he said, that Japan's leaders would "commit no folly by bringing Japan harm by seeking the advantage of other countries."

In discussing public opinion in the United States, he warned the Japanese against concluding that isolationist talk meant American opinion was split. The American method of free discussion of public issues, he said, generally results in greater unity and stronger support of the national government.

Sadao Araki, a former War Minister, writing in Hochi, said internal dissension was more to be feared in Japan than encirclement by the British, Americans, Chinese and Dutch.

Domestic troubles, he said, were the result of foreign ideas incompatible with the Japanese way of life and thinking, and if "foreignism" were abolished there would be no worries over fifth columnists or problems of espionage.

Tokyo Guesses On F. D. R.'s Speech

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 8—The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast heard tonight by C. B. S., quoted "competent circles" as listing five points with which President Roosevelt will deal in his speech Thursday, among them "an announcement in some form regarding the American-Japanese negotiations."

The points were listed as follows:

"First—The United States will convoy transports to the outpost line, such as Britain and Iceland.

"Second—The United States will let American vessels sail across the combat zone to Great Britain and other places, abrogating the neutrality law.

"Third—An announcement will be made in some form regarding the American-Japanese negotiations.

"Fourth—A declaration will be made that the American navy will act decisively against the Axis battleships it might encounter in patrol waters, as designated by the United States.

"Fifth—American support to Great Britain and the Soviet Union will be multiplied."

SEP 8 1941

KONOYE PLANS TALK

But Nature of Message Is Not Disclosed in Tokio.

Tokio, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Premier Prince Konoye was reported reliably tonight to be planning a speech or some other announcement this week. There was no hint as to its nature.

The Premier almost two weeks ago sent a personal letter to President Roosevelt.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR A SUBSTITUTE

Tokio, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Japanese have come up with a substitute for the charcoal substitute for gasoline—a natural gas produced near here. The gas is carried in containers similar to the tanks used for carbonated water. The containers are stored in the rear of the car where some Japanese have charcoal burners installed.

It costs about as much for the gas as charcoal, which is more expensive than gasoline. The gas, however, can be turned off at will, but the charcoal burns away until the fumes die down.

Believes Japan Waited Too Long For Expansion

Manila, Sept. 8 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, former British Minister of Information, said today he thought Japan had waited too long to hope for any further expansion southward.

"If the Japanese wanted to move at the most auspicious time they should have done so a year ago," he told newsmen. "Today we are in a stronger position in every way. Everything in the last twelve months has been to our advantage."

Duff Cooper is here en route by clipper from the United States to Singapore, where he will examine the possibilities of establishing a centralized civil government for the Malay States and thus relieve military commanders of political side tasks.

SEP 8 1941

Nazis Seize 100 More Jews In Reprisal For Paris Strife

Ex-Cabinet Minister And Ex-Deputy Held As Hostages—Trouble Expected To Increase

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 8—More than one hundred Jews, including Pierre Masse, former Minister of Justice, and Theodore Valensi, a former deputy, today were reported arrested as hostages by German authorities in Paris in new reprisals for growing disorders against the occupying power.

Vichy no longer tried to conceal the gravity of strife in the German-occupied zone or the fact that reprisals seemed only to heighten it.

"We can expect to see street incidents multiply," the official news agency told the press of unoccupied France. The agency circulated an extract from the Paris *Cri du Peuple* which likened the situation in the occupied capital to open warfare.

Viewed As Communist Plot

Vichy authorities have insisted that the increasing demonstrations, shootings and sabotage were a Communist plot designed to divert German military strength from the Russian front to France.

Three hostages shot at dawn Saturday in reprisal for an assault on a German sergeant were identified as Communists but their names were not yet disclosed.

They were among some sixty persons imprisoned August 13 after anti-German demonstrations in the Porte St. Denis quarters of Paris.

Not Accused Of Communism

No charges of Communism were published here against the latest hostages. Masse, who was a Minister of Justice in the Poincare Cabinet in 1922, and Valensi, the former deputy, were regarded as political moderates. Masse was a member of the Democratic Alliance formerly headed by Pierre-Etienne Flandin.

The anti-Semitic Paris newspaper *Au Pilory* said three other prominent Jews had been arrested but this could not be confirmed. The three were said to be a rich banker and art collector, a businessman and horse-racing expert, and a lawyer once closely connected with Georges Mandel, a Cabinet Minister of the Republic.

Railroad Men Sentenced

The Marseille Anti-Communist Court condemned eight railroad workers to severe sentences for distributing Communist leaflets. Five were sentenced to a total of forty-five years of hard labor and one hundred years of forced residence. The three others were given a total of fifteen years in jail and fined 4,000 gold francs (about $88).

A number of other sentences were passed for writing slogans on walls.

100 Jews in France Reported Arrested As Nazi Hostages

Two Prominent Frenchmen Also Seized in Steps To Halt Paris Attacks

SEP 8 1941

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 8.—More than 100 Jews and two prominent French lawyers, one of them a Minister of Justice in the old republic, were reported today to have been seized as hostages by German occupation authorities in Paris because of attacks on members of the German Army.

It was in these new mass arrests that the Germans took the two once-prominent lawyers, former Justice Minister Pierre Masse, who is a Jew, and Theodore Valensi, a former deputy, who is a native of Corsica.

Valensi also was described as Jewish.

The anti-Semitic Paris newspaper "Au Pilory" said three other prominent Jews had been arrested in a roundup within the last few weeks, but the reports could not be confirmed in either official or unofficial sources.

Only Masse and Valensi were known to have been in the Paris region during that time. The others were reported to include a rich banker and art collector, a business man and horse racing expert and a lawyer who once had close connections with Georges Mandel, a Minister in several Republican cabinets.

Situation Held Grave.

Vichy no longer tried to hide the gravity of the strife in the occupied zone or the fact that reprisals are only making things worse.

[The Vichy radio reported today that a devastating fire in grain warehouses in the former Department of Somme had destroyed large stores of wheat, rye and agricultural machinery. The broadcast was heard here by NBC.]

"We can expect to see street incidents multiply," the official Government news agency told its papers.

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Compared With Open Warfare.

The agency reproduced an extract from the Paris Cri du Peuple, comparing the situation in Paris with open warfare.

Authorized Vichy sources charged that the outbreaks, particularly shootings in Paris, were part of a Communist plot aimed at forcing Germany to withdraw troops from the eastern front.

They specified that the arrests followed a series of demonstrations August 15 and 16 in Jewish neighborhoods in the 15th and 20th arrondissments.

It was announced, coincidentally, that three hostages shot by the Germans at dawn last Saturday in retaliation for an attack on a German sergeant were Communists. Their names have not been disclosed.

They were imprisoned last August 13 after anti-German demonstrations in the Porte St. Denis quarter of Paris and were among about 60 other persons charged with being Communists, according to this information.

Political Moderates.

Authorized circles said the whole group had been investigated carefully and that the only ones considered as hostages were those whose Communist affiliations were proved beyond a doubt.

Masse and Valensi had been regarded as moderate in their political tendencies and Masse, who was Minister of Justice in the Poincare cabinet in 1922, was a member of the Democratic Alliance formerly headed by Pierre-Etienne Flandin.

Police, it was announced, also are searching for an accomplice of Paul Colette who they believed helped him obtain the weap with which he shot the collaborationist leaders Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat.

At Versailles, where M. Laval and M. Deat are convalescing in a hospital, four male nurses in a nearby sanitarium have been arrested as suspected Communists.

Shot for Aiding Escapes.

Another Frenchman was disclosed to have been shot September 1 by order of a German court martial on grounds that he helped French war prisoners escape into unoccupied territory.

An announcement in a Nantes newspaper said he was put to death because his action "aided enemy forces in view of the fact that prisoners were given the possibility of joining partisans of De Gaulle or the British army."

Two Germans, a civil official and a non-commissioned officer, were wounded Saturday night by gunmen who evaded capture. These shootings, occurring only a few hours after three French Communists were shot by German firing squads in reprisal for acts against the occupying forces, indicate the French Communist party is bent on carrying out Moscow orders, authorized sources said.

Moscow, they declared, "hopes by using militants in occupied France to lessen the pressure of the German armies by forcing the Reich general staff to keep important effectives in the occupied zone."

It was reported from Versailles that Pierre Laval was sufficiently strong yesterday to get out of bed and visit Marcel Deat in the next room. Laval and Deat were wounded on August 28 by Paul Colette during a ceremony marking the formation in Paris of a French anti-communist fighting force intended for action on the eastern front.

SEP 8 1941

Hannover Jews Lose Homes in Book Reprisal

Hundreds Evicted; Authorities Cite New Yorker's Work

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Hundreds of Jews in Hannover received notice today to evacuate their homes within 24 hours.

They were permitted to take only "the most necessary objects and furniture" and advised that the remainder of their property would be sold, the proceeds to be turned over to them "at a given time."

One reason cited for the action was said to have been a book written by "the Jew Kaufmann in New York." The book, it was alleged, demands sterilization of all Germans and employment of German soldiers as coolies in foreign lands.

(This reference apparently is to a book entitled "Germany Must Perish!" by Theodore N. Kaufman, published by the Argyle Press of Newark, N. J.)

Text of Eviction Order.

Eviction orders issued by the Mayor of Hannover said:

"To Jew ----------:

"Eviction order:

"Jew dwelling ----------:

"The present war has been forced upon Germany by the Jewry of other countries.

"The enemy air force attacks open towns and unloads explosive and incendiary bombs indiscriminately on the civil population. (The R. A. F. has attacked Hannover a number of times.)

"The Jew Kaufmann in New York demands the sterilization of all Germans and the employment of German soldiers as coolies in foreign lands.

"In order to relieve the distressed situation caused by the war, I see myself compelled to immediately narrow down the space available to Jews in this city. I therefore demand that you quit your present abode immediately.

"You must leave your house keys with your police precinct headquarters.

Given Mortuary Hall.

One of the first places assigned to the evicted Jews was the mortuary hall of the Jewish cemetery. About 100 Jews of all ages and both sexes were crowded together there.

All Jews in Germany will be forbidden to wear decorations, orders or other evidences of honors conferred on them after September 15, a decree issued by the Ministry of Interior ruled today.

This applies even to Jewish heroes of the last world war who have worn their iron crosses up to now.

The action in Hannover followed one of the most sweeping recent anti-Semitic measures taken in Germany, when police on Saturday declared that henceforth Jews in Greater Germany and Bohemia must wear a yellow six-pointed star of David the size of the palm of the hand when appearing in public.

The measure was intended, it was officially explained, to make easier the strict enforcement of regulations which forbid Jews to shop in the markets before certain hours, or to appear in certain restaurants, theaters and parks.

At Newark, N. J., Theodore N. Kaufman, whose book "Germany Must Perish!" was cited by the mayor of Hannover, Germany, in his eviction notice to Jews of that city, said today "this is just a flimsy pretext for another of the innate cruelties of the German people."

The author said "I don't think it was my book that prompted this barbarity. They employed every possible German cruelty against the Jews long before my book was published."

Kaufman added:

"In July the Nazis claimed that President Roosevelt wrote my book, although I have never met Mr. Roosevelt. Last week the Nazis claimed that the President ordered the destroyer Greer to fire upon their submarine which is another German 'ersatz' truth."

Hanover's Evicted Jews Herded Into Mortuary Hall

Hanover, Germany, Sept. 8 (AP)—German authorities began herding Hanover's Jews into the mortuary hall of the Jewish cemetery here tonight following the Mayor's order evicting them from their homes on twenty-four hours' notice.

Scores of men, women and children were conducted to this fast-crowding provisional abode. The eviction orders also provided for the sale of their property, the proceeds to be turned over to them "at a given time."

Cite Kaufman Book

The orders cited, as one reason for the ousters, a book written by "the Jew Kaufmann in New York" (presumably "Germany Must Perish" by Theodore N. Kaufman), demanding "sterilization of all Germans and employment of German soldiers as coolies in foreign lands."

[In Newark, N. J., Kaufman called the reference to his book "a flimsy pretext for another of the innate cruelties of the German people. They employed every possible German cruelty against the Jews long before my book was published," he added.]

The Hanover Mayor's eviction order said: SEP 8 1941

"To Jew ——:

"Eviction order:

"Jew dwelling ——:

"The present war has been forced upon Germany by the Jewry of other countries.

"The enemy air force attacks open towns and unloads explosive and incendiary bombs indiscriminately on the civil population. (Hanover has been bombed several times by the Royal Air Force.)

"The Jew Kaufmann in New York demands the sterilization of all Germans and the employment of German soldiers as coolies in foreign lands.

"In order to relieve the distressed situation caused by the war, I see myself compelled immediately to narrow down the space available to Jews in this city. I therefore demand that you quit your present abode immediately.

"You must leave your house keys with your police precinct headquarters."

Bans Wearing of Decorations

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP).—All Jews in Germany will be forbidden after Sept. 15 to wear decorations, orders or other evidences of honors conferred upon them, a decree issued by the Ministry of the Interior ruled today. This applies even to Jewish heroes of the last World War who have worn their Iron Crosses up to now.

SEP 8 1941

Italian Cabinet To Meet Sept. 27

Rome, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The Italian cabinet was summoned today for a meeting September 27.

Capt. Picking's Rites Attended by Winant

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, attended memorial services at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields today for Capt. Sherwood Picking, United States Navy, one of two Americans killed in the crash of an east-bound trans-Atlantic plane last week.

Capt. Picking, a native of Baltimore and a resident of Falmouth Foreside, Portland, Me., was en route to London to become Assistant United States Naval Attache. He was commander of the submarine O-10 during the world war and won the Navy Cross for heroic action as well as the Victory Medal with submarine clasp.

The other American killed was Charles Alvan Spence of Little Neck, L. I., flight commander of the plane.

BRITISH IN BETTER SHAPE ON FOOD

EDINBURGH, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, said in a speech today that stocks of food are better than they were twelve months ago "despite heavy calls made on our shipping resources for war purposes."

SEP 8 1941

Taylor, Leahy And Weddell Confer

Barcelona, Spain, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican; Admiral William D. Leahy, Ambassador to Vichy, and Alexander Weddell, Ambassador to Madrid, conferred at length yesterday following Mr. Taylor's arrival from talks with the President.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who crossed the Atlantic by air, were expected to fly to Rome tomorrow. Admiral Leahy said he would return to Vichy by train today.

SEP 8 1941

BRITAIN LAUNCHES A GO-SLOW WEEK

Urges Occupied Countries to Reduce Production.

London, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Col. Britton, radio leader of the V-for-Victory campaign, called on the workers of German occupied lands to start a "go slow week" today "to reduce production to the lowest possible limit to slow down the German war machine."

The Netherlands news agency of the Dutch Government-in-exile announced that anti-Nazi resistance had reached a new high in the Netherlands with assassination of a sergeant of the Holland storm troops. He died on Friday after having been stabbed in the neck during a Nazi parade at Utrecht. The Dutch agency quoted the German controlled Netherlands radio as authority for this report.

A similar attack occurred at Utrecht on June 14, it was said, when a follower of the Dutch Nazi party, National Socialistische Beweging, was knifed.

The Dutch agency said that an increasingly prevalent form of Dutch resistance is violation of blackout regulations. The Hague's Police Commissioner was said to have threatened to cut off gas and electricity from homes where the rules are not rigidly obeyed.

During August the current was stopped in 485 Dutch homes and 7,244 fines imposed for such violations, according to the German-controlled newspaper Algemeen Handelsblad.

SEP 8 1941

Japan Urged to Adopt A Full War Economy

Tokyo, Sept. 8 (AP).—Vice Admiral Seizo Sakonji, minister of commerce and industry, appealed to the nation in a broadcast last night for cooperation in building a full wartime economy.

He urged particularly reduction and elimination of small industries and restrictions on profits.

SHANGHAI'S BLACK MARKET PASSES

SEP 8 1941

It Recently Quoted Chinese Dollar Above 4 Cents.

Shanghai, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Shanghai's foreign exchange black market disappeared today as the Anglo-American Chinese currency stabilization board took new steps to strengthen and control the exchange value of the Chinese dollar.

By agreement with the board fourteen American, British, Dutch and Chinese banks which were licensed to do exchange business under the recent freezing regulations have refused to sell foreign exchange pending clarification of the board's orders. They continued to buy American dollars, however, at the board's official rate of 18.82 Chinese dollars for one American dollar, as against

Saturday's black market rate of 20.50.

Licensed banks were informed the board would grant exchange at official rates for the importation of such legitimate products as rice, gasoline, oil products, coal, tobacco leaf, various foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals and automobiles.

American business men in Shanghai were placed in a similar position to that of Americans in Tokio with a limitation of $200 a month upon remittances abroad to meet essential requirements such as insurance payments.

The board's action was apparently intended to prevent leaks to Japanese or Axis interests of stabilization funds and to make sure no Shanghai imports could be re-exported to Japan.

Last Black Market Price.

The last quotation for the Chinese dollar in the so-called black market was a trifle above 4 cents last Friday. Abolition of this unofficial exchange market followed a recent appeal by Secretary Morgenthau to American and to foreign banks to co-operate with the Chinese currency stabilization fund for which the United States indirectly puts up a portion of the money needed for its operations.

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Australian Output Soars

CANBERRA, Sept. 8 (AP).—Australian war production is already twenty times greater than at the start of the war, and soon will be sixty times greater, the Minister of War Organization and Industry, E. S. Spooner, said today.

Army to Ride in Buggies Now

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 8 (AP).—Officials of the American Army base here announced today they were buying a few horses and buggies to solve transportation problems on this island where automobiles are not used.

SEP 8 1941

Panama Protests To U. S.

Panama, Panama, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Government made representations to the United States today against recent aircraft gunnery practice over the interior Panamanian town of Rio Hato, which is near the American-controlled airport of the same name.

CAPT. WIEDEMANN TURNS UP AT RIO

Close Friend Of Hitler, Expelled From U. S., On "Special Mission"

Former Consul General At Frisco Flies Atlantic In Italian Plane

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 9—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former German consul-general at San Francisco, turned up here today and said he was in South America "on a special mission."

Wiedemann arrived last Friday aboard an Italian transatlantic Lati passenger plane. He declined to disclose the nature of his mission.

A close friend of Adolf Hitler and World War commander of the German Führer, Wiedemann was among 500 Germans and Italians expelled from the United States and carried to Europe last July aboard the United States Navy transport West Point.

Wiedemann said he would fly to Buenos Aires Wednesday.

SEP 8 1941

BRAZIL OBSERVES 119TH FREE YEAR

Vargas Calls for National State of Alertness.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Brazil marked her 119th anniversary of independence yesterday with a parade of mechanized equipment recently acquired from the United States, and heard President Getulio Vargas call for a national state of alertness.

About 20,000 troops paraded, showing ten medium tanks, twenty-three baby tanks, more than 200 trucks, 200 motorcycles and other equipment.

President Vargas said Brazil was preparing "for the worst eventuality."

"Only thus will we be in condition to mobilize at any moment our material resources and moral values for our own defense or in the function of our promises for Pan-American co-operation," he said.

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has sent a message to President Getulio Vargas asserting that the cordial relations between the United States and Brazil were a "vindication of those principles" on which the world of the future must be based.

The message, on the occasion of Brazil's 119th anniversary of independence, was dispatched yesterday. It was separate from a presidential statement read in Mr. Roosevelt's behalf by Carlos Martins, the Brazilian Ambassador, on a short-wave radio broadcast to Brazil.

The agreement would be similar to those already made by Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Venezuela and which are contemplated by other South American countries in an effort to keep the Western Hemisphere's warmaking materials in this hemisphere.

A United States offer, disclosed in Washington today, to buy the full Argentine mineral production is the third of four major steps toward a United States-Argentine agreement.

The first was Congressional action taken in the recent defense law and the second was an executive decree, effective this month, controlling exports.

The fourth will be to fix a price below current Japanese bids, but which will guarantee long-term revenue, whereas Japanese buying is sporadic.

Admits Pro-Nazi Article

Buenos Aires, Sept. 8 (AP)—Gen. Benjamin Menendez, who was arrested early this year on a charge of plotting to overthrow the Government, admitted authorship today of an article appearing under his name in the pro-Nazi newspaper *El Pampero*, which advised the country to "eliminate politicians."

"Yes, I wrote it," the pale and nervous general said upon leaving the War Office to which he was summoned to affirm or deny personally that he wrote the article.

He has been on the temporary retirement list since his arrest on the plot charge.

U. S. And Argentina Plan Pact To Throttle Supplies To Axis

SEP 8 1941

This Country Agrees To Purchase All Materials Vital To Defense

[By the Associated Press]

Bogota, Colombia, Sept. 8—A German was arrested by national police here today, it was learned reliably, following a raid in which a stock of hand grenades was discovered in his home. The man's name and other details were withheld by the authorities.

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 8—Argentina and the United States are near an agreement which will close one of the few remaining routes over which Axis powers get Western Hemisphere materials vital to defenses on this side of the Atlantic, authorized sources said today.

A contract under which the United States would buy all Argentine-produced defense minerals—some of which now are reaching Germany by way of the Italian South Atlantic Air Service and by ship to Japan—still has to be signed, but these informants said "the signature may come any day."

Roosevelt Premonition Revealed By Pastor

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 8—The rector of the church at which President Roosevelt and his mother have worshiped for many years disclosed today that the President came to Hyde Park this week end on a premonition that he must see his mother at once.

The Rev. Frank Wilson, of St. James' Episcopal Church, said that shortly after the President's mother died yesterday Mr. Roosevelt told him that he must have had a hunch, for it wasn't until the last moment that he suddenly changed his plans and decided to come home this week end.

Intended To Wait A Week

The President had intended to come next week, not this, the Rev. Mr. Wilson said, because he had been home only last week. But the other night he suddenly felt that he could not wait; that he must see his mother at once.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson spoke of the strong bond that existed between the President and his mother, and said that one of the last things Mrs. Roosevelt said to him before she left for Campobello early in the summer was "I must take care of myself. I can't let anything happen to me now, because I must not add any burden to the many he (the President) is carrying now."

SEP 8 1941

Canada Curtails Output Of Automobiles in 1942

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (CP).—Munitions Minister Howe today announced an order-in-council curtailing production of passenger automobiles for sale in Canada in 1942 to approximately 44 per cent of the 1940 total.

The government reserved the right to restrict or prohibit entirely the production of automobiles.

In 1940, Mr. Howe said, production ran at an average of 11,000 cars a month for the first seven months, and at an average of 3,700 a month for the remaining months.

Son of Canadian Ace Enlists

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (Canadian Press)—Arthur Bishop, 18-year-old son of Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, director of Royal Canadian Air Force recruiting, enlisted in the R. C. A. F. today. He applied for training as air crew, following the lead of his father, who was one of Canada's World War aces.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S FUNERAL IS TODAY

President's Mother To Be Carried To Grave By Residents Of Estate

SEP 8 1941

Chief Executive Reported To Be Bearing Up "Very Well" Under Shock

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 8—Men from the family estate will bear Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, 86-year-old mother of the Chief Executive, to her grave tomorrow, just as another generation of workmen did her husband before her.

Simple Episcopal services, omitting a eulogy, will be held at 2 P. M. in the big, comfortable library of the Roosevelt ancestral home. The mother who saw her only son inaugurated three times as President of the United States will be buried in the churchyard of St. James' Church, where she worshiped for more than half a century.

Flood Of Condolences

Heads of nations throughout the world. American officialdom and plain, common citizens continued to tax communications facilities with messages of condolence. They began coming by the hundreds soon after Mrs. Roosevelt died at 11.15 A. M. yesterday, with her son beside her bed.

The President was described as bearing up "very well" under the shock of his mother's death and as being very grateful that he had been able to have a final reunion with her.

Mr. Roosevelt was alone today with his family and with his grief. An American flag flying at half-staff from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, near Hyde Park House, was the only visible evidence of his sorrow.

Few To Attend Funeral

The final arrangements for the funeral emphasized the Chief Executive's desire for privacy. He preferred that not even his closest friends be present to share his bereavement, so attendance will be restricted to relatives and to those who live on the 1,200-acre estate. Reporters will not be present.

It was as Franklin D. Roosevelt, the individual, rather than as the President of a nation, that Mr. Roosevelt bore his sorrow. Yet the duties of his office intruded into the privacy he sought.

White House officials placed before him, reluctantly, papers demanding his immediate attention. One official remarked, "his job goes on."

To Lie Beside Husband

The Rev. Frank R. Wilson, rector at St. James, will conduct the services. A choir of eight voices will sing two of Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite hymns, "Abide With Me" and "O Love That Wilt Not Let Me Go."

The President's mother will be buried in the churchyard beside her husband, James, who preceded her in death by forty-one years.

The last request of the President's father was that men on the estate be his pallbearers. The decision to follow the same procedure again illustrated the love of the Roosevelts for the traditions of the family and their own Hudson valley.

County Flags Lowered

Flags on all public buildings of Dutchess county were lowered to half-staff. Mrs. Roosevelt had many interests in the county and knew many of its residents well She was associated with several local charitable and cultural organizations and she gave this drowsy village a library in 1926 as a memorial to her husband.

The President's mother died after an acute circulatory collapse induced by her advanced age. Knowing that mother was not well, Mr. Roose-

30.24— 11687

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velt arrived from Washington Saturday morning and had several visits with her before her condition became worse and she entered a state of coma twelve hours before her death.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Senate adjourned out of respect for Mrs. Roosevelt. A resolution expressing sorrow and extending sympathy to the President and members of his family was adopted unanimously.

Campobello Memorial Service

Sorrowing residents of Campobello Island, N. B., will go to St. Anne's Episcopal Church tomorrow morning to attend memorial services for President Roosevelt's mother, who a week before her death had donated money to the little, brown wooden church in which she worshiped during her visits here.

Mrs. Roosevelt was the "grand old lady" of that Canadian island where she spent nearly every summer for almost sixty years.

Only eight days ago Mrs. Roosevelt made her last crossing of the narrow strait between the island and Lubec, Maine, ending her summer stay.

Petain, Darlan Send Sympathy

Vichy, Sept. 8 (AP)—Marshal Petain and Vice-Premier Darlan cabled messages of sympathy today to President Roosevelt on his mother's death.

Petain recalled that he had met Mrs. Roosevelt several times in Paris and "so much appreciated her charm and vivacity of spirit."

SEP 8 1941

WAR SUPPLIES OF U. S. FLOWING AROUND WORLD

And Big Spurt Is Expected as New Plants Open Next Spring.

ROOSEVELT MAY REPORT SOON

His Last Statement on June 11 Showed 11 Per Cent of Funds in Hand Allocated.

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

Washington, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Defense officials predicted today that American war supplies would be flowing in greatly increased amounts to opponents of the Axis all over the world in another six months.

Already, supplies are moving to China to help build a railroad supply line supplementing the Burma truck route; to Britain for all purposes, to the Middle East, the Netherlands East Indies, Russia, the Free French forces, and Polish forces training in Canada.

The real magnitude and nature of the vast program, defense officials said, will begin to be realized only when American production takes the sharp curve upward that is expected next spring as big factories reach a high tempo and the volume of supplies is swelled by the output of small plants and back-alley machine shops now being lined up for defense orders.

Small Expenditure Reported.

Thus far, President Roosevelt has limited public announcement of lease-lend operations largely to a report he sent to Congress last June 11, covering the period from March 11 to May 31. This report was very general in nature and showed only $75,000,000 of goods transferred under the act and $4,277,000,000 allocated.

His second-quarter report is due this week. It is expected, like the first, to withhold details which would benefit the Axis Powers, but to show that approximately 90 per cent of the $7,000,000,000 has been allocated, compared with a little more than 60 per cent as of May 31.

About $15,000,000 worth of rolling stock and road-bed materials are just beginning to reach China for a railroad from Burma to a point in the Chinese interior. This will supplement the Burma road that has served as the southern supply route for China since her seaports were closed by the Japanese.

While details have been withheld, it is understood the British have started a section of this railroad to the southern Chinese border and the Chinese will extend it some 300 miles northward through mountainous territory.

Military Mission Named.

Manufacturing equipment, raw materials and planes also are going to China; an American military mission has been named, and technicians, road builders and truckers have already been there and returned.

Ships, tanks, planes, ammunition and other supplies are moving to Great Britain in growing amounts. In his first report, the President said that relatively more and more heavy and medium bombers would be shuttled across the Atlantic; that 2,000,000 tons of cargo ships and oil tankers were being made immediately available to Great Britain, and that $550,000,000 had been allocated for lease-lend ships.

American oil is moving to Vladivostok across the Pacific despite Japanese protests. A mission headed by W. Averell Harriman and Major-Gen. James H. Burns has been named to go to Moscow for consultations with the Russians and British on what Russia wants from the United States.

Aid to Russia will not come under the lease-lend act at present. The Soviets are expected to pay in gold, manganese and other raw materials. RFC loans against Russian materials may figure in these transactions.

Dutch Indies Pay.

American supplies are moving to the Middle East in substantial volume, and are expected to pick up. A Pan American Airways project to ferry planes across the South Atlantic to Africa and thence to the Suez area is expected to prove an important factor.

In the face of Japanese cries of encirclement, American planes and small arms and other supplies are moving to the Dutch East Indies for cash.

Officials say that American lease-lend supplies are going indirectly through the British to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces, as well as to other unnamed beneficiaries in the same manner. The lease-lend act permits such indirect aid with presidential approval.

Commander George Cabanier said last week at San Diego that he had been selected by Gen. de Gaulle to seek lease-lend supplies to assist in organizing the defenses of Tahiti, the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia Islands in the Pacific.

The President announced last week that he had authorized transfer under the lease-lend law of guns and other supplies for Polish volunteers training at Owen Sound and Windsor, Ont.

FILM INDUSTRY 'PLEADS GUILTY' AS HITLER FOES

SEP 8 1941

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP) — Wendell L. Willkie today told a senate committee about to undertake an inquiry into war propaganda that the movie industry was ready to plead guilty to being "opposed to the Hitler regime" and to co-operate with the American government in matters of national defense.

Questioning the legal authority of the committee to conduct the hearingsit will begiu tomorrow, Willkie, as counsel for the movie industry, said in a letter to Chairman Clark (D-Ida) that he had come to the conclusions the inquiry group "intends to inquire whether or not the motion picture industry, as a whole, and its leading executives, as individuals, are opposed to Nazi dictatorship in Germany."

The 1940 Republican Presidential nominee continued:

"If this is the case, there need be no investigation. The motion picture industry and its executives are opposed to the Hitler regime in Germany; they have watched with horror the destruction of a free life within Germany and the ruthless invasions of other countries by Naxis.

ABHOR HITLER REGIME

"On behalf of the motion picture industry and its personnel, I wish to put on the record this simple truth: We make no pretense of friendliness to Nazi Germany nor to the objectives and goals of this ruthless dictatorship. We abhor everything which Hitler represents."

Meanwhile, Senator Clak (D-Mo) with Senator Nye (R-ND) a sponsor of the investigation resolution, told reporters that "any time you go to a motion picture show you can see the propaganda to get us into war."

"There will be no effort in this investigation to impose censorship or restrict the freedom of the press," he added, "but we do want to expose the forces which are trying to get us into war. We want to find out whether there has been any conspiracy between motion picture producers or radio commentators to get us in, and if so, who is responsible."

The investigation proposal would include radio in the proposed field of inquiry. The Senate has authorized no investigation, and the Interstate Commerce sub-committee technically will hold hearings to determine whether an inquiry should be conducted. Two score witnesses already have been summoned, however, and the hearings are expected to develop into a ful-fledged investigation of the movie industry.

QUESTIONS PROBE LEGALITY

In contending that the committee was proceeding with "doubtful legal authority," Willkie said "the investigation and harassment of free expression in the United States is a procedure, once accepted, that may be applied to the theatre, to newspapers and magazines, to the radio, to publications of all kinds, and finally to the rights of public officials and private citizens to speak freely."

But, he said, the movie industry realized that its critics would testify.

"So we shall appear at your proposed hearings," he continued. "We shall do so under protest. We are realists and we know that to protect the good name and prestige of the motion picture industry, we have little choice."

And, if the cmomittee will permit, he said, "we will offer witnesses with a first hand knowledge of Germany—men and women who have actually lived in Germany under Nazism. They will prove to you that the motion picture industry pictures Nazi Germany as it is.

"We ask permission to present witnesses with first hand knowledge—again men and women who have lived in England during the war. They will prove to you that the industry's portrayal of the magnificent courage of the English people is correct."

RECORD FOOD CROP SOUGHT FOR 1942

SEP 8 1941

Administration Asks U. S. Farmers To Provide Huge Increases In Edibles

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 8—With the assertion that "this is our war," Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, called upon farmers today for an unprecedented production in 1942 of vital food supplies which he said would "win the war and write the peace."

Promising to prevent any sharp price slump due to increased production, the Agriculture Department here made public its program for more foodstuffs next year while Wickard, in a speech broadcast from San Francisco, explained that it was designed to build a "stockpile" to feed this country and "those resisting aggression."

Hitler Or Us

"It is perfectly plain now that it's Hitler or us," Wickard said. He added that the proposed "stockpiles" would serve not only to feed the United States and Britain but "to give the starving, conquered people of Europe something to hope for, something that will spur them on in their resistance to the aggressor."

"I know that if I were a Frenchman or a Dutchman," Wickard continued, "and I looked across the Channel and saw that the British were still eating pretty well, eating good American food, while I was living on cat meat as somewhat of a delicacy I'd be inclined to rise up and try to get in on some of that American food."

Announcing the 1942 program, Wickard said it would assure "plenty of the commodities for which there is increased need while continuing to hold in check the production of commodities of which we already have large reserves." In the latter category are wheat, cotton and tobacco.

Fields For Expansion

Wickard called particularly for expanded production of hogs, eggs, milk, cheese and chickens, and announced the Agriculture Department would support prices for these commodities until December 31, 1942, at not less than eighty-five per cent. of parity. All are selling now above the parity price—that level at which the commodity has the same purchasing power it had in the 1909-14 period.

Wickard said the expanded farm program would not repeat "the mistakes of the first World War which brought a long series of difficulties for the farm people."

No New Dustbowls

"The fact that we are asking for greatly increased production of some commodities does not mean that the lid is off on production of all commodities," he continued. ". . . We are not going to have to plow up the hills and plains to get it.

"We have adequate reserves, feed grains for increased production of livestock products and it will not be necessary to increase total crop acreage next year."

Wickard said the most urgent need was for more milk, adding:

"We need to consume more dairy products in this country for improved health and strength and the British will need tremendous quantities of cheese, evaporated milk and dried skim milk."

Big Milk Boost Asked

He called for the production of 125,000,000,000 pounds of milk in 1942, or about 8,200,000,000 pounds above the estimated 1941 production. The goal for eggs was set at 4,000,000,000 dozen, an increase of about 330,000,000 dozen over this year.

An increase of 7,700,000 in the number of hogs slaughtered was fixed as the pork goal for 1942, while increases also were asked in the production of

beef and veal, chickens, lamb and mutton.

The 1942 acreage goals for cotton and tobacco were little changed from 1941. The wheat goal was placed at between 50 to 55 million acres, compared with an estimate of 63,503,000 this year.

The report said there probably would be no acreage limit on 1942 sugar production. This year the estimated acreage was 285,000 for cane sugar and 800,000 for beet sugar.

Increased acreage goals were set for sweet potatoes, potatoes and commercial vegetables.

Since fruit production can not be quickly increased, the department said emphasis would be on better distribution and prevention of waste.

Answer All Mail In 48 Hours, New Priority Chief Demands

OPM's Nelson Slashes Red Tape, Brings In Mail Order Clerks To Clear Backlog

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 8—To clear out a vast accumulation of requests from businessmen seeking preference ratings to obtain materials, Donald M. Nelson, now handling priorities matters for the Office of Production Management, brought in a corps of correspondence experts from private industry and set them to work for long hours over the week end.

The experts, borrowed presumably from the mail-order house, of which Nelson formerly was executive vice-president, toiled over several thousand applications side by side with high officials of the priorities division in the spacious OPM board room and in an old police station where some sections of the division have been housed.

As a result, it was announced, several thousand pieces of mail were cleared up and "the division of priorities is back on nearly normal schedule."

Nelson instructed commodity division chiefs that from now on every application should be handled within forty-eight hours. As a reminder, he directed that colored slips be attached to every letter received, a different color for every day of the week.

"When a businessman files an application or sends us an inquiry, he deserves a prompt answer," Nelson said. "Even if we cannot give him what he wants, he has a right to know where he stands without undue delay."

A terse description was given of the technique by which the successor to E. R. Stettinius, Jr., as priorities director cleaned up the mail by cutting red tape. A special staff turned each approved application into a legal preference rating. This saved the time formerly required for making out a formal priorities certificate.

RUSSIANS DIVIDE

Mission Split to Speed Its Work Here.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The personnel of the Russian aviation mission, which arrived in Seattle last week after an 8,000-mile flight from Mossow via Alaska, has been split to speed its work.

Thirty-seven of the Soviet flyers and technicians arrived in Spokane and told Brig.-Gen. John B. Brooks, acting commander of the Second Air Force, that the remainder of the group—twelve including Anton M. Fedetov of the Russian embassy in Washington—had gone to Los Angeles.

Bertroff Ivanov, spokesman of the group which came to Spokane by train, said the section which went to Los Angeles included Brig.-Gen. Michael M. Gromov, head of the mission. Ivanov declined to discuss plans or the party.

Previously it had been reported that the mission would come to Spokane in a body and fly to Washington in army transports.

CLAIMS NAZIS GOT NORDEN BOMBSIGHT

U. S. Attorney Makes Charge As Spy Ring Trial Opens In Brooklyn

SEP 8 1941

16 Men Before Court; Government Witness Tells Of Threat From Gestapo

By PAT Mc Grady

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 8—Harold M. Kennedy, United States Attorney, opening the trial in Brooklyn Federal Court of sixteen men charged with participation in a huge German spy ring, declared today that particulars of this nation's treasured Norden bombsight had been given to Germany in 1938.

He said in his address to the jury that Hermann Lang, a defendant who was final inspector for the Norden company, went to Germany in that year.

"We will prove," Kennedy declared, "that while there he furnished particulars about the bombsight; that after he returned he continued to feed out information on the bombsight. We will prove that his compensation on deposit in Germany is some 10,000 marks."

Innocence Claimed

Defense counsel denied that their clients had participated in any conspiracy or that they violated any laws in sending any information to Germany.

Frank J. Walsh, counsel for six defendants, asserted that "we've got a right to a free transmission of intelligence to countries with which we are not at war," and that "there is no law which says you may not aid Britain or you may not aid Germany." He asked the jury to consider whether "we are being bound by the Administration's policies or laws" and whether the conspiracy "originated in Germany or in the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Threatened By Gestapo

A Government witness, William G. Sebold, 42, testified that Gestapo agents in 1939 threatened *"Fertig Machen"*—which he translated as preparing him for burial—because of his reluctance to disclose American aviation secrets.

After conferences with the American consulate in Cologne, Sebold said he wired the Gestapo member that he "accepted the proposition one hundred per cent."

In a separate case in Manhattan today, a Federal grand jury indicted Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer, 25, of Ridgewood, Queens, on charges of conspiring to aid a foreign power by obtaining information about United States army camps. She was arrested Friday.

NAZI THEORIES SEEN BRINGING OWN DOOM

Berle Calls Plan In Master Race "Scientifically Silly" And Worse Militarily

Assistant Secretary Of War Puts Faith In Little People Of Europe

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 8—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, tonight described the Nazi plan for creating a "master race" as "scientifically silly" and infinitely worse politically and militarily.

Addressing the Conference of Science, Philosophy and Religion at Columbia University, Berle said that the ultimate controls in modern in life lie with the Little People who labor with their hands on the "mechanisms which keep civilization going. Whenever they stop wanting to do these things or whenever the civilization they are supposed to operate with the sweat of their brows ceases to be an expression of the faith they have, the machine stops going.

"By excluding five sixths of the people in its chosen areas," he said, "it arrayed against itself the forces it most needed."

"This is what is happening on the continent of Europe today," he went on. "There is not a single fraction of the entire mechanism which its Nazi conquerors can trust. The more intelligent of those conquerors are desperately seeking for some exit from a situation which they themselves have created.

"Yet there can be no exit so long as they profess and practice an outlaw faith which by their own choice cuts them off as effectively from most of mankind as though they were lepers."

Henderson Denies Dies' Red Charge

SEP 8 1941

Declares He'll Eat Any Organization He Belonged to on Treasury Steps'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Rep. Martin Dies last night made public his charge against Price Administrator Henderson, revealing that he had urged President Roosevelt to dismiss Henderson and four members of his staff on the ground that they held or condoned Communist views.

Henderson, at a special press conference, declared that he would "eat on the Treasury steps any Communist organization" to which he belonged or ever did belong.

The charges against the aides, he said, would be turned over to the Civil Service Commission, and if the commission held them to be unfit he would discharge them as soon as he could get to a telephone. He added, however, that "summary punitive action on the basis of one man's opinion is as un-American a procedure as anything to which Mr. Dies has yet given his attention."

Aides Listed

Dies, who recently said in a House speech that Henderson had connections with several "front organizations or transmission belts" of the Communist Party, leveled his accusations against these employees of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply:

Robert A. Brady (described by Dies as "head consultant" but said by Henderson to be an employee of the OPACS consumers division and responsible to the head of that division). His annual salary is $7,500.

His wife, Mildred Edie Brady, principal specialist in consumer education, $5,600 a year.

Tom Tippett, assistant chief of the rent section, $5,600.

Dewey H. Palmer, consultant at $20 a day.

Dies added that E. J. Lever, principal field representative of the OPM labor division, with a $5,600-a-year salary, also was "affiliated with outstanding Communists."

"Not Responsible"

Last month Henderson remarked at a House Banking Committee hearing that Dies was not a "responsible member of Congress," adding that he would not "fire anyone because Martin Dies or anyone else highly or lowly placed casts reflections on him."

Lever, in a statement issued from his headquarters in Philadelphia, said, "With unerring accuracy Dies has often picked some of the most consistent anti-Communists in the labor movement and charged them with being Communists in the public press."

Lever, a former machinist in an aircraft factory, was a CIO steel organizer before he joined the OPM.

$196,960,030 In Arms Exports Are Approved

State Department Announces That $69,072,276 Worth Were Shipped In Month

SEP 8 1941

Washington, Sept. 8 (AP).—The State Department announced today that arms, ammunition and implements of war valued at $196,960,030 were licensed for export during July and that $69,072,276 worth were actually shipped.

For the seven months ending with July the licensed total was $1,057,976,191, of which $381,403,432 were actually exported. The countries to which the articles were sent were not announced.

In a separate announcement the department said that general licenses authorizing exportations to Canada, Great Britain, northern Ireland, Newfoundland and Iceland had been amended to include shellac and titanium.

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AAA Urges Lifting 7-7 Gas Sales Ban

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The American Automobile Association urged a Senate investigating committee today to recommend discontinuance of the night ban on gasoline sales in Eastern states, but a spokesman for filling station operators asked its continuance.

Meanwhile, in a step to facilitate use of railroad tank cars to ship petroleum east from the southwestern oil fields, the Association of American Railroads applied to the Interstate Commerce commission for authority to make emergency reductions in the freight rates and asked speedy consideration of the application.

At the Senate committee hearing, however, Senator Downey (D. Calif.) contended that J. J. Pelley, president of the carriers' association, had "overjudged what the railroads can do." Pelley's statement that 20,000 tank cars were available to move gasoline to the East, Downey said, was based on a canvass made a year ago and since that time consumption has increased 11 per cent, due to the defense program. Downey recommended construction of pipelines as the best solution.

Russell E. Singer, general manager of the AAA, a motorists' organization, told the committee the 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. closing of filling stations "is not in the public interest and is not justified as a means of gasoline conservation" and that none of the resultant savings in operating costs to the stations were being passed along to consumers.

"Gasoline consumption figures are concrete evidence that the night closing of stations has not had the effect of reducing consumption," he said.

Singer also urged that the committee "recognize that the passenger automobile is no longer a vehicle of pleasure." He said surveys showed that 77 per cent of all trips by automobile were for necessary purposes, such as in connection with earning a livelihood, or closely related business pursuits.

Benjamin Jacoby, president of the Associated Gas Retailers of Philadelphia, said the dealers were "happy" under the curfew arrangement and that it would mean a 10 to 12 per cent curtailment in consumption. He also declared that the price standards for gasoline set by Leon Henderson, price administrator, in 40 cities "do not allow for a living profit" in some cases.

U. S.-Canadian Defense Board To Meet Today

Officials Slated To Attend Conference Of Permanent Joint Group

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia today announced the United States-Canadian Permanent Joint Defense Board would hold a one-day conference tomorrow at Summer City Hall.

In addition to the Mayor, chairman of the American Section, the United States will be represented by Capt. Harry W. Hill and Commander Forrest P. Sherman, of the navy; Maj. Gen. Stanley D. Embrick and Lieut. Col. Clayton Bissell, of the army, and John D. Hickerson.

Representing Canada will be Col. O. M. Biggar, chairman; Capt. H. Eried, of the navy; Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, Brigadier Maurice Pope and Dr. H. L. Keenleyside.

Windsors Plan to Visit Washington This Month

To Pass Day in Capital on Way To Alberta Ranch

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will pass twenty-four hours in Washington Sept. 25 and 26 en route to their ranch in Alberta, Canada, the British Embassy announced today. The Duke, who is Governor of the Bahamas, and his consort, the former Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, will stay at the embassy.

When they will leave Nassau and the means of travel northward, a spokesman in Nassau said, had not been settled. It was considered likely they would go to Miami by Pan American clipper, then continue by train to Washington.

The Windsors, who completed their first year in Nassau Aug. 17, plan an extended vacation at his Pekisko ranch, near Calgary. The Governor and his Duchess were away today on a week-end trip to near by Governour's Harbor, on the island of Eleuthera. They are due back at Government House tomorrow.

SEP 8 1941

S. AMERICA FEARS U. S. AIMS: JESSUP

SEP 8 1941

International Law Expert, Home After Air Crash, Says Old Policy Must be Barred

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—An international law authority, who on a South American tour was the hero of an airplane crash, arrived home today and reported that some Latin-Americans were uneasy about this country's post-war plans.

Suffering from shock, exhaustion, and deep bone bruises of both legs, Dr. Philip C. Jessup left the Moore-McCormack liner Brazil in a wheelchair and was taken to the Medical Center.

"There is, in some friendly and unfriendly minds, a natural uneasiness concerning what we will do with our tremendous power after the war," he said in a statement issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which he is director of the international law division.

"A decade of the good neighbor policy has helped enormously to overcome the results of mistaken policies of the past, but the post-war situation will be a great challenge to our intelligent self-restraint.

"We shall meet that challenge successfully because the government and the people of the United States are irrevocably committed to the sound conclusion that the old stupid type of imperialistic policy can never be used again."

Dr. Jessup, who also is professor of international law at Columbia University, said he had noted in a year's tour of 15 of the 20 Latin-American republics as an observer for the Carnegie Endowment that the people there were receiving a misleading impression of this country through Mexican movies.

"We are so accustomed to them, we do not realize that millions of people form their impressions of us exclusively from this source," he said. "Naturally they assume we are chiefly a nation of gangsters and divorcees. * * *

"Hollywood has a national responsibility as our principal foreign advertisement; I have heard that steps are being taken to meet this responsibility. I hope so."

Dr. Jessup declined comment on the wreck of the Pan American air liner in the Brazilian jungles near Sao Paulo Aug. 19—an incident in which only five of 13 passengers survived and to which he guided a rescue party.

To bring help, Dr. Jessup and the plane steward, Hugh Davies, cut their way through at least 15 miles of dense jungle with only a penknife.

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Upon his arrival in New York, Dr. Jessup was greeted by his brother, John B. Jessup of Wilmington, president of the Equitable Trust Company.

PLANT TO PRODUCE SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Defense Project Will Put Out 10,000 Tons Yearly.

SEP 8 1941

Naugatuck, Conn., Sept. 8.—The United States Rubber Company broke ground here today for New England's first great plant to help supply the nation with synthetic rubber. F. B. Davis Jr., president of the rubber company, and Kenneth Goodyear, descendant of Charles Goodyear, turned the first spade of earth.

With a capacity already increased to 10,000 tons per year, four times that originally planned, the plant is being built under an agreement of lease between the rubber company and the Defense Plant Corporation. The latter is advancing funds for construction, with the company in charge of operations.

Mr. Davis said, during the ground-breaking ceremony:

"Synthetic rubber is especially important to the nation at this time for two reasons. First, it has properties superior in many respects to those of natural rubber that make its use extremely valuable for numerous defense products. For example, synthetic rubber's superior resistance to gas, oil and acids make its use all-important in self-sealing gas tanks, fuel hose, tank linings, machine mountings, packings and many other allied products.

"Second, in the event the country's supply of crude rubber should be cut off, synthetic rubber could be substituted for defense articles and most civilian products utilizing rubber. Let us be sure, however, that we are not misled into believing there is enough synthetic rubber to make possible such a substitution immediately.

"There were less than 2,000 tons produced in the United States in 1939, about 5,000 tons in 1940, and probably not more than 10,000 tons will be manufactured in 1941. These amounts are only a fraction of the country's tremendous consumption of 600,000 to 800,000 tons of crude rubber a year.

"However, the Government and the industry are steadily attaching more importance to synthetic rubber. An indication of this fact is that we were originally requested to build a plant with a capacity of 2,500 tons a year, and before negotiations were concluded this amount had been increased to 10,000 tons a year. Should we be asked to expand production in the future, we will be ready to do so."

Mr. Davis said his company is putting every effort behind construction, and it is expected the plant will be ready for operation within a year.

Science Today: Outlook For 'Magic' Fuel Good

SEP 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Atlantic City, Sept. 8—The more ordinary motor gasoline the United States produces the more one hundred-octane fuel there will be for American fighting planes, Dr. Thomas Midgley, Jr., said today.

One hundred octane is the special gasoline which America alone possesses. It is a by-product, Dr. Midgley explained, of ordinary gasoline. It is too expensive to make, he added, except as a by-product, and so requires huge production of regular fuel.

Exports Would Help

Should the United States export enough of the ordinary gasoline to Britain, Russia, China and other nations, such an outlet would help out on any deficiency of American motor gasoline consumption.

Other chemists attending the American Chemical Society meeting which began today said that no one can predict how much exports will increase, but that the possibilities are vast.

Dr. Midgley today received one of chemistry's highest honors, the Priestley medal, for his inventions of tetraethyl lead and of safe refrigerants, and his part in perfecting vulcanizing processes to lengthen the life of rubber and for extracting from sea water the bromine now used in a majority of American auto engines.

Aids Plane Efficiency

The special American fighting gasoline adds about twenty-five per cent. to performance of a plane. This, Dr. Midgley explained, means not simply that a plane can fly twenty-five per cent. faster but that it can take off with a greater load, or fly farther at cruising speeds, and fly at considerably greater altitudes and also fight at higher altitudes.

No other nation, he said, has this fuel because no other produces the enormous amounts of reguiar gasoline to make it possible. The 100-octane is a by-product of what is known as refiner gas, particularly during the cracking process of gasoline manufacture.

Even better than this magic fuel is gasoline of much greater power, now in the laboratory stage, which can be made as a further by-product of ordinary gasoline.

Engines have to be redesigned to use the high-power American fuel. Its benefits, Dr. Midgley said, apply equally to liquid or air-cooled engines.

SEP 8 1941

Bad Raids Over, 2 Britons Believe

New York, Sept. 8 (AP)—Confident that the worst bombings of England are over and that Germany will not attempt an invasion, two British mothers were en route to Europe with their children today aboard the American Clipper.

They are Mrs. Thelma Leigh, 23, and her daughter, Carol Diana, 16 months, and Mrs. Pearl M. Goldman and her son, Anthony John, 18 months.

Mrs. Leigh had been in this country and Canada for fourteen months, while Dr. Goldman, a professor of sociology, had been here more than a year.

Both said they believed the Nazi menace had diminished.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 8 (AP)—An Italian High Command communiqué today:

In North Africa, on the Solum and Tobruk fronts, activity of advancing detachments and Axis artillery is reported. Installations and depots of the port of Tobruk were shelled by German batteries.

Our aviation was very active. Detachments of fighter planes attacked an enemy base at Sidi Barrani with brilliant action from low altitude, setting fire to five planes on the ground and numerous motor vehicles. Other planes and motor trucks were effectively machine-gunned.

Bombing planes hit works, fortifications, batteries and installations of the fortified town of Tobruk, causing fires. All of our planes, some of them hit, returned to their bases.

German bombers operated profitably against advanced airports and important objectives at Matruh. German fighter planes meeting an enemy formation shot down one Curtiss plane.

British planes carried out new raids on Barce and Bengazi and bombed several colonists' villages in the Cyrenaican Jebel without causing casualties. Two planes

War Communique

SEP 8 1941

British

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 9 (AP)—The War Office issued the following communiqué today:

For various purposes it was recently decided to send a military force to the Arctic.

In the course of operations which were carried out without enemy interference a landing was effected in Spitsbergen by mixed Canadian, British and Norwegian forces under Canadian command.

The main purpose of the landing was to prevent the enemy from utilizing for their own war purposes Spitsbergen with its rich coal mines.

Previously a proportion of the Spitzbergen coal had been at the disposal of the population of Northern Norway. But it had become known that the enemy's plan was to seize all coal available including that from Spitsbergen which would be used mainly for war transport to the Far North.

This source of fuel now has been denied to the Germans.

An immediate result of the Spitsbergen landing is that a considerable number of Norwegian miners with their families now have arrived in Great Britain to play a part in the Allied war effort there. Most of them will be joining the Norwegian forces or the Norwegian merchant marine.

Canadian personnel came from headquarters of a western infantry brigade, an Alberta regiment, a Saskatchewan regiment, a Central Ontario field ambulance and an Eastern Ontario field company.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Admiralty and the Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

A Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command recently sighted and attacked a U-boat in the Atlantic. As a result of this attack the U-boat was forced to surface in badly damaged condition and surrendered.

A full gale was blowing and a heavy swell was running.

No ships were in the vicinity. The crew of the U-boat remained aboard their ship, which kept afloat. Meanwhile, the Hudson was relieved by a Catalina flying boat from the Coastal Command, which patrolled overhead until the arrival of His Majesty's ships.

When His Majesty's ships arrived on the scene the weather was so bad that for several hours it was impossible to lower a boat. His Majesty's ships stood by the U-boat, keeping it covered with their guns and waiting for an improvement in the weather.

Eventually the weather moderated and the U-boat was boarded by a crew from the warships and the capture was completed. The prize was taken in tow and brought safely to harbor.

An Air Ministry communiqué:

The R. A. F. last night attacked objectives at Berlin, Kiel and other places in Germany and also docks at Boulogne.

The attack on Berlin was carried out by a very powerful force in brilliant moonlight.

A great number of high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped in the attack lasting about two hours. Great fires sprang up in the city and extensive damage was done.

Shipyards at Kiel and docks at Boulogne also were heavily bombed and good results were seen.

Four enemy night fighters were destroyed by our bombers in the course of these operations.

Twenty of our bombers are missing.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked a number of enemy airdromes in occupied territory during the night. One of these aircraft is missing.

An Air Ministry communiqué tonight:

This morning one of our fighters on patrol off the Belgian coast attacked an anti-aircraft vessel. The ship was severely damaged and afterward blew up.

This afternoon Blenheims of the Bomber Command escorted by fighters attacked a number of small enemy ships in the Channel. One ship was hit and another damaged.

Two Fortress aircraft are missing from a formation which carried out a long-distance reconnaissance flight today.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Royal Air Force Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

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Mediterranean—Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm made a successful attack on a convoy of three medium-sized merchant vessels, protected by three destroyers, in the Mediterranean on the night of Sept. 6-7.

One merchant ship was hit three times, causing violent explosions and much black smoke. The vessel was compelled to stop and listed heavily to port. Another ship, a tanker, was hit with two torpedoes and severely damaged.

Libya—On the same night a heavy raid by R. A. F. bombers on Bengazi resulted in a number of direct hits on military stores and adjacent buildings. Barce and Berka also were attacked and buildings on the road south of Cyrene were machine-gunned.

While this raid was being carried out, aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm made a series of attacks on landing grounds at El Tmimi, El Gazala, Martuba and El Adem. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed at El Tmimi and a number of others severely damaged.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed at El Gazala and another at Martuba and considerable damage was caused to a number of other enemy machines. Fires were caused at El Adem and damage was done to buildings at a majority of these airdromes.

Enemy gun positions east of the Tobruk defenses came in for severe bombardment from aircraft of the South African Air Force.

Sicily—In Sicily on the night of Sept. 6-7 Air Arm aircraft attacked buildings on Comiso airdrome and also raided Catania and Gerbini airdromes. Enemy aircraft on the ground, in addition to being bombed, were machine-gunned and a number were made unserviceable, if not completely destroyed.

One aircraft is missing from all the operations reviewed in this communiqué.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP)—A German High Command communiqué, issued today from "the Fuehrer's headquarters":

Finnish troops attacking east of Lake Ladoga have reached the Svir River.

In the fight against Great Britain, strong air force units last night dropped heavy and heaviest caliber bombs on military objectives on the Tyne and Humber, as well as on harbors on the British east coast and airports on the isle. Fires and explosions showed the success of these raids.

Speedboats attacked a strongly protected convoy on the British coast and sank five armed merchantmen totaling 13,500 tons.

The air force yesterday and last night destroyed three merchantmen totaling 12,000 tons off the British east coast and near the Faeroe Islands.

In the Channel region the British Air Force in day encounters lost five chaser planes and three bombers.

Naval forces downed two British bombers on the Norwegian and Dutch coasts.

British planes last night entered the region around Berlin via Western and Northern Germany. Strong defense frustrated the full effect of the raid. The civilian population suffered dead and wounded through incendiaries and explosives. Night chasers and anti-aircraft brought down fourteen and naval artillery three of the attacking bombers.

A German communiqué issued earlier:

British bombers last night carried out disturbance attacks of insignificant effect on North and Northwest Germany.

One squadron of planes headed toward Berlin, but only a restricted number was able to break through the anti-aircraft barrage.

Because of the dropping of explosive and incendiary bombs on residential sections, the civilian population suffered several dead and wounded.

There was no military or war industrial damage.

As far as can be ascertained thus far, anti-aircraft batteries and night fighters shot down nine planes.

Russian

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 9 (AP)—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué said today:

During Sept. 8 our troops fought against the enemy along the whole front.

In the Smolensk sector fighting for the town of Elnya, near Smolensk, which lasted twenty-six days, ended in the routing of the enemy's S. S. Division, Fifteenth Infantry Division, Seventeenth Motorized Division, Tenth Tank Division, 137th Austrian Division and 178th, 292d and 268th Infantry Divisions.

Remnants of the enemy's divisions are hastily retreating in a westerly direction.

Our troops occupied the town of Elnya.

Our air force continued to deal blows to enemy troops in field operations and destroyed aircraft on his airdromes.

On Sunday night our aircraft bombed Bucharest. All our planes returned to their bases.

On Sept. 6 sixty-two German planes were destroyed in air combats and on enemy airdromes. We lost thirty-three planes.

Russian

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Moscow, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau communique today said:

In the course of the night of September 7 our troops continued to fight the enemy along the whole front.

Our cavalry units, commanded by Batskalevitch, carried out an extensive raid in the enemy's rear. Lieutenant Sokolovsky's squadron came across a battalion of German motorized infantry which had halted in the forest. Overwhelming the Nazis by a sudden attack, the horsemen smashed the German battalion and captured a wireless station, many motor cycles, bicycles and trucks loaded with provisions and ammunition.

After this engagement, the Germans moved against Soviet cavalrymen, Panzer troops and a detachment formed of two cadet schools. The cavalrymen dismounted and accepted battle.

Senior Lieutenant Porokh and Political Instructor Orlov led their men in a vigorous charge. The fighting lasted eight hours. The Nazis lost about 300 killed and wounded. One German general was among those killed.

In a subsequent engagement the gallant cavalrymen destroyed a battalion of enemy motorized infantry and captured their headquarters. During the entire period of the raid the cavalrymen were diverting from the front large enemy forces and destroyed many trucks, armored cars, guns and a large quantity of fuel and ammunition and blew up a number of bridges.

According to incomplete figures, in these engagements the Nazis lost about 1,200 killed and 500 wounded.

In stubborn fighting Captain Kozulya's battalion on a western direction front for twenty-eight hours successfully repulsed all attacks of large enemy forces, inflicted heavy losses on them and held its position until the arrival of reinforcements.

After artillery preparation drunken Germans launched an attack. When they came close our riflemen, machine gunners and mine-throwing crews opened simultaneous fire. The enemy was repulsed.

In the course of a second attack one German battalion managed to force its way through the barricades and trenches of the first company. The commanders of the first and third companies, Sheremetyev and Zuyev, led their men in an attack. Over 150 enemy officers and men were killed and 21 surrendered.

Attempting a sham encirclement, a group of German automatic riflemen penetrated into the rear and opened fire. Sergeant-Major Shornikov with several marksmen promptly annihilated them.

At night the Germans undertook three attacks which proved abortive. In night fighting junior Lieutenant Surkov's platoon by a violent counter-attack overwhelmed a whole German company and captured twelve men. Artillery, mine-throwers and machine guns dealt the enemy crushing blows.

In fighting with Captain Kozulya's battalion, the Germans lost over 600 officers and men, 12 guns, 7 mine-throwers and 11 machine guns.

The batteries of Lieutenant Trushkin and junior Lieutenant Shevchenko smashed a German truck column. After the very first salvo, the leading German machines flew into the air. Fascists were running up and down the road, attempting to drive the remaining trucks into the forest. Then junior Lieutenant Shevchenko rolled his guns into an open position and by point blank fire began battering the Fascist column. The artillery fire destroyed thirty enemy trucks, a motor car and four motor cycles.

After the occupation of towns and villages in Soviet Estonia, German Fascists commenced the extermination of the Estonian people. The occupation of every town and village was always accompanied by plunder, violence and wholesale slaughter.

Alexander Kelgumae, from the Ravila rural district, who fled from the Fascist hell, relates: "I was in the small town of Likhula when the Fascists occupied it. The very first day the butchers shot dozens of innocent people, including 13 youths and adolescent girls."

Jansen, a municipal worker of Tartu, said, "in the city park a group of German storm-troopers halted an 11-year-old son of my neighbor, Karl Veske. Seeing him wearing a pioneers' (Soviet Youth Organization) red tie, the Fascists dragged him to a tall chestnut tree. One of them brought a rope. With sadistic cold-bloodedness they made a noose and hanged the

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boy from the tree. His body hung in the park two days. The parents were not allowed to bury their child."

A German private, Franz Hoffman, who surrendered to the Red army, said, "in a small Estonian village I witnessed a horrible scene. A group of drunken soldiers, headed by a sergeant-major, broke into the house of the peasant, Kaspert. The 70-year-old peasant, his wife and two little grandchildren were home. The sergeant-major demanded his pig and chickens. The old man answered he had no pig while the chickens were already taken by soldiers. The enraged Nazi ordered his men to bayonet the old man. Then they finished off his wife and grandchildren." The Nazis openly brag that they will exterminate everything Estonian.

Thousands of anti-Fascist handbills pass from hand to hand in all large centers of Italy—Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa—and in many villages. Italian patriots demand in these handbills immediate discontinuation of hostilities, evacuation of Italian armies from the Eastern front, expulsion of German troops from Italy and discontinuation of food exports to Germany. The handbills are scattered in the streets and posted on walls and fences. Several persons who circulated these handbills were shot at Genoa.

Norwegian patriots blew up a gunpowder factory at Gulhagen, near Drammen. Scores of tons of explosives were destroyed. The factory was ruined.

The Soviet people are successfully training powerful reserves for the Red army. Sergeant Petrov of the Leningrad city militia and Militiaman Izdon have formed from the populace their sections of volunteer fighting squads. Every squad includes riflemen, grenade-throwers, machine-gun crews and stretcher bearers. Izdon has already trained fifty-two men and now is training another batch of sixty-eight.

The working people of Stalino study in groups tank destroyers and learn parachute-jumping. Several hundred girls are studying to become telegraph and telephone operators.

Over 300 Ossoaviakhim members of the Bauman district in Kazan have commenced tactical field drills. Recently in the vicinity of the Troitskoye village they carried out a war game —annihilation of an air-landing party—in the course of which the Ossoaviakhim members showed their ability skillfully to camouflage, handle firearms and reconnoiter. Groups of riflemen —parachutists, snipers, machine-gunners, radio operators and grenade-throwers — have been formed in all districts of the city of Yaroslavl.

Collective farms youths successfully master the military art. Youths of the village of Travyanka in the Kamensk district, Chelyabinsk region, study marching in formation and handling of rifle grenades. Girls study in first-aid squads.

Young collective farmers of the Regar district, Tadjik republic, have formed a group of Voroshilov horsemen and study riding and sabering. In Yerevan thousands of workers of the Kirov mills railway junction and oil mills study in Ossoaviakhim units the use of rifles, machine guns and grenades and acquire the habit of bayonet fighting and grenade-throwing.

The War Interpreted

By Dewitt MacKenzie

Decision of the Soviet government to uproot some 390,000 people of German extraction from their homes on the lower Volga and start them off in a mass migration movement to Siberia must rank among the most extraordinary military operations of its kind in history.

Moscow explains that this action was necessitated by the presence of "tens of thousands" of Fifth columnists among the population of the German Volga territory. The government charges that the people of this little republic have been harboring these saboteurs who were all set to start operations against the Reds when Hitler gave the signal.

The imagination bogs down in trying to envisage this trek across the great Russian steppes and through the Ural mountains for some 2,000 miles to new homes. That's a mighty lot of people to move—more than the populations of Indianapolis or Rochester or Louisville or Seattle —about as many as live in Kansas City—creeping up toward New Orleans and Cincinnati.

WINTER NOT FAR OFF

Even under the best of conditions this would present a titanic task. And now the fierce Russian winter is about to close in. The Soviet is short of rolling stock for its railroads, and how it is expected to move this great army is a mystery, not to mention transportation of any of household effects and farming implements.

If the operation is to be undertaken over snow-blocked roads, in the face of blizzards and devastating cold, we shall have such a story as rarely has been told. Perhaps, however, the Bolshevists do figure on moving the people and their effects by train.

However that may be, this gives a fair measure of the determination of the Reds to fight the Nazi invaders to a finish—though we need no further proof than has been given already in the great defense offered by the Soviet armies and civilians. It also is a striking example of the alertness of the Muscovite government and its thoroughness. We have seen the Bolshevists destroy whole cities and great engineering works as they retreated before the enemy, and now we find them moving a vast population—not a hundred or five hundred miles, but two thousand.

The presence of large numbers of spies in the German Volga republic presents a grave threat to the Russian military operations, for this is a strategic area. If you will look at your maps you will see that it straddles the Volga river only about 300 miles north of the Caspian sea.

MAIN DEFENSE LINE

Now the Volga is likely to be one of the main Red defensive lines, if they get pushed back that far. It provides a powerful position and it is, of course, vital that it shall not be infested by a swarm of Hitlerian Fifth columnists.

Before the Germans reach the Volga there are other rivers, notably the Don, which also afford strong protection, and it might be disastrous to have these Nazi saboteurs on the Volga busy back of the Red army. By cooperation with German parachute troops they might even put a sizable fighting force into the field to attack the Reds from the rear.

I should say one of the main reasons for this drastic Soviet move is to afford protection for the Red positions in the Caucasus. The drive which a million and a half Nazi troops are making across the Ukraine is aimed at breaking through into the Caucasus, thereby breaking Russia's lifeline to the Persian gulf and the open seas, and also opening the gate for a drive down into Persia.

Someway the war seems very far away today, and little else matters except that the President's mother is dead. Mrs. James Roosevelt was held in affectionate regard by the entire nation. F. D. R.'s loss is ours. America's heart is with him in his great trouble.

Germany's Foes Benefiting At Last From Propaganda

Writer Discusses Battle to Influence Public Opinion and Morale

(Editor's note: The darkest front of the war is the battle to influence public opinion and morale. From this vital sector come no communiques, no correspondents' dispatches, to tell how the fight is faring. Here, in an unusual article providing inside glimpses of propaganda methods, Gladwin Hill attempts to appraise progress in the invisible psychological war.)

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By Gladwin Hill

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (The Special News Service)—The anti-Nazi forces are gaining greatly in the vital battle of propaganda.

Propaganda — the influencing of public opinion—is an inexact science and hard to measure, but there are many unquestionable indications that Britain and her Allies are landing more effective mental salvos and that Germany's psychological fire-power is diminishing.

Important Combat Factor

Propaganda's target is public opinion, and through it morale, and morale is universally recognized as a combat factor just as important as tangible weapons.

Hitler was the earliest outstanding figure in the present international struggle to recognize this importance. He emphasized it in his textbook "Mein Kampf" and he demonstrated it in his Fifth Column victories, which involved mental rather than physical conquest.

The Nazis' high-powered propaganda machine was going full blast several years before the war started.

This gave Germany an important edge. The anti-Nazi powers, who had been following their national ways with comparatively little concern about influencing the opinions of their neighbors, had to start virtually from scratch to build up war-pressure propaganda systems.

These are complex organizations. They involve not only the ordinary channels of public information like the press, radio and the movies; but also wide-scope strategy and planning, comparable in the psychological field to a far-reaching military plan.

Mental pressure, not physical, is the basis of every action. Before the human body will do anything, the mind has to will it. When a man does something at gunpoint, he is only superficially acting against his will; actually he is acting with his will; he has decided he would rather do the thing than get shot. The gun may not even have a bullet in it; if you have made him think there is it is just as effective. Thus, the technique of physical pressure pales in significance beside the art of mental influence.

Example of How It Works

Creating a mental impression is a matter of great indirectness and subtlety. If the rumor got going that Hitler and Mussolini were at odds, the press, the radio and the movies could shout denials for years and the world would only become more convinced that the rumor was true. A simple meeting between the two could demolish the rumor quickly.

This is the kind of problem involved in propaganda strategy.

For some time after the war started, the utterances of the anti-Nazi propaganda systems were almost inaudible against the clever thunderings of the head-started German machine.

One important notion this machine established widely was that the German military machine was unbeatable.

The importance of this is shown by the attention Winston Churchill gave at the outset to combating it.

Time and time again, for weeks and months, when seconds were precious to him, Churchill took the time to make speeches and write statements in his trenchant style hammering home the point: "We won't be beaten—Britain will be defended to every last stick and stone."

If Churchill had not done this, if the idea had been allowed to gain currency that the Nazi machine was indeed invincible, Britain would have been beaten right there.

The British were handicapped at the start of the war because they had not laid down any bulwark of defensive propaganda among their own people—like Hitler's repeated declarations to the Germans that "we are alone against the world."

Shortsightedness Inherent

In foreign propaganda the British were at even more of a loss, because for centuries they had, as a nation, been Kipling's "cat that walked by himself." Even Britishers have indorsed the wheeze that the most outstanding characteristic of the Englishman is his complete inability to see the other fellow's point of view — which is a prime requisite of successful propaganda.

Indicative of their difficulty at acquiring this facility quickly is the fact that they have had four different propaganda ministers since the war started—Baron MacMillan, Sir John Reith, Duff Cooper and now Brendan Bracken. A typical instance of mismanagement occurred when Sir John Reith took over the job. With much fanfare, one of his aides called the press in—and informed them that the one basic rule of the administration would be that Sir John would never see the press!

But the wrinkles gradually are being ironed out.

The Rudolph Hess flight marked a turning point in the fortunes of anti-Nazi propaganda.

In itself it was a windfall of psychological ammunition for Britain. Also, it came at the time when the anti-Nazi propaganda effort in general was acquiring some co-ordination and getting up some steam.

Several important public relations experts here agree that Britain did not capitalize psychologically on the Hess flight as much as she might have.

They regard it as a mistake that any British sources were allowed to spread the idea Hess might have come on a peace mission, that he was doing anything but betraying his comrades outright.

Hess Affair Turning Point

However, on the whole, the flight was a distinct propaganda point for Britain. Ever since, the anti-Nazi psychological campaign has been faring better and better.

One significant element, interestingly enough, has been an American agency, short-wave radio station WRUL in Boston, maintained by a nonprofit, educational foundation, which broadcasts news, comment and good-will programs in 13 languages all over the world.

When Yugoslavia was wavering last spring between submission and resistance to the Axis, a Yugoslav commentator on WRUL exhorted his countrymen to fight Germany, and the programs were credited by the American minister to Yugoslavia with having a significant part in influencing the country's decision.

The station's correspondence and grapevine reports indicate it has listeners in every country in Europe, and its effectiveness as an anti-Nazi influence may be measured by the Nazis' repeated denunciations of it on their own broadcasts. The Vichy ambassador to occupied France called

WRUL along with London and Moscow stations as a factor in the shooting of Pierre Laval.

Britain followed up the Hess flight with the master stroke of the "V" campaign. Its effectiveness was demonstrated when the Nazis were forced to the extreme in propaganda technique of trying to adopt it themselves.

The Germans put a big dent in their propaganda operations themselves when they invaded Russia.

They had allowed the idea to get around that they were going to clean up with the dazzling speed of their previous victories. When they met more resistance than they had anticipated, they had to cover up awkwardly with short, empty communiques. The contrast between these and their customary long, detailed communiques was embarrassing and revealing.

Meanwhile other smaller slips, almost inevitable in a campaign of deception, have exposed their propaganda methods bit by bit and thus irreparably impaired them.

The Germans published a picture of some people in a Nazi-flagged boat in the shadow of Gibraltar, calculated to establish the impression that the Nazis were penetrating this important sphere of British influence. Then a New Yorker identified himself in the picture. It had been taken on a German cruise ship before the war started.

Only a few weeks ago, the Nazis published a series of pictures purporting to show German soldiers catching and executing a Russian sniper. A later picture of a German Army photographic squad disclosed that one of them had been the supposedly dead "sniper."

Things like that undermine carefully built-up public credulity which cannot be re-established for a long time.

The anti-Nazi forces scored again

matchless weapon of propaganda. The British Broadcasting Corporation made 80 broadcasts about it in the first 12 hours, in 40 languages, and several hundred broadcasts within the next two days.

The psychological effectiveness of the Hitler-Mussolini meetings has decreased greatly, partly because Italy has been disclosed as such a weak partner in the Axis, and partly because the device itself has been used several times, not always with any earth-shaking aftermath.

The German press screech after the last Mussolini-Hitler meeting that it was in sharp contrast to "the poor show" of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting sounded suspiciously like sour grapes.

There are many other evidences of deterioration in the Nazis' propaganda reign.

Ironically, one of the first places that the legend of German invincibility took a tumble was the conquered countries. As soon as the Germans moved in, it was discovered that they were far from supermen in corruptibility.

French people have been able to bribe their way through one German occupation official after another.

This eye-opening has been followed quickly by extensive defiance of the Germans—first, disregard of minor rules, then aggressive sabotage and now small-scale revolt like riots and the Laval shooting.

in building up international morale with the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting at sea.

Although from an analytical standpoint this event was similar in its elements to the widely watched meetings between Mussolini and Hitler, it was carried off so adroitly that it avoided the stigma of imitation.

It was a daring venture psychologically as well as physically. One basic technique of propaganda is to beat the other fellow to the draw, the way Germany tried rather unavailingly to do with Britain on the disclosure of the Hess flight.

If the Germans could have disclosed the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting before Britain or the United States had a chance to announce it, it would have been a major coup —which is undoubtedly why concern was expressed about premature rumors of the meeting which ran through Washington and London.

Call Sea Meeting Success

As things worked out, the occasion was a pronounced success. The London Daily Herald called the resultant eight-point declaration "a

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT XXX PLANES.

SCOUTS REPORTED TO THE COMMANDER (NIGHT) OF THE AUTOMOBILE BATTALION OF SENIOR LIEUT. LAVROV THAT A LARGE GERMAN DETACHMENT WITH ARTILLERY AND TANKS WAS STATIONED IN A NEIGHBORING VILLAGE. SUPPORTED BY THE ARTILLERY BATTALION OF CAPT. YUZHAROV THE MEN OF THE AUTOMOBILE BATTALION APPROACHED THE GERMAN POSITIONS AND ATTACKED THE FASCISTS.

UNDER COVER OF MACHINE-GUN AND ARTILLERY FIRE THE GERMANS RETREATED FROM THE VILLAGE. WITHOUT LETTING THE ENEMY RECOVER, OUR MEN TOGETHER WITH FIVE TANKS WHICH CAME TO THEIR ASSISTANCE RESUMED WITH FRESH VIGOR THE ATTACK AND PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY. THE GERMANS LOST IN THIS ENGAGEMENT MORE THAN TWO COMPANIES. WE CAPTURED FOUR HEAVY AND TWO ANTI-TANK GUNS, TWO TANKS, 40 MOTORCYCLES, SEVERAL TRUCKS AND MINETHROWERS. SEP 8 1941

MILITARY TECHNICIAN OF THE FIRST RANK, STEFANOVSKY, AND RED ARMYMAN KIRICHENKO ESPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THIS ENGAGEMENT.

IN THE LENINGRAD REGION GUERRILLA DETACHMENTS UNFOLDED INTENSE OPERATIONS AND MERCILESSLY SMITE HITLER'S OCCUPATION TROOPS. ACCORDING TO INCOMPLETE DATA AVAILABLE, IN THE LATTER HALF OF AUGUST IN THE LUGA DISTRICT GUERRILLAS KILLED MORE THAN 800 FASCIST OFFICERS AND MEN, DISABLED 14 TANKS, SEVEN ARMORED CARS, 17 GUNS, 22 MACHINE-GUNS, DESTROYED 47 TRUCKS, 62 MOTORCYCLES, BURNED DOWN 18 TANK CARS WITH FUEL AND CAPTURED A LARGE AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION, EQUIPMENT, SAPPERS' IMPLEMENTS AND PROVISIONS.

GUERRILLAS STRIKE WHERE THEY ARE LEAST EXPECTED BY THE FASCISTS.

Leave

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ON THE MORNING OF AUG.29 ON A HIGHWAY NEAR BOLSHIYEIT DROSHKOVICH A DETACHMENT OF A LAND SURVEYOR ANNIHILATED 30 GERMAN MOTORCYCLISTS.

GUERRILLAS SAID AN AMBUSH ON A FOREST CLEARING NEAR THE ROAD. WHEN THE GERMAN MOTORCYCLISTS APPROACHED THE GUERRILLAS RELEASED UPON THE ROAD SEVERAL SUCKLING PIGS AND CHICKENS. ABANDONING THEIR MOTORCYCLES, THE GERMAN SOLDIERS HURRIED AFTER THE PREY. THE GUERRILLAS FIRED A FEW VOLLEYS, RUSHED UPON THE FASCISTS AND EXTERMINATED THEM.

NEAR TOLMACHEVO A GUERRILLA PARTY COMMANDED BY "N" STOLE UP IN THE NIGHTTIME TO A CAMP OF GERMAN ANKS, NOISELESSLY DISPOSED OF THE SENTRIES, KILLED THE SLEEPING TANKISTS, BLEW UP TWO MEDIUM AND THREE LIGHT TANKS AND DROVE ONE MOTORCYCLE TO THE WOODS.

A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY A VETERINARIAN MINED A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER YASHCHERA, NEAR DOLGOVKA. A GERMAN TRUCK LOADED WITH MINES WAS BLOWN UP TOGETHER WITH THE BRIDGE. HAVING DISPOSED OF FASCISTS WHO ESCORTED OTHER TRUCKS OF THE COLUMN, THE GUERRILLAS DESTROYED 72; CASES OF SHELLS AND CAPTURED 114 CASES OF HAND GRENADES.

HITLER'S CLIQUE VAINLY ENDEAVORS TO CONCEAL FROM THE GERMAN PEOPLE THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TREMENDOUS LOSSES OF GERMAN FASCIST TROOPS AT THE EASTERN FRONT.

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TESTIMONY OF PRISONERS AND LETTERS FOUND ON THEM SHOW THAT WIDE SECTIONS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE CEASE TO BELIEVE THE PRATTLE OF THE FASCIST PRESS AND RADIO.

(LANCE CORPORAL HANS BAUER RECEIVED LETTERS FROM HIS WOUNDED BROTHER, FRITZ BAUER, IN HAMBURG WHO WRITES: "FOR THREE WEEKS ALREADY I HAVE BEEN IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL. WITH THE NEXT TRANSPORT I SHALL PROBABLY BE MOVED TO ANOTHER HOSPITAL. HERE EVERYTHING IS PACKED TO THE LIMIT AND FRESH TRANSPORTS WITH WOUNDED KEEP ARRIVING EVERY DAY."

CAPTIVE LANCE CORPORAL GOPPI OF THE 9TH COMPANY, 502ND REGIMENT, 290TH GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION, SAYS: OUR COMPANY LOST 70 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED BUT IT SUFFERED LESS THAN OTHER COMPANIES. THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH COMPANIES HAVE EACH ONLY 15 TO 20 MEN LEFT.

CAPTIVE LANCE CORPORAL PETER HANTLIF OF THE 5TH COMPANY, 503RD INFANTRY REGIMENT, TESTIFIED: "IN THE VERY FIRST ENGAGEMENTS OUR COMPANY LOST 50 PER CENT OF ITS MEN AND ON AUG.14 REMNANTS OF THE COMPANY WERE ANNIHILATED. THE SAME MAY BE SAID OF THE W OLE BATTALION."

LANCE CORPORAL PAUL GRETU TESTIFIED: MANY OF MY COMRADES PERISHED IN RECENT ENGAGEMENTS. ONLY 200 MEN REMAINED IN OUR ARTILLERY REGIMENT. THE SOLDIERS ARE IN DESPAIR."

PRIVATE WILHELM RICHMANN OF THE 2ND COMPANY, 46TH REGIMENT, SAID: ONLY 41 MEN OUT OF 143 REMAINED IN MY COMPANY. LATELY HE REGIMENT'S HEADQUARTERS BUT

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ONLY 41 MEN OUT OF 143 REMAINED IN MY COMPANY. LATELY THE REGIMENT'S HEADQUARTERS BUT RARELY SEND NOTIFICATIONS ABOUT KILLED MEN TO THEIR FAMILIES."

HARVESTING AND STORING OF VEGETABLES FOR THE WINTER IS GOING ON ON A VAS SCALE IN COLLECTIVE AND S

ON ON A VAST SCALE IN COLLECTIVE AND STATE FARMS. THE DALNYAYA KONSTANTINOVKA DISTRICT OF THE GORKY REGION EXCEEDED ITS PROGRAM OF STORING CABBAGE BY 19 PER CENT, CUCUMBERS BY FIVE PER CENT, BEETS BY 61 PER CENT. THE PLAN FOR STORING ALL OTHER VEGETABLES ALSO WAS EXCEEDED.

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BY SEPT.1 THE KHARKOV RETAIL AND PURCHASING ORGANIZATIONS STORED ABOUT 26,000 TONS OF VEGETABLES. THE PLAN FOR PURCHASES OF EARLY RIPENING VARIETIES OF CABBAGE, BEETS, CARROTS AND OTHER VEGETABLES WAS CONSIDERABLY EXCEEDED. THE CITY'S RETAIL ORGANIZATIONS SALTED THOUSANDS OF TONS OF CUCUMBERS AND CABBAGE. NEW SALTING STATIONS WERE SET UP IN THREE DISTRICTS OF THE REGION, PREPARATIONS ARE UNDER WAY FOR SETTING UP PLANTS FOR DRYING VEGETABLES.

RETAIL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STALINO REGION STORED FIVE TIMES MORE POTATOES THAN LAST YEAR. COLLECTIVE FARMS OF THIS REGION EXCEEDED THE PROGRAM FOR STORING CABBAGE BY 70 PER CENT, CARROTS BY 40 PER CENT, BEETS BY 50 PER CENT.

DRYING OF POTATOES, CABBAGE, BEETS AND CARROTS WAS COMMENCED IN GORLOVA, MAKEEVKA, ELAVYANSK, ARTEMOVSK AND ANUMBER OF OTHER TOWNS. COLLECTIVE FARMS USE FOR THIS PURPOSE ORDINARY PEASANT OVENS. (END)

M927PED

HELSINKI SEPT.8-(AP)-THE FINNS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CAPTURE OF AUNUS, ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS, 10 MILES FROM THE SHORES OF LAKE LADOGA, IN A SURPRISE THRUST THAT PREVENTED THE RUSSIANS FROM APPLYING THEIR SCORCHED EARTH TACTIC TO THE TOWN.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS AT THE FRONT SAID THE FINNS STRUCK SO SUDDENLY AND IN SUCH GREAT NUMBERS THAT THE RUSSIANS MADE AN ELEVENTH-HOUR EFFORT TO APPLY THE TORCH ONLY TO BE MOWED DOWN.

SOVIET LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED AS EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY, WITH ONE UNIT ALONE LEAVING A THOUSAND DEAD BEHIND. CONSIDERABLE BOOTY ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE FALLEN INTO FINNISH HANDS.

OTHER FINNISH FORCES DRIVING DOWN THE EASTERN SIDE OF LAKE LADOGA WERE REPORTED APPROACHING LODEINOE POLE, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SVIR RIVER. DISPATCHES FROM THIS FRONT SAID BIG FIRES WERE RAGING IN THE TOWN, INDICATING THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE LAYING WASTE TO THE TOWN IN ANTICIPATION OF ITS CAPTURE.

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K1108PED

SPITZBERGEN DASH MATTER TO FOLO LONDON.

--DASH--

SPITZBERGEN IS AN ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO, BETWEEN GREENLAND AND NOVAYA ZEMLYA/(FRANZ JOSEF LAND) AND HAS A TOTAL AREA OF 25,000 SQUARE MILES.

off the Russian mainland and not far from Franz Josef land,

IT COMPRISES WEST SPITZBERGEN, 15,200 SQUARE MILES; NORTH-EAST LAND, ABOUT 6,000 SQUARE MILES; EDGE ISLAND, 2,500 SQUARE MILES; BARENTS ISLAND, 580 SQUARE MILES; AND PRINCE CHARLES FORELAND, THE WICHE ISLANDS, HOPE ISLAND AND MANY SMALLER ISLANDS. More—

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THE SHARP PEAKS WHICH GAVE SPITZBERGEN ITS NAME RISE TO 4,960 FEET IN HORN SUND TIND IN THE SOUTH, 3,450 FEET IN MT.MONACO ON PRINCE CHARLES FORELAND AND 4,770 FEET IN MT. EIDSVOLL IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE SEA AROUND SPITZBERGEN IS SHALLOW AND ICE READILY ACCUMULATES AROUND THE SHORES. PACK ICE PREVENTS ACCESS TO MOST SHORES EXCEPT FOR A FEW MONTHS IN THE YEAR.

HOWEVER, THE WAR NORTH ATLANTIC DRIFT SENDS A BRANCH TO THE WESTERN SHORES OF SPITZBERGEN, MODEGA NZD ITS CLIMATE AND LEAVING AN OPEN PASSAGE WHICH PERMITS VESSELS TO APPROACH THE WESTERN COAST DURING MOST OF THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR. THE FJORDS ARE FROZEN FROM OCTOBER TO MAY.

COAL IS THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCT.

THE POPULATION IN THE WINTER OF 1937-38 WAS 2,653.

M742PED

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OTTAWA,SEPT.8-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA, HOME FROM A 17-DAY VISIT TO BRITAIN, SAID HE WAS CONVINCED MORE THAN EVER "THAT THE DEFEAT OF NAZI BARBARISM AND PRUSSIAN MILITARISM WHICH UNDERLIES IT WILL COME ONLY FROM THE UNREMITTING AND UNITED EFFORTS OF ALL FREE MEN."

IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT ISSUED YESTERDAY AT MONTREAL SHORTLY AFTER HE ARRIVED IN CANADA BY TRANSATLANTIC FERRY PLANE FROM BRITAIN, KING SAID HIS TRIP IMPRESSED HIM WITH A "HEIGHTENED SENSE OF THE IMMEDIATE DANGERS OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD."

"DEVELOPMENTS FROM NOW ON MAY FOLLOW WITH SURPRISING RAPIDITY," HE SAID.

KING ANNOUNCED HE WOULD BROADCAST A REPORT OF HIS VISIT TO CANADIANS WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

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E.P. TAYLOR, NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE BRITISH SUPPLY COUNCIL IN NORTH AMERICA, ALSO ARRIVED IN THE FERRY PLANE.

R707AED

SPITZBERGEN SEPARATE

OTTAWA SEPT.9-(AP)-THE CANADIAN PERSONNEL LEADING THE MIXED EXPEDITION TO SPITZBERGEN CAME FROM HEADQUARTERS OF A WESTERN INFANTRY BRIGADE, AN ALBERTA REGIMENT, A SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT, A CENTRAL ONTARIO FIELD AMBULANCE UNIT AND AN EASTERN ONTARIO FIELD COMPANY.

K819PED

OTTAWA, SEPT 8-(AP)-FOUR AMERICANS VISITED THE RECRUITING CENTRE HERE TODAY TO ENLIST IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE AND ALL EXPRESSED A DESIRE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

THEY ARE CLARENCE A. ROHDE, FOOTBALL PLAYER FROM THE TEXAS A. AND M. COLLEGE WHO BROUGHT TWO COLLEGE COMPANIONS, RAYMOND T.GREGG, 26, AND HERB CURRIE, 20, WITH HIM AND GEORGE SCANZONI, 22, WHO SAID HE CAME FROM ST.LOUIS, MO.

FD516PED

COUNTRYWOMEN

OTTAWA, SEPT. 8-(AP)-DR.L.H.NEWMAN, DOMINION CEREALIST, TODAY TOLD DELEGATES TO THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRYWOMEN OF THE WORLD THAT A NEW VITAMIN-RICH WHITE BREAD--TO BE CALLED "VITAMIN B-1 (WHITE)"--SOON WILL BE ON SALE IN CANADA.

"THE NEW BREAD WILL BE PRACTICALLY INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM ORDINARY WHITE BREAD BUT INSTEAD OF CONTAINING ABOUT 150 INTERNATIONAL UNITS OF VITAMIN B-1 IT WILL HAVE BETWEEN 360 AND 375," DR.NEWMAN SAID. "THIS PUTS IT VERY LITTLE BELOW THE RECORD OF WHOLE WHEAT BREAD.

"SURVEYS PROVE THAT AT LEAST 85 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION EAT WHITE BREAD, SO THEY HAVE TO BE REACHED THROUGH SUCH IMPROVED WHITE FLOUR."

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A DIFFERENT METHOD OF MILLING MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO RETAIN LARGER QUANTITIES OF VITAMIN B-1 THAN BEFORE, HE SAID.

DR.NEWMAN ADDRESSED THE DELEGATES AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM HERE, ALONG WITH OTHER EXPERTS.

DOMINION APIARIST C.B.GOODERHAM SAID CANADA'S HONEY CROP IS LIKELY TO RUN AROUND 30,000,000 POUNDS THIS YEAR.

DR.C.K.JOHNS DESCRIBED FACTORS AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF MILK AND THE EFFECT OF POOR MILK ON THE QUALITY OF CHEESE AND BUTTER WHILE G.W.MUIR, ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN, SPOKE ON CANADIAN MEAT-GRADING STANDARDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICAN DELEGATES.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER GARDINER, MRS.GARDINER AND FARM OFFICIALS WELCOMED THE DELEGATES.

WE917PED

EDMONTON, ALTA., SEPT 8-(AP)-THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT HIS "E.P." RANCH IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA IN THE LAST WEEK OF SEPTEMBER, THE RANCH MANAGER SAID TODAY.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE DUKE AND DUCHESS WILL SPEND 24 HOURS THERE SEPT.25-26.

M1124PED

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA, SEP 8-(AP)-MORE THAN 2,000 CITIZENS WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE OVER THE WEEKEND WHEN SOLDIERS FROM THE WINNIPEG INFANTRY TRAINING CENTER CLIMAXED A WEEK'S MANEUVERS BY STAGING A MOCK "BLITZ" HERE.

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TANKS, BELCHING SMOKE, BLOTTED OUT THE SUNLIGHT ON THE CITY'S MAIN THOROUGHFARE AND FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER TROOPS HAD SEIZED COMPLETE CONTROL OF ALL VITAL AREAS.

MECHANIZED VEHICLES MOVED THROUGH STREETS. GAS-MASKED SOLDIERS FIRED BLANK CARTRIDGES FROM MACHINE GUNS AT CROWDS ON THE SIDEWALKS.

SOLDIERS HALTED CITIZENS AT BAYONET POINT AND DEMANDED TO SEE THEIR REGISTRATION CARDS. THOSE WHO COULD NOT SHOW CARDS WERE TREATED AS "ENEMIES" AND MARCHED TO BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.

MQ253PED

TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPT. 9-(AP)-ADMIRAL SEIZO KOBAYASHI, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TAIWAN, SAID IN A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE TODAY THAT THE SOUTH SEAS HAVE BECOME A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH FOR JAPAN BUT

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DISMISSED ANY IDEA THAT JAPAN WAS BENT UPON MONOPOLIZING THAT AREA.

"WHEN YOU GET THE IDEA THAT THE GREEN CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE IS GOING TO BE MONOPOLIZED BY JAPAN YOU WILL BE UNABLE TO REALIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE ORBIT," HE WROTE IN THE MILITARISTIC KOKUMIN.

"IF JAPAN PLANS TO ADVANCE [illegible] THE SOUTH SUPPLY CUT OF EMERGING FIRST

TPW 30940 -ED8-1155P

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, SEPT. 8-(AP) -FIVE BRITISH AIRMEN ABANDONED THEIR BOMBER WHICH HAD BEEN DAMAGED IN A RAID ON BERLIN AND PARACHUTED SOUTH OF MALMO AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SWEDEN EARLY TODAY.

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ONE BROKE HIS LEG IN LANDING, ANOTHER USED THE SWEDISH MONEY WITH WHICH HE WAS EQUIPPED FOR ANY SUCH EMERGENCY AND TOOK A TRAIN INTO MALMO.

THE OTHERS WALKED FOR HOURS UNTIL DAYLIGHT WHEN A FARMER'S WIFE SAW THEM AND SERVED THEM COFFEE.

HELSINKI, SEPT. 8-(AP)-THE FINNISH HIGH COMMAND WHICH CLAIMS THAT FINNISH TROOPS HAVE RETAKEN ALL THE LAND LOST TO RUSSIA IN THE 1939-40 WAR TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE LIFTING OF THE NIGHTLY BLACKOUT ALONG MOST OF THE FRONTIER.

REGULATIONS ALSO WERE RELAXED IN THE OTHER LOCALITIES INCLUDING HELSINKI.

TORONTO, SEPT. 8-(AP)-JEAN MARGARET TENONT, WHO GAVE HER ADDRESS AS (57 MARIETTA AVE.) EAST BRAINTREE, MASS., AND HER COMPANION, BOBBY COLBY, 17, MATAPAN, MASS., WERE HELD HERE TODAY ON CHARGES OF ILLEGALLY ENTERING CANADA.

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"I WANT TO JOIN THE WOMEN'S ARMY IN CANADA AND GO TO ENGLAND," JEAN SAID.

"ME, TOO," ECHOED BOBBY.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 8-(AP)-SOME AMERICANS ABOARD A MERCHANTMAN BOUND FOR ENGLAND IN A LARGE CONVOY WERE AMONG THOSE REVIEWED ON THE HIGH SEAS BY PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE BRITISH LIBRARY OF INFORMATION SAID TODAY.

THE CONVOY WAS OVERTAKEN BY THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP PRINCE OF WALES BEARING CHURCHILL HOME FROM HIS MEETING WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE AMERICAN, WHOSE STEAMER WAS FLAGSHIP OF THE CONVOY, INCLUDED SIX AVIATORS BOUND TO JOIN THE EAGLE SQUADRON OF THE R.A.F.-GEORGE ALFKE, 23, OF SOUTH LANCASTER, MASS.; GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, 21, OF KANSAS CITY, MO.; CHARLES COOK, 25, OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF.; WILSON EDWARDS, 23, OF WINSLOW, ARIZ; WILEY HOWELL, 21, OF PRAIRIE CITY, ORE., AND WILLIAM WALLACE, 22, OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

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ALSO ON BOARD WERE DR.JAMES MURRAY LUCK OF LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY AND FIVE AMERICAN WOMEN MARRIED TO ENGLISHMEN WHO WERE REJOINING THEIR HUSBANDS. THEY WERE MRS.ANN D'ARCY HYDE CORY OF BUFFALO,N.Y.; MRS.HELEN BELL DE FREITAS OF WINNETKA, ILL.; MRS. HELEN KIRKPATRICK LUCAS SCHWERDT OF PHILADELPHIA, AND MRS.ALICE WOLFE TURNER AND MRS.ANN MRAZ MARSHALL, BOTH OF NEW YORK.

RQ503PED

NEW YORK, SEPT.8-(AP)-THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD FOR SMALL DEMOCRACIES SAYS THAT BELGIAN ADULTS ARE RECEIVING ONLY 40 PER CENT OF THEIR MINIMUM FOOD NEEDS AND THAT BELGIAN CHILDREN ARE RECEIVING FROM 50 TO 80 PER CENT.

THE REPORT, ISSUED YESTERDAY, SAID THAT ADULTS IN BELGIAN TOWNS HAD SHOWN A WEIGHT LOSS OF FROM 11 TO 44 POUNDS AND THAT "THE GENERAL HEALTH SITUATION IN BELGIUM IS ALARMING."

FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE COMMENTING ON THE REPORT, SAID THAT THE COLD FACTS OF WEAKNESS, DISEASE AND DEATH COULD NOT EXPRESS "THE TRAGEDY OF A BRAVE, LIBERTY-LOVING NATION WHOSE APPEALS FOR HELP HAVE YET HAD NO ANSWERING VOICE IN THE COUNCILS OF EITHER TOTALITARIANISM OF DEMOCRACY."

"IT IS LITTLE COMFORT TO THEM," HE ADDED, "TO RECEIVE THE PROMISES BY THE DEMOCRACIES OF FOOD AFTER THE WAR IS OVER WHEN THE HOPE OF THE RACE--THE YOUTH--WILL HAVE ALREADY BEEN STUNTED OR DEAD."

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NEW YORK SEPT.8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES FACES A MORE REDOUBTABLE MENACE NOW THAN IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON TONIGHT TOLD 250 DELEGATES ATTENDING A THREE-DAY CONFERENCE OF COLLEGE STUDENT LEADERS.

"THE OTHER WORLD WAR WAS THE LAST OLD-FASHIONED WAR, THE FINAL EXPLOSION OF POWER POLITICS," PATTERSON SAID. "IF THE WORLD HAD GRASPED THIS FACT IN 1919, IF THE PEACE MAKERS HAD NOT BEEN CONTENT WITH AN OLD-FASHIONED PEACE, THE HISTORY OF THE NEXT GENERATION MIGHT HAVE BEEN FAR OTHERWISE."

HE DEFENDED THE VERSAILLES TREATY, DECLARING ITS BITTEREST OPVONANT HAD TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT IT WAS "INFINITELY MORE JUST THAN (ONE) A VICTORIOUS GERMANY WOULD HAVE IMPOSED ON THE ALLIES."

"WHAT VERSAILLES FAILED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT WAS THE FACT THAT ANY FUTURE WAR MUST BE A WAR BETWEEN SYSTEMS RATHER THAN BETWEEN NATIONS, A WAR OF IDEAS, A WAR OF WAYS OF THOUGHT, OF WORDS OF SPEECH,

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OF CONCEPTIONS OF EDUCATION," HE ASSERTED.

EARLIER, DR. FELIX MORLEY, PRESIDENT OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAD EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE NATION WOULD NOT HAVE EVEN A PRETENSE OF "A RETURN TO NORMALCY" AFTER THE WAR ENDED AND THAT "PERMANENT CHANGES MUST BE EXPECTED."

GUY SNAVELY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES, DECLARED IN A SPEECH READ BY THE CONFERENCE SECRETARY THAT LOWERING THE MINIMUM DRAFT AGE TO 18 FROM 21 WOULD DEPLETE THE COLLEGES OF MEN UNLESS "REAL UNDERSTANDING IS EVINCED BY THOSE IN AUTHORITY."

SNAVELY URGED THAT PRESENT AGE LIMITS BE RETAINED.

THE CONFERENCE, SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE, IS BEING PRESIDED OVER BY DR. WILLIAM ALLEN NEILSON, PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF SMITH COLLEGE.

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Q103AED

NIGHT LEAD PRIORITIES-DEFENSE (WITH BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-WITH DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AT A NEW MONTHLY HIGH OF $1,172,000,000 IN AUGUST, REFLECTING RECORD DELIVERIES OF MILITARY SUPPLIES, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES PUT ON PRESSURE TODAY FOR STILL MORE SPEED IN SPREADING ORDERS TO SMALL CONTRACTORS AND UTILIZING WORKERS DISPLACED FROM NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

THE AUGUST FIGURE ON DEFENSE SPENDING, COMPUTED BY THE OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT FROM THE CHECKS THAT WERE ISSUED, BROUGHT TO $9,282,000,000 THE TOTAL OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES SINCE JULY 1 LAST YEAR, WHEN THE OPM SAID THE PROGRAM REALLY STARTED. THIS REPRESENTED MONEY ACTUALLY PAID OUT FOR COMPLETED AIRPLANES, TANKS, GUNS AND OTHER SINEWS OF DEFENSE OR FOR FACILITIES TO PRODUCE THEM.

LAST MONTH'S TOTAL SHOWED A 9.5 PER CENT INCREASE OVER JULY AND COMPARED WITH EXPENDITURE OF $235,300,000 IN AUGUST OF 1940.

"AT THE END OF AUGUST," THE OPM ANNOUNCED, "THE DEFENSE FISCAL PROGRAM -- APPROPRIATIONS, CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION COMMITMENTS FOR DEFENSE -- AMOUNTED TO $56,357,000,000. IF BRITISH GOVERNMENT ORDERS FOR WAR MATERIALS PLACED IN THE UNITED STATES ARE ADDED, THE TOTAL COMES TO $60,016,000,000."

TO CLEAR OUT A VAST ACCUMULATION OF REQUESTS FROM BUSINESS MEN SEEKING PREFERENCE RATINGS TO SECURE MATERIALS, DONALD M. NELSON, NOW HANDLING PRIORITIES MATTERS, BROUGHT IN A CORPS OF CORRESPONDENCE EXPERTS FROM PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND SET THEM TO WORK FOR LONG HOURS OVER THE WEEKEND.

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SEATTLE, SEPT. 8-(AP)-SPOKESMEN FOR THE SEATTLE TIMES AND THE POST-INTELLIGENCER AND THE 13TH NAVAL DISTRICT SAID TODAY THEY CONSIDERED CLOSED LAST THURSDAY'S INCIDENT IN WHICH A NAVY BOAT PATRO FIRED FOUR SHOTS TO WARN AWAY A TIMES PRESS BOAT ATTEMPTING TO PHOTOGRAPH ARRIVAL OF TWO PLANES FROM RUSSIA.

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IT HAD RECEIVED NO ANSWER FROM SECRETARY KNOX, AND EXPECTED NONE, TO ITS EDITORIAL LAST WEEK STATING THE NAVY'S POPULARITY WITH NEWSPAPERMEN HAD "DIMINISHED DANGEROUSLY" AS A RESULT OF WHAT IT TERMED THE

SECRETARY'S "WOEFULLY MISGUIDED ORDERS AFFECTING THE PRESS."

THE TIMES SIMILARLY SAID IT HAD CONSIDERED THE INCIDENT CLOSED EVER SINCE ITS PRESS BOAT WAS HALTED. THE NAVY, WHICH HAD FORBIDDEN NEWS PHOTOGRAPHING AT THE SAND POINT NAVAL AIR STATION, WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARRIVED, RETURNED SOME OF THE CONFISCATED NEGATIVES MADE FROM THE TIMES AND POST-INTELLIGENCER PRESS BOATS.

AT SPOKANE, WASH., CHARLES SHEELY, SPOKANE CHRONICLE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER, WAS ARRESTED TODAY TRYING TO OBTAIN PICTURES OF THE RUSSIAN AVIATION MISSION.

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SHEELY WAS TAKEN TO THE POLICE STATION AFTER HE HAD BEEN WARNED NO PICTURES WERE TO BE TAKEN, BUT HAD SNAPPED ONE FROM ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE DAVENPORT HOTEL WHERE THEY STOPPED.

RELEASED AFTER AN HOUR, WITH AN ADMONITION BY CHIEF IRA MARTIN NOT TO PUBLISH THE PICTURE UNTIL IT WAS RELEASED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, SHEELY WENT TO HIS DARKROOM.

DEVELOPMENT SHOWED THREE CITY POLICEMEN AND SEVERAL AUTOMOBILES IN FRONT OF THE HOTEL AND NO RUSSIANS, WHO HAD ALREADY GONE INSIDE.

BRIG GEN. JOHN B. BROOKS, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE SECOND AIR FORCE, SAID HE REGARDED THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S ARREST AS A CIVIL MATTER SINCE SPOKANE POLICE WERE THE AUTHORITIES INVOLVED AND NOTHING TO "GET HET UP ABOUT."

AFTER HIS RELEASE, SHEELY SAID HE HAD BEEN AT THE RAILWAY STATION WHEN THE RUSSIANS ARRIVED AND HAD BEEN ORDERED FROM THE STATION BY MILITARY, CIVIL AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

WHEN THE RUSSIANS ARRIVED IN SEATTLE LAST WEEK THERE WAS NO PROHIBITION OF PICTURES EXCEPT WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE U.S. NAVAL AIR STATION, WHERE NEWSMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS WHO VIOLATED THE RESTRICTIONS, RAN AFOUL OF AUTHORITIES. SHOTS WERE FIRED TO STOP ONE PRESS BOAT. NAVAL AUTHORITIES, HOWEVER, DID NOT OBJECT TO PICTURES TAKEN OF THE RUSSIAN PLANE AS IT TAXIED UP TO THE STATION.

PICTURES OF THE FLIERS ALSO WERE TAKEN AT THEIR SEATTLE HOTEL. GENERAL MICHAEL GROMOV EVEN POSED FOR ONE PICTURE WITH THE FRENCH CHEF WHO TOOK HIS ORDER.

GENERAL BROOKS TONIGHT SAID HE HAD BEEN "VERY SURPRISED" THAT SHEELY HAD BEEN TAKEN TO THE STATION OR THAT POLICE WERE STATIONED AROUND THE HOTEL.

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"WHEN WE ARRIVED AT THE STATION THIS MORNING TO MEET THE RUSSIAN MISSION, SHEELY WAS GOING INSIDE AND A STATION MAN ASKED ME IF IT WAS OUR DESIRE TO HAVE PICTURES," THE GENERAL SAID.

"I EXPLAINED IT WAS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES WERE OPPOSED TO PICTURES AND THE RAILROAD OFFICIAL ASKED SHEELY NOT TO TAKE ANY IN THE BUILDING.

"WHEN WE CAME OUT, SHEELY TOOK A PICTURE, AT WHICH THERE WAS NO PROTEST. I CERTAINTLY MADE NONE SINCE ARMY JURISDICTION DOES NOT EXTEND TO PUBLIC STREETS.

"AT THE HOTEL I WAS MUCH SURPRISED TO DISCOVER A CORDON OF POLICE ON THE JOB, AND IT WAS NOT UNTIL I HAD REACHED THE POST LATER AND HAD TELEPHONE CALL FROM POLICE CHIEF IRA MARTIN THAT I LEARNED OF

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SHEELY'S DIFFICULTY. I TOLD THE CHIEF IT WAS MY SUGGESTION TO DROP THE MATTER AND I UNDERSTAND HE DID."

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ACTION AGAINST SEA RAIDERS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SINKING OF AMERICAN SHIPS; RUSSIANS DRIVE ON TOWARD SMOLENSK

AMERICAN-OWNED CRAFT TORPEDOED SOUTH OF ICELAND

All but Three of Crew of 27 Presumed Lost by State Department

SEP 10 1941

CARRIED GENERAL CARGO

Attack, Which Took Place Aug. 17, Adds Material for Speech by Roosevelt Tomorrow

Washington, Sept. 9.—(AP)—The S. S. Sessa, an American-owned freighter flying the flag of Panama, was sunk by a torpedo on Aug. 17 about 300 miles southwest of Iceland, the State Department announced today, and all but three of her crew of 27 were presumed lost.

The crew included one American.

The announcement followed by one day receipt of word in Washington that another American freighter—the S. S. Steel Seafarer—had been sent to the bottom of the Red Sea by an airplane of unknown nationality on Sept. 5. All hands were saved.

The State Department announcement did not say what ship had fired the torpedo into the Sessa, but Secretary Cordell Hull told his press conference that there was no doubt of its nationality. The Sessa was sunk, presumably, in the general area of the skirmish last Thursday between a German submarine and the American destroyer Greer.

Add New Strain

The new incidents, coming so soon after the Greer's clash, added a new strain to the already severely frayed relations between the United States and the Axis nations. They also provided new material for the speech which President Roosevelt will deliver Thursday night. Some expect it to contain a declaration that the United States will meet force with force on the high seas.

The Sessa was a former Danish ship taken over by the United States under recent legislation authorizing requisitioning of idle foreign vessels. It was chartered by the Maritime Commission to the Marine Operating Company of New York, and later was transferred to Panamanian registry. Transfer to foreign registry is a procedure frequently adopted to permit vessels to enter combat zones barred under the Neutrality Act to vessels manned by American crews. The water around Iceland is not recognized as a combat area by the United States Government, therefore, officials said, it was legal for the crew to include an American.

Three Picked Up

Three members of the Sessa's crew were picked up Sept. 6 at a point some 300 miles southwest of Iceland, the State Department said. The ship was said to be carrying to Iceland supplies of a general character destined for and owned by the Icelandic Government. She sailed from New York Aug. 7 and was due in Iceland about 12 days later. The Steel Seafarer was presumably carrying war supplies to the British, one of numerous vessels assigned to that duty by the Maritime Commission. The Maritime Commission reported today that the Seafarer was bombed at 11:30 p. m. last Friday.

The American member of the crew of the 1700-ton Sessa, who was among the misisng, was identified by the Maritime Commission as W. Mohammad, radio operator, of New York.

The commission today announced that the following other officers and crewmen were aboard the Sessa:

Master, Niels Nielsen, Danish; Chief Mate, H. K. Bjerregaard, 37, Danish, Odense, Denmark; Second Mate, T. V. Petersen, 24, Danish, Stubbekobing, Denmark; Third Mate, G. Larsen, 45, Norwegian, Bergen, Norway.

Able-Bodied Seamen

Able-bodied seamen: G. L. T. Ljunggren, 32, Swedish, New York; K. Thomsen, 21, Danish, Bratbjergaard, Denmark; S. Wendel, 20, Icelandic, Reykajavik, Iceland; W. Dwyer, 22, Irish, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; J. De Oliveria Correira, 25, Portuguese, Bairro De S. Paio, Portugal.

Ordinary seamen: H. Granick, 25, British, London; J. Ryan, 20, British, London.

Chief Engineer, A. Laursen, 44, Danish, Copenhagen, Denmark; First Assistant Engineer, R. Morch, 30, Danish, Skyern, Denmark; Second Assistant Engineer, M. Christiansen, 58, Norwegian, Haugesund, Norway; Third Assistant Engineer, J. Alm, 38, Swedish, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Firemen: F. Lecue, 22, Spanish, Bilboa, Spain; R. J. Oliveira, 26, Portuguese, Porto, Portugal; A. L. Marques, 41, Portuguese, Portugal.

Coal Passers: T. Adils, 34, Icelandic, Reykajavik, Iceland; J. Thomas, 38, Portuguese, Portugal; B. B. Verissimo, 48, Portuguese, Nazare, Portugal.

Steward, B. Jensen, 33, Danish, Copenhagen, Denmark; Chief Cook, E. L. F. Berger, 40, Belgian, New York.

Boys: J. Budge, 46, British, New York; G. Glover, 56, British, New York; A. Davenny, 26, British, New York.

Lacks Information

The commission lacked information on which three of the 27 listed survived the torpedoing of the vessel.

In New York, officials of the Isthmian Line, which operated the Steel Seafarer, said that all survivors had been taken into a Suez Canal port. The ship's 35 officers and crewmen escaped in boats after the vessel was hit while passing Juba Strait, the officials said. Twenty-four men landed on Shadman Island and the other 12 were picked up by a British warship, the officials added.

At his press conference, Hull declined, pending the receipt of additional information, to express an opinion whether the incident was in violation of the American policy of freedom of the seas.

There was much speculation as to the nationality of the plane which sank the tSeel Seafarer. British authorities in Cairo, Egypt, blamed a German bomber based in Greece.

The scene of the attack was included originally in the "combat area" delineated by President Roosevelt, a region into which American ships were forbidden to go by the neutrality act. With the British victory in East Africa and the end of the war there, however, the Red sea was removed from the combat zone, permitting American ships to carry supplies all the way to the Suez Canal.

The double sinking, in connection with the attack upon the Greer, aroused intense speculation as to the future of German-American and Japanese-American relations. Some suggested that the three incidents indicated Germany was finally putting into effect the policy laid down long ago by Adolf Hitler—that ships coming before the torpedoes of the German U-boats would be sunk.

Three Points Seen

The developments, too, intensified interest in the President's speech of Thursday night, Washington looked to it, rather than to statements by other officials meanwhile, for a statement of American policy with regard to such attacks on shipping.

One informant, a man usually in close touch with things, forecast that the speech would make the following three points:

(1) Serve notice on Germany that this country intends to keep the sea lanes open to its outpost in Iceland.

(2) Give notice that the appearance of any hostile vessel or aircraft in waters between Iceland and the United States would be regarded as an effort to interfere with American communications.

(3) Give notice that American naval vessels would be ordered to open fire on any such ships or planes.

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SEAMAN TELLS HOW SEAFARER WAS BOMBED

Helmsman Says Plane Dived On Freighter Before Dropping Explosive

24 In Crew Spent 12 Hours In Boats, Then Day On Isle Before Rescue

Suez, Egypt, Sept. 9.—(AP.)—The first mate of the American freighter Steel Seafarer declared today the ship was sunk in the Red Sea by a swooping German plane whose crew refrained from machine-gunning the survivors as they clambered into lifeboats.

He was among the two dozen of the ship's personnel who landed here this afternoon with a vividly detailed story of the attack last Friday and with a variety of opinion as to whether the fatal blow was struck by an angling bomb or an aerial torpedo.

The crew generally agreed that the ship was struck below the waterline by the closest thing to a "near miss" and that it sank quickly.

12 Hours in Rowboats.

They told of spending nearly 12 hours in rowboats and then 24 more hours on a rocky Red Sea island before a British warship rescued them. The other 12 of the crew were picked up by another British ship.

Tall, ruddy Robert Cartwright, Nantuckett Island, Mass., the helmsman said:

"It was 11:30 o'clock Friday night when it happened. The moon was full and we were steaming peacefully northward. Suddenly I heard a very heavy explosion to starboard and the ship rocked like we had struck a reef.

"At the same time I heard an airplane engine roar and saw a brown streak flash overhead.

"The plane must have cut off its engines, dived and then turned them on again as the bombs were dropped."

Sank in 20 Minutes.

Ralph S. Pratt, of New York, the first mate, said the Seafarer was sunk by a bomb or aerial torpedo which hit beneath the water line. She sank within twenty minutes, Pratt said. All crewmen were able to get off in boats before the ship went down.

"I was asleep below when the ship was hit," Pratt said.

"A sound something like the crack of a rifle woke me up. A second later a very heavy explosion threw me out of my bunk. The washstand came out. Everything was topsy-turvy.

"I got one shoe on and couldn't find the other. I grabbed a slipper and rushed up on deck. While the crew was taking to the boats, I will say this for the German, he didn't machine-gun us afterward as some of them have done.

"Capt. John Halliday, of Baltimore, was on the bridge with the third officer. He sounded the alarm immediately and the crew rushed to the decks, some of them in pajamas, some in nightshirts and some in shorts," Pratt went on.

"There wasn't much time. The bomb or torpedo had plugged a hole under No. 4 hatch and we were beginning to sink fast.

"We got the first men up into two boats, launched them all right, then packed the remainder into a third.

"I remained aboard until the last with the captain to see if there was a chance of saving her, but it was clear that nothing could be done. We pulled away and three minutes later her decks were awash."

Lost Watch And Money

Pratt said he had thought about the possibility of the ship being attacked throughout the voyage, and explained that he kept his money, watch and flashlight in a bag ready to go.

"But that evening I said to myself, 'No danger now; you needn't worry,' and threw the bag into a drawer.

"So, today I'm out of a watch and my money."

James Abernethy, of New York, the ship's wireless operator, said the explosion brought down the aerial and wrecked the emergency transmitter.

"I sent up flares with the captain for a bit," he recounted, "then got into the last boat.

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"It was while watching the Seafarer sink that the captain's boat lost sight of one of the others.

Were Carried Away

"Apparently the occupants had hoisted a sail and were carried away. But they had food, water and other supplies sufficient for a fortnight, but anyway they're safe now."

Land was only ten miles away but the sea was heavy, the currents were strong and it was 11 o'clock the next morning before the two boats reached shore. The first thing the captain did was to signal a passing ship to search for the third boat.

Twenty-four survivors and two boats remained at the island until 4 P. M. the next day, when the British navy rescued them.

"It wasn't so bad," said one crewman. "We had enough to eat and drink."

Few of the men were depressed by the sinking itself, but all were con-

cerned that the ship went down with her valuable cargo so close to her journey's end.

One Thrown To Deck

Paul Batty, of Pittsburgh, said he was thrown to the deck by the explosion which he judged to be a bomb scoring a near miss, as a great spout of water rose over the starboard and came down on the deck, splitting an awning.

Other crewmen thought it was an aerial torpedo that sent their ship to the bottom. Most agreed there was only one explosion—a big one.

Several survivors came ashore from the rescue warship wearing dark blue British football pants. Others wore white naval jackets and shorts.

From the statements of the various members of the crew, the question of whether the pilot of the plane was able to distinguish the Seafarer as an American vessel appeared to be a moot point.

There was brilliant moonlight, but it was doubtful that the attacker could make out the Stars and Stripes painted on the vessel's sides.

Blames German Bomber.

Alexandria, Sept. 9.— (AP.) — Sources at this British naval headquarters said tonight the dive-bomber which swooped low in bright moonlight Friday night and sank the American steamer Steel Seafarer could not possibly have mistaken her for anything but an American ship.

The Steel Seafarer was fully illuminated, they said, with floodlights playing on the large American flags painted on her sides. Belligerent vessels are not lighted. The Seafarer was said to have been a considerable distance from any other ship when attacked.

The surviving crew was landed today on the western coast of the Gulf of Suez, between Hurghada and Dishet el Tabaa by the rescuing British warship. None was lost or injured.

The British said the ship, which was carrying American war supplies to Suez, was sunk by a long-range German bomber operating from Greece. It went down in the Red Sea about 130 miles south of Suez.

Another American ship was attacked some days ago south of Suez, but reliable sources said it escaped untouched.

BERLIN WARNS SHIPPING FROM ITS WAR ZONES

Says All There Will Be Sunk, Regardless Of Nationality

Nazis Declare Attack On Seafarer Should Cause No Surprise

SEP 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 9 — The Germans warned again tonight that all ships in Axis-declared war zones are subject to attack "regardless of nationality" and indicated that either an Italian or German plane sank the American freighter Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea Friday night.

A spokesman said, however, that "it is beyond discussion that there should be any general order to attack American ships."

Since the Red Sea has long been considered a war zone by the Axis, he said, no one should be surprised that the Steel Seafarer was sunk there. He pointed out that the 5,719-ton vessel was lost while en route to Suez, presumably with lease-lend supplies for the British.

Term Action "Provocation"

President Roosevelt's signal, April 11, lifting the ban on American vessels in the area, was described by the Germans as "premature." Some termed the Seafarer's appearance in the Red Sea a "provocation," like the incidents involving the Greer and the merchantmen Robin Moor and Zamzam.

"Incorrigible warmongers wanted the United States to wage a sea war without declaring war," said the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt*.

There was no immediate comment on a Washington announcement that a supply ship en route to Iceland was sunk by torpedo August 17.

New Red Sea Raid

Emphasizing the activity of Axis bombers in the Red Sea area the high command announced today the sinking of a 7,000-ton tanker and the damaging of five other large merchantmen in a Sunday night raid on shipping over Suez Gulf and roadstead.

DNB reported further that in new raids last night a 4,000-ton merchantman was damaged in Great Bitter Lake, which is a part of the Suez Canal system, and that another of 8,000 tons was hit in the Gulf of Suez and so badly damaged that it flashed S O S signals.

At Abu Suier airdrome, near Ismalia, the news agency said German bombers scored a hit on a large hangar and set a fuel dump afire.

At the northern pole of German war activity, the high command recorded the loss of the 1,460-ton artillery cadet ship Bremse, which was convoying supplies to German forces off northern Norway.

Most British Forces

Much to the surprise of the Germans, the communique said, British naval forces were encountered in these waters.

The little Bremse, armed only with four 5-inch guns and anti-aircraft cannon, courageously elected to stand and battle a British cruiser and two destroyers and as a result was sunk after a short, fierce fight.

Part of the crew was saved, and the rest of the convoy escaped, it was said. (The British claimed three other ships were sunk.)

Nazi submarines have sunk 21,500 tons of British shipping in the Atlantic, including four ships from a single convoy, in recent days, the high command said.

Seafarer In War Zone: Nazis

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 9—The German high command today said the Nazi air force in a Sunday night raid on "enemy ships in the gulf and roadstead of Suez" destroyed a 7,000-ton tanker and badly damaged five large merchantmen.

There was no indication whether the ship that was sunk was the American vessel Steel Seafarer, but authorized quarters said news of the sinking of an American ship in those waters should occasion no surprise, since the area had been declared a dangerous war zone by the Axis.

Asked whether there was a general order to attack American ships, authorized quarters said "certainly until now none have been attacked around England. It is beyond discussion that there should be any general order to attack American ships."

Gulf Joins Red Sea

(First Washington reports of the sinking of the Steel Seafarer, a freighter of 5,719 tons, said the incident occurred in the Red Sea. The Gulf of Suez leads from the Red Sea to Suez and the two descriptions of the scene of the sinking appeared to coincide. The fact that the attack was made in darkness could easily account for a Nazi error in describing the vessel as a tanker of 7,000 tons.)

Authorized sources said "this area has been declared a war zone by the Italians long ago."

"Roosevelt Acted Hastily"

"The area which is considered in war is one that has been carefully described," the source said. "Of course there is shooting around the Suez Canal. There are naturally Italian and German planes in that region since the Axis is attempting to cut off the British from supplies there.

"Roosevelt, in connection with the Abyssinian (Ethiopian) events, said this was no longer a war area, but, as the reported incident shows, he acted somewhat hastily."

Attack Charged to Nazis

CAIRO, Sept. 9 (AP.)—The crew and officers of the American merchant steamship, Steel Seafarer, sunk in the Red Sea, were landed today on the western coast of the Gulf of Suez.

They had been picked up by British warships, and were landed between the oil port of Hurghada and Dishet el Tabaa.

Reliable British sources said a long-range German bomber operating from Greece sank the vessel. The Seafarer was attacked and sunk about midnight Friday some 200 miles south of Suez. Alerts were sounded the same night in northern Egypt but no bombs were dropped on Egyptian soil. In the bright moonlight, the merchantman probably was an easy target.

The Steel Seafarer was the second ship attacked in the Red Sea by Axis aircraft. The first attack was made some days ago south of Suez but reliable sources said the bombed ship escaped untouched.

A Cairo communique announced air raids last night on the Suez Canal area and Alexandria.

Italians Echo Berlin Press.

Rome, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Fascist newspapers united today in denouncing the Greer incident as an American "aggression" and an attempt by President Roosevelt to get the United States into war.

The tardy editorial reaction echoed that which appeared previously in Berlin.

The assertion of Virginio Gayda, authoritative editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, that the Greer attacked without provocation was typical of the Italian press reaction.

No Surprise, Says Rome.

Rome, Sept. 9.—(AP.)—An Italian communique said tonight that reports of the sinking of the American freighter Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea should not be surprising.

"Even admitting the truth of the sinking of this ship," it was added, "it would represent a very natural fact since the Red Sea some time ago was declared a war zone also by Italy as is the Suez Canal a war zone." (This position roughly paralleled that of the Germans.)

HINTS HITLER MIGHT FORCE NAVAL CLASH

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Promises Commons Power Will Be At Hand To Guard Ocean Routes

Describes Allied Front As Running From Spitsbergen To Tobruk

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 9—Winston Churchill expressed the wish today that American naval forces already endlessly patrolling the Atlantic approaches to the Western Hemisphere might be of even "greater help" to the British in the battle for that ocean.

At the same time, describing the Allied front as running now in a vast arc from Spitsbergen in the Arctic to Tobruk in the western desert of Africa, he promised without amplification that "adequate naval power will be at hand" to hold the Atlantic and Indian Ocean routes of supply against Axis attack.

Review Essentially Cheerful

The struggle for the Atlantic dominated the Prime Minister's comprehensive review before the House of Commons—a review that was essentially cheerful although he warned that Hitler might soon change tactics and engage the United States naval forces in those waters—but he ranged, too, from the Russian front to the now inactive theater in Libya.

As to Libya, he announced that powerful new British reinforcements had reached the Army of the Nile and now stood ready to defeat a German invasion of Egypt.

As to Russia, he declared that its "magnificent resistance" already had cost the Germans more blood in three months than they lost in any year of the World War; that Hitler already was facing the necessity of having to maintain his forces from the Arctic to the Black Sea "with precarious lines of communication through all the severities of the Russian winter and the vigorous counter-strokes that may be expected of the Russian armies."

Supply Need Urgent

Still, he said, the Soviet's need of supplies was urgent since "a considerable part of the munitions industry and the iron and steel production of Russia has fallen into the hands of the enemy," and thus Britain herself must expect some reduction in the American aid upon which she had counted to permit its diversion to the Soviet.

"If the United States are to fulfill the task they are setting themselves," he remarked, "large installations will have to be set up or converted and there will have to be a further curtailment of civilian consumption over there."

Of the long and bitter combat in the Atlantic, Churchill reported an enormous improvement in the British position, saying that largely through the development of new tactics British and allied shipping lost in July and August amounted to scarcely more than one third the tonnage of the Axis losses, despite the fact that British shipping offers ten to twenty times the number of targets.

Adds End Is Not In Sight

Still, he said, the end was not in sight, adding:

"The Germans are much hampered on the American part of the Atlantic by fear of trouble with the powerful American naval forces which ceaselessly patrol the approaches to the Western Hemisphere. This has been a help to us, but I could wish it might be a greater help.

"The enemy's tactics may change. No doubt Hitler would rather finish off Russia and Britain before coming to close quarters with the United States.

"Hitler has, however, also the greatest possible need to prevent precious munitions supplies, now streaming across the Atlantic in pursuance of the policy of the United States Government, from reaching our shores.

Ocean-Wide Danger Zone

"Should he do so, the area of danger zones will again become ocean-wide. Meanwhile, let us hear no vain talk of the Battle of the Atlantic having been won."

The Prime Minister said the Germans were using "acoustic" mines planted nightly by plane around England.

He did not describe them, but said they were being employed in addition to magnetic mines "in many dangerous combinations."

Churchill said thirty to forty German planes were sowing mines in British waters nightly.

Tells Of Sea Conference

He spoke briefly, then, of his return by way of Iceland from the Atlantic meeting with President Roosevelt. In Iceland, he said, "very considerable United States and British naval and air forces are assembled."

The meeting, he said, resulted not alone in the familiar eight points but in agreements for British-American measures in aid of Russia and on a policy intended to "put a stop to further encroachments (by Japan) in the Far East."

Sums Up Situation

Concluding his address, his first appearance before Commons since the Roosevelt conference, he thus summed up Britain's situation and hopes:

"The mood of Great Britain is widely and rightly averse from every form of shallow or premature exultation. This is not the time for boasting or glowing prophecies, but there is this: a year ago our position looked forlorn and well-nigh desperate to all eyes but our own. Today, we may say aloud before an awestruck world, 'We still are masters of our fate. We

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still are captains of our soul."

Churchill met in advance criticisms of the eight-point declaration subsequently delivered by two Conservative members of Parliament.

Described As Milestone

For he said that while he had always deprecated the formulation of peace or war aims at this stage, "a joint declaration by Great Britain and the United States of America is an event of a totally different nature."

"Although the principles in the declaration have long been familiar to the British and American democracies," he added, "the fact that it is a united declaration sets up a milestone or monument which needs only the stroke of victory to become a permanent part of the history of human progress."

The two M. P.'s, Hugh Strauss and Maurice Petherick, took a different view, however.

Called American Document

Strauss said the Atlantic charter was "an obviously predominant American document," and went on:

"Most of us would do a great deal for Anglo-American friendship, but one of the things we ought not to do is too readily to agree with the magniloquent general declaration of principles which . . . was put forward by a nation which made profound mistakes about Europe at the end of the last war and shows every sign of making similar mistakes at the present time."

Petherick said he doubted the wisdom of the document at such a time and that after winning the war Britain "should not be in too much of a hurry to make peace."

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Calls for More American Navy Assistance

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Prime Minister Churchill, in a sweeping review of the war, today expressed the wish for "greater help" from the American Navy and warned that Adolf Hitler may come to "close quarters" with the United States and turn the whole Atlantic into one vast war zone.

Addressing the House of Commons, assembled for the first time since August 6, Mr. Churchill declared bluntly that the battle of the Atlantic was not yet won.

An implication that both Britain and the United States were ready for Atlantic eventualities was in his statement that "strong British and United States forces" in Iceland now include "some very considerable United States and British naval and air forces."

The Prime Minister gave the British people a somewhat cheering picture of the battle of the seas, with a sudden increase in British successes in the past two months, but he made it plain that there was a long fight ahead.

Reference to Spitsbergen.

Mr. Churchill made only a passing reference to Spitsbergen, Norwegian Arctic archipelago which Allied forces have raided to prevent its coal from going to Germany, but mention of the action brought loud cheers.

"The Allied front," he said, now runs in an immense crescent from Spitsbergen in the Arctic Ocean to Tobruk in the western desert, and our section of this front will be held by British and Empire armies with their growing strength, fed and equipped by ocean-borne supplies from Great Britain, the United States, India and Australasia, and I'm glad to say adequate naval power will be at hand in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to secure these sea routes against attack."

Some Commons members were disappointed that there were no further disclosures regarding the dashing expedition to Spitsbergen, announced only yesterday.

Nazis Much Hampered.

Mr. Churchill told a cheering House:

"The Germans are much hampered on the American part of the Atlantic by fear of trouble with the powerful American naval forces which ceaselessly patrol the approaches to the Western Hemisphere. This has been a help to us, but I wish it might be a greater help.

"The enemy's tactics may change. No doubt Hitler would rather finish off Russia and Britain before coming to close quarters with the United States.

"Hitler has, however, also the greatest possible need to prevent precious munition supplies now streaming across the Atlantic in pursuance of the policy of the United States Government from reaching our shores.

"Should he do so the area of danger zones will again become ocean-wide. Meanwhile let us hear no vain talk of the battle of the Atlantic having been won."

Important Decisions Reached.

Mr. Churchill asserted that he and President Roosevelt reached "highly important decisions" in their historic Atlantic conference regarding help for Russia and "the policy to be pursued" to check Japan and prevent spread of war to the Pacific.

The important new decisions with Mr. Roosevelt, the nature of which was unrevealed, were in addition to the eight-point war aim pronouncement.

Agreements also were reached, Mr. Churchill said, on a "large number of purely technical matters" embracing "every question relating to the war and the state of affairs after the war."

"Close personal relationships were established between high naval, military and air authorities of the two countries," he said.

Mr. Churchill said the eight-point joint declaration "sets up a milestone, or monument, which needs only the stroke of victory to become a permanent part of the history of human progress."

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Must Give Arms to Soviet.

He said Britain must be prepared for "definite reductions" in miltary supplies from the United States so that they now can go to Russia; he praised Russian resistance as "magnificent" and said Germany now is "certain of having to maintain armies through the Russian winter from the Arctic to the Black Sea."

To help the Russans fight, he said, the British "must be prepared for serious sacrifices in the munitions field."

Britain has made considerable progress" in giving Soviet Russia economic assistance in her fight against Germany, Mr. Churchill said.

Russia gave Britain a list of her requirements some time ago, he said, and substantial shipments already have been made, including supplies of rubber, tin, wool, jute and shellac.

"We are doing our best to meet Russian requests in full" in spite of transport difficulties, he added.

"Remaining commodities which we are unable fully to supply from the empire or Allied sources are now the subject of discussions in Washington, and these will continue at the forthcoming Moscow conference."

The Prime Minister announced that "powerful" British reinforcements have reached Egypt and said he was confident "we shall be able to defend Egypt successfully from a German invasion across the Western desert."

Britain's fortunes on the merchant shipping warfare and the battle of the sea in general have changed, Mr. Churchill told the House, so that in July and August the sinkings of British and Allied ships were only slightly more than one-third of the total Axis tonnage sunk by British and Allied warplanes and submarines.

British submarines, he added, had sunk or seriously damaged a total of 17 enemy warships and 105 supply ships in 1941, for an average of 15 a month.

The ships torpedoed, Mr. Churchill added, "vary between large liners of over 20,000 tons and caiques and schooners laden with troops and military stores."

"There has been a corresponding increase in tonnage and the value of cargoes safely landed on our shores," Mr. Churchill added, "despite the fact that every night 30 or 40 German planes sow mines in British waters."

He said that "an extraordinary rise during the last three months in the destruction of German and Italian ships" was "achieved very largely by development of new and brilliant tactics by the coastal command and R. A. F. bombing squadrons."

"To the exploits of the air force must be added those of our submarines," he continued. "The destruction of enemy shipping by both forms of attack has been enormous."

Mr. Churchill closed with a characteristic peroration:

"It is no time for boasting, but there is this: A year ago our position looked forlorn and very nigh desperate. Today we say aloud, we are still master of our fate and captain of our soul."

Lauds Russian Armies.

Wearing horn-rimmed spectacles, the Prime Minister read from notes as he surveyed the war front from Iran to Newfoundland.

Mr. Churchill won the loudest cheer when he declared that the "magnificent resistance" of the Russian armies had cost the Germans more blood in the last three months than Germany lost in any single year of the first World War. Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky was in the gallery.

He got another big cheer when he demanded the surrender of all Axis nationals in Iran to protect the supply route to Russia.

(A dispatch from Teheran, Iran, today reported that the Parliament there had accepted British-Russian terms, which include the ousting of Axis legations and the surrender of Axis nationals.)

Of the forces in Iceland, he said:

"The spacious airfields which we have constructed and are expanding there and in Newfoundland will play an ever-increasing part not only in control of the broad waters, but in the continued flow of the ever-broadening stream of heavy bombers now acting against Germany night after night, which will play a decisive part, or one of the decisive parts, in the final victory."

Says Americans Must Curtail.

Both the United States and Great Britain will have to make further sacrifices in the war against Germany, he added.

"We must be prepared for serious sacrifices in the munitions field in order to meet the needs of Russia," he said. "The utmost exertions and energy will, therefore, be required of all concerned in production in order not only to help Russia, but in order to fill gaps which must now be opened in our own longed-for and last arriving supply.

"The flow of our own production in this country and in our own Empire is still rising. It will reach the full flood in the third year of the war, when our factories are completed and come into bearing.

"If the United States are to fulfill the task they are setting themselves, large installations will have to be set up or converted and there will have to be further curtailment of civilian consumption over there.

"We must ourselves expect a definite reduction in the importation of supplies from America upon which we had counted. Within certain limits, we are prepared to accept those facts and their consequences."

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GERMANS SOWING ACOUSTIC MINES

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today that the Germans were using "acoustic" mines planted nightly by plane around England.

He did not describe them, but said they were being employed in addition to magnetic mines "in many dangerous combinations."

Mr. Churchill said that thirty or forty German planes were sowing mines in British waters nightly.

ATLANTIC CHARTER IS CALLED MISTAKE

SEP 10 1941

M. P. Tells Commons U. S. Errs on European Issues.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—In the House of Commons today Henry George Strauss, Conservative, criticized the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter as an "obviously predominantly American document" and a mistake.

"Most of us," he said, "would do a great deal for Anglo-American friendship, but one of the things we ought not to do is too readily to agree with the magniloquent general declaration of principles put forward by a nation which made profound mistakes about Europe at the end of the last war and shows every sign of making similar mistakes at the present time."

Another critic, Maurice Petherick, also a Conservative, said that the charter caused considerable anxiety and that he doubted the wisdom of such a document at a time when the only aim should be to win the war. He declared that Britain "should not be in too much of a hurry to make peace" after winning the war, adding: "I join in the plea that the British Government should approach the United States of America with a view to examining not in the heat of the moment but over a period of time the implications, inventions and purports of the document."

Partial Text Of Churchill War Review

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 9—A partial text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's House of Commons speech follows:

Late in July I learned the President of the United States would welcome a meeting with me in order to survey the entire world position in relation to the several and common interests of our respective countries.

Important conclusions were reached on four main topics.

First of all, there was the eight-point declaration of broad principles and aims which guide and govern the action of the British and United States Governments and peoples amid the many dangers by which they are beset in these times.

Steps To Help Russia

Secondly, that measures should be taken to help Russia resist the hideous onslaught Hitler has made upon her.

Thirdly, the policy to be pursued toward Japan in order, if possible, to put a stop to further encroachments in the Far East likely to endanger the safety and interests of Great Britain or the United States and by timely action to prevent the spread of war to the Pacific Ocean.

Also, there were a large number of purely technical matters to be dealt with and a close personal relationship was established between the high naval, military and air attaches of both countries. . . .

Different Nature

I have, as the House knows, hitherto consistently deprecated the formulation of peace aims or war aims, however you put it, by his Majesty's Government at this stage and I deprecate it at this time when the end of the war is not in sight and when the conflict sways to and fro with alternating fortunes and while conditions and associations at the end of the war are unforeseeable. But a joint declaration by Great Britain and the United States of America is an event of a totally different nature.

Although principles in declaration have long been familiar to the British and American democracies, the fact that it is a united declaration sets up a milestone or monument which needs only the stroke of victory to become a permanent part of the history of human progress.

Nazis Change Tactics

The battle of the Atlantic has been going on unceasingly. In his attempt to blockade and starve out these islands by U-boat and air attack, the enemy continually changes his tactics. Driven from one beat to the next, chased from home waters and driven from the approaches to these islands, he proceeds to the other side of the Atlantic. Increasingly hampered by United States patrols in the North Atlantic, he develops his malice in the south and we follow hard upon his tracks and sometimes we anticipate his tactics.

Improvement in sea warfare manifests itself in two directions. In the first place, there is a very great falling off in the sinkings of British and Allied shipping and a corresponding increase in the tonnage of valuable cargoes safely landed on our shores. . . . The second improvement is the extraordinary rise in the last three months in the destruction of German and Italian shipping, which has been achieved very largely by the development of new and brilliant tactics of the coast command and R. A. F. bombing squadrons acting with the coastal command. . . .

Ship Toll Listed

I would like the House to pay attention to this statement because it is really an extraordinary statement for anyone to be able to make. I may say that sinkings of British and Allied shipping by enemy action in July and August added together do not amount to much more than one third of the German and Italian tonnage we have sunk by our aircraft and our submarines.

How remarkable that statement is may be judged when we remember that we present perhaps ten, or it might even be twenty, times the target to hostile attacks upon the seas as is presented us by the shipping of the enemy. . . .

Hampered By U. S. Navy

The Germans are much hampered on the American part of the Atlantic by fear of trouble with the powerful American naval forces which ceaselessly patrol the approaches to the Western Hemisphere. This has been a help to us, but I could wish it might be a greater help.

The enemy's tactics may change. No doubt Hitler would rather finish off Russia and Britain before coming to close quarters with the United States. Hitler has, however, also the greatest possible need to prevent precious munition supplies now streaming across the Atlantic in pursuance of the policy of the United States Government from reaching our shores. Should he do so the area of danger zones will again become ocean-wide. Meanwhile, let us hear no vain talk of the Battle of the Atlantic having been won.

Tells Of Iceland Visit

It was with great pleasure that on my homeward voyage I visited Iceland. We were received with the utmost cordiality by the Government and the people.

I had the honor to review large numbers of strong British and United States forces which no doubt for performance of entirely different and separate duties happen to be engaged jointly in defending this important island, a stepping stone across the Atlantic, from Nazi intrusion and attack.

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Forces Assembled

Very considerable United States and British naval and air forces are assembled in Iceland. Spacious airfields which we have constructed and are expanding there and in Newfoundland will play an ever-increasing part, not only in the control of the broad waters, but in the continued flow of the ever-broadening stream of heavy bombers now acting against Germany, night after night, which will play a decisive part, or one of the decisive parts, in the final victory. . . .

We are in Syria only to end the war. However, we must make it quite clear that our policy and that of our Free French allies is that Syria is to be handed back to the Syrians, who will assume as soon as possible their independent sovereign rights. . . .

Nile Army Bolstered

Powerful reinforcements have reached the army of the Nile and I now feel considerable confidence that we shall be able to defend Egypt successfully from German invasion across the western desert. . . .

The magnificent resistance of the Russian armies and the successful manner in which their vast front is being withdrawn in the teeth of Nazi invasion makes it certain Hitler's hopes of a short war with Russia will be dispelled. Already in three months he has lost more German blood than was shed in any single year of the last war.

Aid Sped To Russia

Already he faces certainty of having to maintain his armies spread out from the Arctic to the Black Sea with precarious lines of communication through all the severities of a Russian winter and vigorous counter-strokes that may be expected from the Russian armies.

From the moment, now nearly eighty days ago, when Russia was invaded we have cast about for every means to give with the utmost speed effective help to our new ally. . . . The need is urgent and the scale is heavy because a considerable part of the munitions industry and the iron and steel production of Russia has fallen into the hands of the enemy. . . .

The flow of our own production in this country and in our empire is still rising. It will reach the full flood in the third year of the war when our factories are completed and come into bearing.

If the United States are to fulfill the task they are setting themselves, large installations will have to be set up or converted and there will have to be a further curtailment of civilian consumption over there.

Must Accept Decrease

We must ourselves expect definite reduction in the importation of supplies from America upon which we had counted. Within certain limits we are prepared to accept those facts and their consequences. . . .

We must have control and maintenance of the through communications from the warm water port of Basra to the Caspian Sea. It is from this point particularly that American supplies can be carried into the center of Russia in an ever-widening flow of British supplies as well.

"Captains Of Our Soul"

The allied front now runs in an enormous crescent from Spitsbergen in the Arctic Ocean region to Tobruk in the western desert and our section of this front will be held by British and empire armies with their growing strength fed and equipped by seaborne supplies from Great Britain, the United States, India and Australia and I am glad to say that adequate naval power will be at hand, both in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, to secure these seas against all attacks.

The mood of Great Britain is widely and rightly averse from every form of shallow or premature exultation. This is not the time for boasting or glowing prophecies, but there is this: A year ago our position looked forlorn and well-nigh desperate to all eyes but our own. Today we may say aloud before an awe-struck world, "We still are masters of our fate. We still are captains of our soul."

Fuel Dump Afire Four Hours

One fuel dump, containing 75,000 gallons of oil, burned for four hours like a mighty blowtorch when the Canadians touched it off. The flames roared a mile above a fjord and drums were hurled into the sky like giant fireworks as they exploded.

Churchill disclosed to the House of Commons that "the Allied front now runs in an enormous crescent from Spitsbergen, in the Arctic Ocean, to Tobruk, in the western desert."

Ross Munro, Canadian Press correspondent who accompanied the expedition, was permitted to say that "vast stores of ammunition had to be unloaded as well as quantities of supplies."

[This indicated an occupation of some length was intended after accomplishment of the main purpose of the expedition—"to prevent the enemy from utilizing for their own war purposes Spitsbergen with its rich coal mines."]

The press used stories of the expedition as a basis for new calls for invasion of the Continent. The occupation was pictured as part of a plan to harry the Nazi forces attacking Russia and a means of aiding patrol of the North Atlantic.

"Most of the Canadians were bitterly disappointed because there wasn't any fighting," said Major Bill Bury, of Edmonton, Alta., a member of the expedition. "When we were sent on this trip we thought it was a godsend after the monotony of waiting."

A number of French soldiers who fought at Narvik last year and reached Spitsbergen after the Allied collapse in the north were brought back to London to join the Free French forces.

Some of the returning soldiers had copies of a Polar Post which the expedition issued at Spitzbergen and which carried this weather forecast, "Colder with probable snow flurries."

The mean temperature at Spitzbergen in winter time is about 8 degrees below zero, fahrenheit.

Oil, Coal Stores On Spitzbergen Fired by Allies

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Five Rich Mines Disabled in Raid; London Won't Say if Any Troops Remained

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Destruction of the Spitzbergen coal mines and the burning of great coal and oil reservoirs by Royal Canadian Engineers were confirmed tonight when British authorities, without explanation, lifted a ban against mention of the extent of the demolition operations.

An eyewitness correspondent was permitted to report for the first time that five rich mining properties were rendered useless and that 400,000 tons of coal and 125,000 gallons of fuel oil were set afire.

The first announcement of the Spitzbergen foray had declared that the chief purpose of the venture was to keep the coal out of German hands.

But while the full development of this aim was disclosed almost twenty-four hours after the initial announcement of the Arctic expedition, it was still not permissible to say whether any of the Canadian-British-Norwegian landing force had been left to garrison the archipelago. The War Office remained pointedly silent on that phase of the operation, though Prime Minister Winston Churchill placed Spitzbergen today on the Allied front against Germany and there were unofficial predictions that the invasion was only a foretaste of more to follow.

It would take months to make the mines useful again and the Canadian forces leading the expedition removed millions of dollars worth of essential machinery, [redacted]

Spitzbergen's Coal Now Denied Nazis by Coup, British Say

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German Plans to Seize Mines Are Declared Foiled Bloodlessly

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Spet. 9.—Alleged German plans for seizure of the rich coal mines of Spitzbergen, Arctic Archipelago owned by Nazi-occupied Norway, were declared officially today to have been thwarted bloodlessly by a powerful Canadian, British and Free Norwegian expeditionary force in a full-dress invasion which the natives welcomed.

"This source of fuel has now been denied to the Germans, the British War Office said, without reporting whether the mines simply were left under guard or their usefulness destroyed. They have been worked primarily by Norwegian and Russian labor.

(Authorized Germans said the British had destroyed the mines as well as the radio at Spitzbergen.)

Civilians helped the soldiers unload their craft of munitions and supplies.

(This operation suggested the establishment of a garrison. The War Office, however, did not disclose whether a garrison was left on the islands, this being officially regarded as "information useful to the enemy.")

The expedition was led by the Canadian brigadier, Arthur E. Potts of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Had "Various Purposes."

British ships removed about 1,000 Norwegians—miners and their families—to England, where the men signed up for military or merchant marine service. It thus was indicated that at least some of the mines, which produced 707,117 tons of coal in 1936, would be out of operation for the duration of the war.

The British also brought back a number of French officers and other ranks, part of the Allied force which fought at Narvik last year. They will join the Free French forces.

The War Office said "various purposes" led to the dispatch of a military force to the mountainous, glacial islands and London newspapers saw Spitzbergen as a possible waystation for direct aid to Russia. Spitzbergen's two radio stations were seized.

Several regiments and special units—donning leather jerkins, sheepskin coats, and sweaters to ward off the chill of the long Arctic day and white Arctic night at sea—made the 1,259-mile trip to the archipelago, only 750 miles from the North Pole, aboard a troopship

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heavily guarded by war craft.

German Plane Sighted.

Neither on the voyage nor in the landing, the officers said, were they opposed. The only German war craft sighted was a reconnaissance plane, which flew along the coast one day but apparently failed to spot Canadian units nearby.

The landing was made in a manner similar to a raid on the Norwegian Lofoten Islands last March, in which the British reported the capture of 225 men, Germans and their Norwegian adherents, sinking of 11 ships and destruction of a fish oil plant used in the manufacture of explosives.

It was to prevent reprisals such as followed the Lofoten raids that Spitsbergen Norwegians were withdrawn to England. Members of the party said no Norwegian was left behind.

Canadian Trappers on Job.

Many of the soldiers were formerly trappers and hunters in northern Canada. Others were rugged farmers, accustomed to the rigors of outdoor life in cold, Canadian winters.

Landing parties nosing through a mist-shrouded fjord gripped machine-guns, rifles and grenades, expecting trouble. They were greeted by groups of Norwegian and Russian miners, the latter in padded blue tunics and with trousers tucked into high boots.

"They just stood and looked at us for a full minute," said a member of the commander's party. "The commander made some overtures, saying 'Hello.' Finally a Russian who seemed to be one of the head men came up and shook hands, bowing formally."

Despite language difficulties, friendships developed swiftly. The civilians helped the soldiers unload their craft and helped also in operations at the radio stations. The miners gave the troops cigarettes, candy and souvenirs. Officers and men were billeted in private homes as well as in community buildings.

Under Soviet Flag.

A Russian motor boat pilot whose craft was chartered by the commander to make a trip to one of his ships broke out the red emblem of Soviet Russia as he steered from the dock.

"I guess I am the first Canadian commander ever to sail under the flag of our Soviet Allies," the officer said.

Norwegians, particularly the young people, were reported to be glad to leave Spitsbergen when the time came for them to board the troopship for the voyage to England.

Many of the children were dressed in colorful ski costumes.

Miners said their wages were reduced after the German occupation of Norway and that trade union representatives sent to Oslo to negotiate had returned in failure.

On the first anniversary of the German invasion this spring, they said, a vast mine fire broke out and destroyed 40,000 tons of coal. Five men were reported killed.

Additional details of the invasion were expected to be presented before Parliament soon.

"The precise political significance of the landing," said the Daily Express, "must, for obvious reasons, remain secret for the present. But it is understood it is part of a plan which includes harrying of Nazi forces attacking Russia."

"Welcome Appetizer"

The News Chronicle said the landing "may reasonably be deemed a small but welcome appetizer for offensive land operations which Britain must undertake in more than one theatre of the war if she is to play her full part in easing the prolonged strain on her Russian ally."

"Sure possession of this Arctic base should assist our patrols in the North Atlantic. It carries a threat also against Axis forces striking at Russian territory in the extreme north."

Pack ice prevents access to most of the islands from October until June. But vessels can approach the western coast of the chief island of the 25,000-square-mile chain, West Spitsbergen, during most months.

By air it is 700 miles to Murmansk, Soviet Arctic port. It is as far from Spitsbergen to menaced Leningrad, however, as it is to London.

HAPPY LANDING IN SPITZBERGEN

SEP 10 1941

'We're Invading Rockies,' One Canadian Exclaimed.

By ROSS MUNRO.

Canadian War Correspondent.

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With the Canadian Spitzbergen Expedition, Sept. 9.—I have traveled with an Allied force composed mainly of Canadians supported by Britons and Norwegians, into the Arctic Circle to a strange landing that might have been a bitter and bloody battle, but which turned out to be an unopposed, peaceful sortie to prevent the flow of high-grade Norwegian coal to the Nazi Reich.

Into this land of glaciers, where stark, snow-crested mountains, push up through mists, where reindeer roam and seals splash offshore, the force came on a mission described by the commanding officer as "not an invasion but merely a necessary part of the common war against Germany."

Canadians Miss a Fight.

Norwegians and Russians—the Russians outnumber the Norwegians three to one—have been mining the coal in the Spitzbergen Archipelago, 750 miles from the North Pole, and they both hailed the arrival of their allies with a warmth and enthusiasm that contrasted with the reception of steel and gunfire the Canadians had been prepared to face. Some 1,000 Norwegians were removed to Britain, to take up with their fellow-citizens serving in the Norwegian forces the fight against the Nazis.

For the Canadians it was the first taste of the "real thing." Never had I seen them so enthusiastic and eager as they were on this trip. The only thing they needed to make the expedition a

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gave the Canadians candy and other sweets.

Norwegians Sent to Britain.

But it was not all affable sociability. Vast stores of ammunition had to be unloaded as well as quantities of supplies. The departing Norwegians had to be organized and their baggage piled aboard ship. Arduous duties took the place of combat, and in these the Norwegians and the Russians gave a cheerful helping hand.

The expedition left a British port in warm weather, and shrouded in utter secrecy, but after a few days at sea, heavy clothing was put on. The men drilled on deck to keep in trim. They were not told their destination until twenty-four hours before they landed. Five miles off West Spitzbergen we sighted the grim black mountains, crested with snow. Then a mist settled down. "It looks as if we're invading the Rockies," said a Calgary soldier as he gripped his tommy gun.

The Word Is 'Vodka.'

Several Canadian landings were made from other ships as we moved slowly to anchorage at the mouth of the fjord, and the main force prepared to disembark. I went ashore with the commander, expecting anything to happen. But it was a dud. We were welcomed by about a dozen miners.

One soldier thought he was making great progress with the language when, after asking for a drink of vodka, a Russian rushed him off to his home and poured out a four-finger drink. The Canadian smacked his lips and downed it. It was water.

A Norwegian settlement down the fjord was the neatest and tidiest on the whole island. When the Canadians got there, they marched to the Community Hall, but the hospitable Norwegians would not let them take it over as a troop billet until the women had scrubbed it thoroughly.

One of the queerest things about the expedition was the all-night daylight at Spitzbergen. Some found it difficult to sleep, but as time advanced there was a little twilight and lights were put on in the streets for a while. No blackout could be enforced, however. Nature just wouldn't have one.

Yank at Spitzbergen

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Among the troops taking part in the Canadian-British - Free Norwegian landing operations at Spitzbergen was an American, Private J. Allen of Hillside, N. J.

Spitsbergen Force Rescues French Who Fled Nazi Camp

SEP 10 '41

Officers And Soldiers Taken To England To Join De Gaullists—Censorship Shrouds Details

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 9—Several French officers and men who escaped from Nazi prison camps more than a year ago and since have wandered forlornly through the hidden byways of Europe have been brought back to Britain by the Spitsbergen expedition and will join the Free French forces of General de Gaulle.

Details of their adventures and of how they met the Canadian force which rescued them were shrouded by censorship, but this much was made known:

The Frenchmen were captured by the Germans during the Flanders campaign.

"We made our escape from German camps in dribbles and met later," said a young officer who once worked in a Paris business office.

"We knew how the war was going and about the Vichy situation, and we ali vowed to join the Free French and fight on against the Nazis."

With tears of joy the ragged, bearded men recognized the British ship and went out to meet it.

Some leaned from their small boats to caress the warship's sides. A few tried to sing "God Save the King," but choked with emotion.

The Canadians who occupied Spitsbergen gave the French some Canadian boots and uniforms to replace the civilian rags they wore.

Stroking his new shirt, a captain who once commanded a tank battalion exclaimed:

"For fourteen months we were dead men; now Canada and Britain have given us a second life.

"It is said that a man always has two fatherlands—his own and France. I say we now have our two fatherlands—France and Britain."

Others joined in exclamations over the food they had eaten after so many months of hunger.

3 Amereican Fliers With RAF Missing Since Sunday

SEP 10 1941

Failed to Return From Operations Over France

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Three fliers of the American Eagle squadron were listed as missing today from flights in which surviving pilots said they met "a hell of a lot of Messerschmitts" over occupied France Sunday.

Those missing were Eugene Quimby, (Red) Tobin, Los Angeles; H. S. Fenlaw, Lewisville, Tex., and William H. Nichols, San Carlos, Calif.

An Eagle squadron source said the loss Sunday was the squadron's heaviest of the war. Its fliers have shot down at least 16 German planes.

"Our boys just ran into tough opposition," said a flier. "Messerschmitts were literally swarming over France. There were at least 100 in one flight."

Tobin has been credited unofficially with being the first American pilot to shoot down a German plane over Britain but he had refused to claim the victory.

S. Fenlaw of Lewisville, Tex., and William H. Nichols of San Carlos, Calif.

An Eagle Squadron source commented: "Yesterday, of course, was the first time we lost three pilots in one day.

"Our boys just ran into tough opposition. They were hopped on by a hell of a lot of enemy planes. Pilots on the sweeps reported Messerschmitts literally were swarming over France. One said he sighted at least a hundred."

Credited With First Nazi Plane.

Tobin, big and red-haired, was reported to have been the first flyer from the United States to shoot down a German plane over Britain.

To close friends he always said, "I couldn't help shooting at him. I was flying on patrol one day and there he was."

Tobin never would confirm his shooting down of the plane, however, saying, "Man, you get in more trouble with the R. A. F. over a thing like that than with the Germans."

16 or 17 Claimed for Eagles.

One American source said that against the Eagles' losses, "I know unofficially they have shot down at least 16 or 17 German planes. In addition to this they are credited with a number of probables and a number of German planes damaged."

Tobin, with three other United States youths, headed for Europe in the early days of the war with the idea of forming another Lafayette Escadrille.

R. A. F. Changes Mind.

They reached France about the time of the French collapse and barely got out ahead of the invaders. Finally reaching Britain, Tobin and his companions tried to join the R. A. F. R. A. F. officers were not interested. They said the youths did not have enough experience.

Tobin and the others dejectedly prepared to return to the United States, but then found that this was not easy either. The American Embassy finally aided them, but when they were about ready to leave,

Three Eagle Flyers Reported Missing Over Nazi France

Tobin, First Credited With Victory, One of Americans Lost

SEP 10 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Three flyers of the American Eagle Squadron are missing from operations Sunday over German-occupied France, an American source said today.

The flyers: Eugene Quimbly (Red) Tobin of Los Angeles, H.

the R. A. F. officers changed their minds and accepted the recruits.

The first time Tobin took up a Spitfire he nearly wrecked it.

"It was then," he grinned in telling the story, "that I really realized that I didn't know how to fly."

He applied himself, though, and fellow flyers said he turned out to be one of the best pilots among the Eagles, American unit of the R. A. F.

During the winter and early spring his activities were confined to the air over Britain.

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Nazis Belittle Move.

Berlin, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Authorized German sources declared today they were informed the British had destroyed the mines and radio at Spitzbergen and "the Norwegian people who have been getting coal from Spitzbergen certainly will not like this."

Otherwise they dismissed the British-Canadian-Norwegian landing on the islands as a typical prestige move.

Authorized German spckesmen said that it was obviously aimed at stiffening Russia's back, but that it was not clear what practical results were expected to follow.

They declared that Germany economically was little interested in Spitzbergen, and the British statement that the step was taken to prevent Germany's making use of the islands' coal mines was described as pretty far-fetched.

If the British expected to relieve the pressure on Russia by in Spitzbergen, and the British speaker said, "it is a pretty cheap undertaking because it involved neither risk of defeat nor sacrifice of blood."

Derision also was forthcoming. Authorized spokesmen described the seizure as bringing the British one step nearer the north pole.

"If Spitzsbergen had any military importance you may rest assured we would have been there before the British," was another comment.

Recruit For R. A. F. Describes Sinking In Which 4 Mates Died

Sub Trailed Vessel For More Than Day; Survivor Says; Broken Engine Hastened Tragedy

By EDDY GILMORE

Associated Press Correspondent

London, Sept. 9—The vessel on which four American recruits for the R. A. F. were killed recently was trailed for more than a day by the attacking submarine, one of the seven survivors disclosed here tonight.

The survivor, Jim Jordan, of Pasadena, Cal., also disclosed for the first time the names of the four who lost their lives. They were:

Harry Hay, Tallahassee, Fla.; William Bishop, Cleveland, Ohio; Frank Kruszynski, whose address was unknown to Jordan, and a youth whose last name was Cox, from New York city.

"The last two didn't train with me," Jordan said, "but I got to know them on the boat."

Anxious To Seek Sub

Jordan, who like the other flyers was trained in Canada for R. A. F. duty, donned his uniform today and begged for a plane to bomb the submarine that took the life of his four companions.

"Boy," he said, sticking out his jaw, "I saw those fellows die. I want to do something about them."

The survivors reached a British port Friday, and their names were made public the following day, but few details of the torpedoing became known to the public until Jordan told his story tonight.

Trailed By Submarine

"We realized one morning that we were being trailed by a submarine," Jordan said. "That didn't worry us much, but later in the day our engine broke down. We worked on it—all eleven American boys—for sixteen hours.

"The broken engine reduced our speed from sixteen knots to seven. That's a hell of a feeling when you know a submarine is after you. Anyhow, we chugged along zigzagging and twisting for another day.

"The next day there was a fog and first thing we knew out of this fog came a plane. It machine-gunned us, turned a cannon on us and dropped a bomb or two. The bomb didn't hit us, but the machine gun and the cannon surely knocked us about.

"Along about dusk subs closed in on us. We could even see their periscopes. They would come up, then duck down and then come up again.

Came An Awful Bang

"I saw one very close. I ran and got the captain, and just then there was an awful bang and a mass of black smoke and spray. We were hit all right, and began listing to port.

"We were so badly hit that we couldn't stop our engine. She just kept going 'round and 'round. The machine guns and the cannon had banged up both our lifeboats so we began throwing off rafts.

"I threw one off and then slid down the side of the ship after it. I got caught in a flock of ropes and swung out from the side of the boat. Then I swung back and bounced off the boat. I reckon that saved my life.

Men's Screams Above Whistle

"The others did the same thing. The listing boat began chasing us. I saw the ship's propeller cut into a bunch of them and about twenty fellows including seamen got chopped up.

"All this time the ship's whistle was screaming. I never knew there could be such a horrible noise in my life. And I never knew that men's screams could be heard above the whistle's scream. But they were. Later, I'm afraid, their screaming stopped."

Jordan said he and ten others clung to two rafts for eleven and one half hours. The submarine approached them once, he said.

"The sub gunner turned his gun on us," Jordan said. "I thought it was all up. Then the commander waved him aside. He later gave us some meat."

A Polish warship picked up the survivors. Thirty-seven of the ship's crew and passengers were lost.

Hay Former Newspaperman

Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 9 (AP)—Harry Hay, one of four American flyers lost Friday when their ship was torpedoed en route to England, had operated a travel agency here for eleven years. He joined the British Royal Air Force last April.

Hay is survived by his widow, Dr. Marion Hay, who is an associate professor of education at Florida State College for Women here.

Hay was a member of the Associated Press staff in Columbus, Ohio, and Des Moines, Iowa, from 1925 to 1928. He was 37 year old.

Trained at Pensacola and Tulsa

Frank Kruszynski Jr. is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kruszynski, 2043 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. His father said last night that Frank, 27, a native of Brooklyn, had first joined the United States Naval Air Corps about a year and a half ago and trained for seven months at Pensacola, Fla. In June, 1940, he received discharge papers from the Navy and went to Tulsa, Okla., to train for the Royal Air Force.

Three weeks ago, the father said, the flier sent word that he was going overseas and that he would write later. Last night a telegram arrived at the Brooklyn home from the British Navy, stating that the young man was missing.

Another of the American pilots was identified as Johnson Cox, 26, son of Mrs. C. J. Cox of Port Chester, N. Y. Captain Maxwell W. Balfour, director of the Spartan School of Aeronautics of Tulsa, who made the identification, said the young man had a wife living in Chicago.

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Embassy Still Sees Hope

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 9 (AP)—The British Embassy at Washington tonight gave the family of Harry Hay, reported one of four American Royal Air Force recruits lost in the recent sinking of a ship carrying them to England, some hope for believing he might still be alive. A brother, Curtis Hay Jr., said the embassy reported there was a chance he might be in a lifeboat or on a raft or that he had been picked up by another British vessel or taken prisoner by the Germans.

The brother said the embassy pointed out that men from other vessels had been reported lost for as long as three weeks and then had appeared.

BRITISH CLAIM SIX AXIS SHIPS AS DAY'S BAG

Five German And One Italian Vessel Reported Toll Of Naval Raiders

Locomotive Works A Cassel Bombed—Attacks Reach From Arctic To Africa

SEP 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 9—British naval and aerial raiders reported tonight they had sunk six Axis ships, probably destroyed two more, damaged others and pounded the locomotive works of the German city of Kassel in attacks stretching fro mthe Arctic to Bengasi in the Mediterranean.

Five of the ships reported sunk were German, one Italian.

German Toll Listed

The five German vessels were:

The warship Bremse, 146 tons.

A destroyer.

An unidentified vessel.

An armed trawler sunk by "light forces" operating under Rear Admiral P. L. Vian, D. S. O., against German convoys supplying troops on the Murmansk front against Russia.

A 4,000-ton German supply ship torpedoed in a "strongly escorted" convoy in the English Channel.

The Admiralty said a British submarine sank a large Italian schooner in the central Mediterranean.

The Germans alread had acknowledged the loss of the Bremse, which they classed as an artillery cadet craft. The London Admiralty called it a light cruiser.

Still other ships were reported damaged in the battle.

Norwegians Aid British

Norwegian patrols joined the British in a running fight in the English Channel which accounted for the sinking of one supply ship and the probable sinking of another, and a German motor torpedo boat. An armed trawler also was reported set afire in the English Channel action.

Both supply ships were torpedoed in the English channel when their convoy was sighted and attacked at midnight and followed until morning.

Nearly one hundred R. A. F. planes pounded the locomotive workshops of Kassel. The Air Ministry said most of the planes got through to blast their targets and that Germany's heightened need for railway transportation for the Russian campaign gave the raid importance.

Münster Anr Cerbourg Bombed

R. A. F. flyers also bombed Muenster and other objectives in western Germany and the docks at Cherbourg (German-occupied France), the Air Ministry said.

In the Mediterranean a second British submarine was said by the Admiralty to have attacked and hit two lighters off the harbor of Bengasi, chief port of Cirenaica, in Italian Libya. One was believed sunk.

Admitted British losses in all these attacks were four men wounded in the English Channel fighting and two airmen killed in an accident during the Kassel flight.

One German plane was reported downed overnight, German air activity over England being limited to single-plane dashes over coastal districts in eastern and southwest England. A few British casualties and minor damage were reported from these attacks.

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100 British Planes Raid Nazi Locomotive Works, London Says

Majority of Attackers Said to Have Reached Goal; None Missing

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Nearly 100 planes took part in an R. A. F. raid during the night on Kassel, Germany, site of the extensive Kenschel locomotive workshops, authoritative British reported today.

The majority of the attackers reached their objective and not a single aircraft was missing, it was stated, though two members of one crew were killed in an accident.

The British said they considered the raid on the locomotive shops particularly important in view of the Russian campaign, which makes great use of railway transportation for troops and supplies.

Many Bomb Bursts Seen.

"The weather was favorable," the Air Ministry said, "and many bombs were seen to burst on the targets.

"Objectives at Muenster and other places in Western Germany as well as the docks at Cherbourg (in German-occupied France) also were bombed."

German air operations against Great Britain during the night were confined to single-plane forays over coastal districts in Eastern and Southwest England, a government communique said.

A small number of casualties was reported from one point, the government said, minor damage occurred at a few widely-separated points, it added.

One Raider Destroyed.

One of the invading aircraft was claimed destroyed.

An earlier communique on yesterday's British operations declared two fortress aircraft were missing from a formation which carried out a long-distance scouting flight.

These were the first of the huge American-made bombers reported lost.

BRITAIN REPORTS THREE NAZI SHIPS SUNK IN ARCTIC

SEP 10 1941

Thinks Fourth Was Sent Down in Battle—Berlin Admits Loss of One.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—British naval forces in the Arctic have sunk three German ships supplying troops on the Russian Arctic front and in addition probably have sunk the German warship Bremse, the Admiralty announced tonight.

[The German High Command acknowledged that the Bremse, described as a 1,400-ton artillery cadet ship on convoy duty, had been lost after a short and fierce fight with the British.]

The three vessels sunk were a

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destroyer, an armed trawler and another ship, the Admiralty said. The Bremse, described here as a light cruiser, "is believed to have been sunk," a communique said.

Still other ships probably were damaged in the action, which occurred near Murmansk, the Admiralty said.

British and Norwegian patrols in the English Channel in a running fight last night and this morning sank one German supply ship of 4,000 tons, probably sank another of 3,500 tons, set an armed trawler afire and probably destroyed a Nazi torpedo boat, the Admiralty announced today.

The British said that four of their men were wounded, but that none of their ships were damaged.

The convoy, strongly escorted, was attacked first just before midnight, shadowed and attacked again, torpedoes accounting for both the supply ships.

The torpedoing and sinking of a large Italian schooner by a British submarine in the central Mediterranean also was announced today by the Admiralty.

In addition, two lighters were engaged by a British submarine off Bengasi, on the north African coast. Both were hit and one may have been sunk, the Admiralty said.

Cadet Ship Sunk.

Ber[illegible] Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today the loss of the German artillery cadet ship Bremse after a short but fierce fight with British units in northern waters.

The 1,460-ton warship was on convoy duty, supplying German troops in the extreme north, a communique said. She was taken by surprise by a British cruiser and two destroyers off northern Norway, while visibility was poor.

"Protecting a convoy, the Bremse accepted the fight against the superior enemy forces and was lost after a short, fierce fight," the communique continued. "She received several torpedo hits."

"All the ships of convoy, because of the courageous operation of the Bremse, reached their destination undamaged. Part of the crew was saved."

[The Bremse, built in 1929, was about the size of a large destroyer and usually carried a crew of 192. Armed with four 5-inch guns and several anti-aircraft cannon, she could do twenty-seven knots and was used before the war for towing high-speed gunnery targets. The British had reported she was extensively damaged by air attack in May, 1940.]

Meanwhile informed sources reported today that German submarines had sunk 21,500 tons of British shipping in the Atlantic, including four vessels from a single convoy.

Convoy Scattered

Berlin, Sept. 9.—(AP)—The German Air Force attacked Moscow and Leningrad during the night, DNB reported today.

The raiders set fire to a big automobile factory in the Russian capital and successfully bombed provisioning facilities of encircled Leningrad, the news agency declared.

At the same time armed Nazi scout planes were said to have bombed harbors on the English east coast, while big German guns on the French coast scattered a convoy in Dover Strait.

On the African front, German night raiders were reported to have followed up a daylight attack on Tobruk, Libya, by blasting the Egyptian port of Alexandria, where the British have a big naval base.

Dead and wounded were left in the wake of a British raid on Kassel, 75 miles south of Hannover, and other sections of western and southwestern Germany, the Germans announced, but there was no raid on Berlin.

(The British did not officially report a raid on Berlin, although a broadcast of BBC, heard by CBS and NBC last night, said the German radio had announced the RAF attacked the capital.)

Italians Admit Sinking Of Big Ship by British

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Italian high command acknowledged today that a British submarine had sunk the 11,398-ton Italian steamer Esperia in the Central Mediterranean, but said almost all of those aboard had been rescued by escorting warships.

(The Admiralty in London announced Saturday that the Esperia had been sunk by a British submarine off Tripoli. The announcement said the vessel, which was presumed to be carrying axis reinforcements to North Africa, was traveling with an exceptionally strong naval escort.)

The daily war bulletin also reported that British air raiders had attacked Palermo, Sicily, again last night, but said most of the bombs fell in the open sea.

It was the second raid on Palermo in as many nights. The toll of casualties resulting from Sunday night's raid was raised to 27 dead and 58 injured by official count.

Malta Downs a Bomber

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 9 (AP)—One Axis bomber was shot down last night during two air raids on Malta, which caused slight civilian property damage.

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Axis Reports Raids In Libya

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 9—Violent Axis air raids on the British positions at Tobruk and Giarabub oasis, in Libya, and on the railroad at Matrut, Egypt, were reported today by the Italian high command.

The daily war bulletin also reported that the Italian garrison at Culquabert, northern Ethiopia, drove back British forces in a week-end sally.

An air attack on Malta last night also was reported.

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Air Fight In Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 9—The Milan *Corriere Della Sera's* correspondent in North Africa reported today a first air fight on August 8 in which "Americans" took part and said four of the opposing planes were shot down in flames into the sea.

The correspondent did not say on what information he based his statement that American pilots took part, but he quoted British prisoners to the effect that the American-made planes were not regarded as of high fighting quality.

"Experience Deficient"

The dispatch said twelve American-made Tomahawks and eight British Hurricanes escorting a convoy near Sidi Barrani were attacked by German Messerschmitt 109's and new Italian Macchi fighters and dive bombers.

The dispatch said the Tomahawks were piloted by young Americans, Canadians and Australians whose "experience sometimes is deficient."

Axis Radios Step Up Criticism of Roosevelt

New York, Sept. 9.—(AP.)—German and Italian short wave radios stepped up their criticism of President Roosevelt throughout broadcasts today, CBS listening stations reported.

Broadcasters in each country called the President a liar and elaborated on their daily accusation that he was trying to get the United States into the war.

"His menacing remarks to the Axis powers testify that war is the aim of the Government of the United States," said the Rome announcer. "Lying is one of the President's habits. Nobody believes the declarations of Roosevelt concerning the Greer case. Not even the Americans believe him."

The Berlin announcer charged that the President falsified the Greer incident to "look like a case of unprovoked aggression and bring about the desired indignation and war threat."

SEP 10 1941

Axis Planes Bomb Oil Port of Haifa

Haifa, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Guided by light of a waning moon, Axis bombers came over Haifa, Palestinian port for British oil, and dropped bombs early today.

There were no casualties and only slight damage.

The attacking planes were diverted by a heavy anti-aircraft fire.

RED FORECASTS ROUTING OF ALL NAZI ARMIES

Spokesman Says Victory On Central Front Boosts Faith In Victory

SEP 10 1941

Counter-AttacksAtOdessa And Leningrad Also Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Wednesday, Sept. 10. German bombers twice tried to attack the capital last night and early today, but were dispersed by Russian night fighters and anti-aircraft fire, it was announced officially.

One German plane was reported shot down as it approached the city.

The first alarm lasted from 10 P. M. until 1.05 A. M., and the second from 2.15 to 4 A. M.

By HENRY CASSIDY
[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Wednesday*, Sept. 10—The Red army's biggest victory of the war, on the central front where shattered remnants of a 100,000-man Nazi force are reported in disordered retreat, drew from an official Soviet spokesman today the declaration that "the impending rout of all the German armies can already be discerned."

S. A. Lozovsky, Assistant Foreign Commissar who serves as liaison with the foreign press, said this vast operation, plus the unending counter-attacks by the Russians before Odessa and the determined stand of Leningrad's defenders are "signs of growing Red army resistance."

"Our confidence in final victory is growing," he added.

Stresses Air War Fury

The Soviet Information Bureau, reporting on yesterday's fighting, fell back on its usual brief statement that stubborn battles still raged along the entire front.

It emphasized the fury of the air war with the announcement that on Sunday seventy-one German planes were destroyed in combat and on the ground against twenty-four Russian losses. Two Nazi reconnaissance planes were reported downed near Moscow in daylight yesterday.

The victorious Soviet forces on the Central front, under the personal direction of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, were declared in hot pursuit of survivors of the German forces. The Russians were reported officially to have reconquered 150 square miles of territory and 50 villages in two days.

Rain And Cold Contribute

Rain and cold which already has set in on the Northern front, Lozovsky said, "is only a contributing factor" to the defeat of the Germans.

"The main thing is," he added, "that the might of the Red army the unity of the Soviet people, reserves of man power and industry are great potentialities not only for resistance but also for counter-blows."

The blow delivered against the Germans thrusting toward Moscow from the Smolensk sector was not a local one, he asserted, and added that "the space of action is limited but it is hard-felt by the entire German army."

Lozovsky described the whole front as 'not continuous, but a zigzag line."

Try To Cut Off Wedge

"The Germans are trying to wedge in," he went on, "and we are trying to wedge their wedge and cut it off.

"Along the entire front there is incessant fighting of unprecedented intensity. This is the reason for the great losses of the Germans and their exhaustion, moral and physical, and in equipment."

In the fighting around Odessa he said sixteen Rumanian divisions originally were thrown into the struggle and that now more than half of them already have been shattered.

Rumanian Losses Cited

On the south the Rumanians, to whom the Nazis have left the siege of Odessa, have seen 20,000 of their soldiery slain in ten days in the approaches to that Black Sea port, said a Soviet communique which lauded the Red navy garrison for daily sallies into the field to scourge the foe.

Of besieged Leningrad in the north the Rusians had little to say, but they buttressed with a wealth of detail the midnight announcement of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's triumph in the center, the greatest individual victory claimed by the Soviet Union since the German invasion began on June 22.

Novelist Describes Battle

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, gave this account of the battle, as relayed by its front-line correspondent, a novelist named Stavsky:

The Germans reached Yelnya, forty miles east of Smolensk and 200 miles southwest of Moscow, in July—a fact hitherto not acknowledged—but were unable to advance a step farther.

They then chose that railway town as the headquarters for their planned march to Moscow, and started bringing up masses of men and materials. They heavily fortified the region with trenches, barbed wire and steel-and-concrete fortresses on the heights.

Following a method used so successfully against the Mannerheim line in Finland in 1940, Timoshenko's cannoneers started bombarding the Germans with heavy artillery day and night, with never a breathing space.

The Moscow communique said this battle began twenty-six days ago, but *Pravda's* account indicated there was practically no letup from the moment the Germans reached Yelnya.

Following a pre-arranged plan, it continued, the Red army went on the offensive suddenly and broke up the Fifteenth German Infantry Division and the Tenth Tank Division, capturing prisoners and booty.

But the Germans hung on, although on the defensive now, in their newmade forts on the hills.

Chopped Up Regiments

The whole Yelnya area became "giant mincing machine" which chopped up German regiments with terrible cannon fire. Still the German

command brought up new divisions regularly to replace those battered by the guns.

Finally, on September 4, the Russians made certain—how was not stated—that besides the two earlier divisions they had smashed the Seventeenth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth and Two Hundred and Ninety-second infantry divisions and a division of the Elite S. S., pride of Hitler's armies.

The Germans remaining were almost surrounded, having a way out to the west through a narrow neck of land about five miles wide and under constant Soviet fire which had carpeted it with dead Nazis.

Left Crews As Screen

On the night of September 4, the Germans pulled out.

"Having left doomed automatic riflemen and mine-thrower crews as a screen, and opening frenzied artillery and mine-thrower fire at our troops constricting the neck," said the *Pravda* correspondent, "the German troops retreated in panic and disorder.

"It would be truer to call it flight, rather than retreat. In the fields and woods of Yelnya the Germans left unburied tens of thousands of dead men and officers. They managed to carry away an equal number of wounded.

"Our trophies have not yet been counted, but we already have gathered 102 German guns of various calibres, 195 machine guns and quantities of shells and cartridges running into the hundreds of thousands."

The Russians even seized two planes, he said, and have not yet bothered to salvage all the equipment the Germans abandoned.

"Our glorious troops are continuing to pursue the retreating enemy, not allowing him a moment's rest or respite," wrote Stavsky. "Cannonading may be heard from the west, a good twenty kilometers from Yelnya."

Capture Cavalry Squadron

In the defense of Odessa, the Soviet Information Bureau said Red sailors and marines had inflicted the worst losses on the Rumanian First, Eleventh and Twenty-first divisions. The marines captured intact a Rumanian Royal Cavalry squadron of 200 men.

Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, still holds firm against the Nazis. *Pravda* published a letter from Kiev by a Polish writer, Wanda Wassilewska, reporting the streets barricaded and the suburbs defended by a constant curtain of artillery fire that the Germans could not penetrate.

Leningrad, the third and greatest of the three closely-threatened Russian cities, was covered by inference in the noon communique which said "our troops continued to fight the enemy along the whole front."

Counter-attacks continued in the approaches to Leningrad, said Red Star, the army newspaper. It reported one Red Army unit broke up a German advance on the point "P" by attacking first, routing the Nazis and taking 217 prisoners.

Another dispatch said the Germans attacked the area around the city of "N" for five days without breaking through, and that when the Red Army ran short of munitions the civilians brought up thousands of gasoline-filled bottles which were used to repulse the German tank columns.

Barges Sunk

Red Star said that on the south-central front Russian planes sank several German barges which were attempting to ferry troops, trucks and artillery across the Teterev River near Gornostaipol, 65 miles northwest of Kiev. A line of 200 trucks was bombed there also, it said.

Fast Russian bombers called "gulls" were credited with destroying 19 Nazi planes in raids on two districts around Dnieperopetrovsk.

The official Soviet news agency Tass told of German capture of two villages on the River "B" at an unidentified spot on the front, and said, "but our infantry launched a vigorous counter-attack and, although the Fascists had numerical superiority, they were driven back far beyond their original positions. In this engagement our infantry destroyed five German companies."

SEP 9 1941

Nazis Pursued In 16-Mile Push, Russians Claim

50 Villages Retaken On Central Front, Soviet Asserts

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 9.—The Soviet Armies of the central front today were pursuing the broken remnants of a German force of 100,000 men westward toward Smolensk, having thrust the Nazis back 16 miles in two days and recaptured 150 square miles of territory and 50 villages in a gigantic continuing battle, official dispatches reported.

A communique reported that within 10 days the Rumanians besieging Odessa have left more than 20,000 dead in the approaches to that Black Sea port as the Red Navy leads a daily sortie against the Germans' allies.

It was the big counterthrust on the central front, however, that shone as the rosiest star on the Soviet horizon.

8 Divisions Cut Up.

A government communique said eight Nazi divisions were cut to pieces in the fierce counteroffensive which began 26 days ago and reached its climax with recapture of the railway town of Yelnya, 200 miles southwest of Moscow and 40 miles east of Smolensk.

Front-line reports to Pravda, the official Communist party newspaper, gave an even more striking account of this greatest victory yet claimed by the Russians in nearly 12 weeks of war.

The Germans reached Yelnya in July, it was admitted, and chose it as the base site from which to launch their great drive on Moscow.

But the Russians struck back with fury, and soon smashed the German 10th Tank Division and 15th Infantry Division, capturing many heavy guns, prisoners and much ammunition, said the novelist Stavsky, correspondent for Pravda.

Dug in On Heights.

The Germans promptly dug in on the surrounding heights, building massive fortifications of iron and concrete linked by deep trenches and guarded by barbed wire.

The Russians settled down to a fiery artillery bombardment.

"The German command hastened to bring up fresh divisions," he wrote, "disregarding the fact that the Yelnya district had become a giant mincing machine for German regiments.

"Division after division passed through the Yelnya district. Tons of metal poured down on the Germans and battered divisions were withdrawn to the rear, but the German command continued to cling to the district."

Retreat Has Become Rout.

Finally, the Pravda account continued, the Russian pressure became so great that by September 4 there was no doubt of the outcome. The German 15th, 17th, 137th, 178th, 268th and 292d infantry divisions, a motorized division and a division of the Elite Nazi S. S. troops had been smashed, and their remnants maintained communications with the rear through a narrow pathway 5 miles wide, constantly under Russian fire.

This horrible route was carpeted with German corpses, Pravda said, and finally the Germans fell back in a retreat that has become a rout.

Tens of thousands of unburied dead lay where they had fallen, and there were equal numbers of wounded who were carried westward by their comrades, the dispatch said.

Russian booty, not yet fully counted, or even collected as the hot pursuit continued, was said to include 102 big German cannon and all sorts of ammunition and smaller arms.

The artillery of the Red Army now is pounding the Germans' backs a good 13 miles or more west of Yelnya, Pravda concluded.

May Relieve Leningrad.

Military observers expressed belief the success might relieve pressure on Leningrad, compelling the Nazis to withdraw some troops from that northern sector to save their sagging lines in the center.

The communique reporting the Soviet victory on the central front failed to give a clear picture of the situation around hard-pressed Leningrad, but devoted considerable space to reports of guerrilla activities far behind the German lines in that area.

All reports from the front pictured the Leningrad civilian population as fighting side by side with Red soldiers and contesting every foot of ground with the Nazi invaders.

Counterattacks Repeated.

Details of operations on the southern end of the front were scanty, but repeated Russian counterattacks were said to be relieving heavy German pressure on the Ukrainian capital of Kiev and the Black Sea port of Odessa.

Moscow had its first air raid alarm since August 27 as German raiders struck at the city last night, but a communique said that only two planes succeeded in breaking through the capital's defenses. The Germans unloaded a few fire bombs and several small high explosive missiles which damaged three buildings, the bulletin declared. The alarm lasted three hours.

The bulletin also reported that a Russian air squadron bombed the Rumanian capital of Bucharest on Sunday without losing a single plane.

Nazis Claim Leningrad Fall Is Merely Matter Of Time

City Held Powerless Under Rain Of Shells, According To Berlin Sources

SEP 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 9—Leningrad, surrounded and isolated from the rest of Russia, is being attacked by every military means at Germany's command and "should be taken within a reasonable space of time," authorized Nazi sources declared tonight.

Both the high command communique and accounts of authoritative commentators told of bombs and shells from the massed might of German air and artillery forces pounding relentlessly into the heart of the city.

By all German accounts the plight of the old capital of Peter the Great grew more desperate with each passing hour.

Plants Under Steady Fire

Its 3,200,000 people are unable even to keep their industrial facilities in operation because the plants are under "continuous fire," said *Dienst aus Deutschland*, authoritative German commentary service.

The high command told of the final encirclement, crediting it to "speed divisions of the German army, excellently supported by air-force combat units."

These troops reached the Neva river east of Leningrad on a broad front, Adolf Hitler's headquarters said, and then a single infantry regiment pushed across the river and captured Schlüsselburg, on Lake Ladoga, twenty-one miles east of the main objective.

Name Means "Key City"

This clinched the encirclement, German commentators declared, pointing out that the name Schlüsselburg means "key city" in German and that Peter the Great renamed the old fortress that when he built Leningrad, realizing that it was in truth the key to his capital's defense.

They said the success of the entire maneuver was being bolstered and assured by the constantly active squadrons of German bombers, both *Stukas* and level-flight types.

"Armament and supply facilities" of Leningrad are the particular objectives of the air raiders, the high command said.

The Germans also bombed Russian airports and troop concentrations along the shores of Lake Ladoga.

Claims 16 Planes Downed

DNB said a German pursuit squadron yesterday shot down sixteen Russian bombers of the Martin type within fifteen minutes. The location was not disclosed.

The mere cutting off of Leningrad, German military correspondents declared, has made the Russian Arctic port of Murmansk useless, since its railway line runs to Leningrad and it therefore is without a land route for food and supplies.

Far to the south, on the shore of the Black Sea, another encirclement continued in force against Odessa.

The German and Rumanian forces which have surrounded that port for a month reported the Russians were trying localized counter-attacks but that the siege still held.

Claim Attack Repulsed

On the central front, military commentators said more than 4,000 Russians were taken prisoner and 238 Russian tanks and 102 guns were destroyed or captured in fighting northeast of Roslavl, which is sixty miles southeast of Smolensk.

The numerically superior Russian forces made an attack which was repulsed; then a German counter-attack broke into the Soviet lines with deadly effect, they said.

[This is the same general area where the Russians said they had smashed eight German divisions who still were fleeing westward toward Smolensk. Oddly, each side claimed the same number of cannon captured—102.]

The German commentators said another 2,000 Russians were captured and forty guns destroyed or captured in a series of small skirmishes farther south.

Thirty-eight guns and six tanks were captured from the Russians Monday in the east, it was said.

Artillery Bombards Leningrad Plants, Germans Report

SEP 10 1941

Bombers Declared Adding To Destruction With Day and Night Raids

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The great industrial plants of isolated and besieged Leningrad are under continuous German artillery fire, making their operation impossible, while Stukas and level-bombers add to the destruction with day and night assaults, the authoritative Dienst aus Deutschland commentary declared today.

A communique from the Fuehrer's headquarters said Leningrad and its 3,200,000 population with extensive defending forces were cut off when "speed divisions of the German army, excellently supported by air force combat units, reached the Neva on a broad front east of Leningrad."

Then a single German infantry regiment stormed across the Neva River and took Schluesselburg, 21 miles east of Leningrad, the communique said.

Moscow Raided Last Night.

Yesterday and last night, it was said, the German air force concentrated on Leningrad's teeming "armament supply facilities," and also directed a night raid on Moscow.

Authorized sources said the huge water works of Leningrad were among the vital facilities hit by bombs in air force action last night.

Heavy losses in Russian men and material from German bombings of airports and troop concentrations along Lake Ladoga wer reported.

On the Odessa front Soviet batteries were reported by the news agency D.N.B. to have taken the German-occupied town of Adshiaska under fire from a small island in Odessa Bay yesterday but subsequently were silenced by German artillery.

2,000 Reported Captured.

A gunboat which attempted to cover a landing on the Dnieper River bank south of Kherson was forced to withdraw, D.N.B. also reported. Elsewhere on the south front 2,000 prisoners were reported captured.

On the central front, the news agency said the Germans broke

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through Russian lines northeast of Roslavl, 40 miles south of Yelnya, in several days' fighting, capturing 2,650 prisoners and destroying 178 tanks. Numerous prisoners were reported captured in an advance of motorized troops at another point on this front.

Several Russian railroad trains, including two armored trains, were wrecked by bombings in the central sector, authorized quarters said.

Leningrad Not Sole Stake

German military writers pointed out that Leningrad was not the only stake for which the Nazi armed forces were fighting in the north. In the course of the encirclement operations, they declared, German and Finnish forces have gained positions which have rendered the Arctic Russian port of Murmansk useless for all practical purposes.

With the Leningrad-Murmansk railway severed, they said, Murmansk now is cut off from sources of food and supplies in the interior.

(The Finnish high command announced last night the lifting of the nightly blackout along most of the Finnish frontier as a result of gains achieved by Finnish troops.)

Scanty reports of fighting on other sectors of the Eastern front were highlighted by a dispatch telling of the repulse of a desperate Russian cavalry charge.

Informed quarters said the German air force bagged eighty-one Soviet planes in dogfights yesterday and smashed five more caught on the ground.

SEP 10 1941

Nazis Score Transfer Of Group To Siberia

Berlin Quarters Comment On Russian Order To Remove Thousands From Volga Basin

Berlin, Sept. 9 (AP)—Authorized quarters, commenting on a Soviet order for the removal of hundreds of thousands of persons of German descent from the Volga river basin to Siberia, said today that if such a measure is necessary it only proves that twenty years of propaganda have failed to convert them to Communism.

Announcement of the transfer, they said, has destroyed the legend spread by the Russians that the Volga Germans were loyal adherents to Bolshevism.

Spanish Volunteers Reach Front

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (AP)—The so-called Blue Division of Spanish volunteers to fight against Russia has arrived at the Eastern front, D. N. B., official news agency, announced tonight.

EXILED ENGINEER GOING TO MOSCOW

SEP 10 1941

Famous Soviet Trial Figure to Represent Britain.

London, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The London Evening News said today that Lieut.-Col. Allan Monkhouse, who was once expelled from Russia on charges of sabotage and espionage, has been chosen a member of the British delegation to the Moscow Arms Conference.

Mr. Monkhouse, who is an official of the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, was convicted on April 18, 1933, and ordered expelled for five years. The news said the British asked for and received Russia's assent to his service as a delegate, however.

The trial of Mr. Monkhouse and five other Metropolitan-Vickers engineers by the Soviet Government in 1933 created a world-wide sensation and brought Russia and Britain almost to the brink of war. The engineers, employed on the Vickers staff in Moscow, were arrested by the OGPU and charged with conspiracy to wreck electric power stations in the Soviet Union. Despite bitter protestations from the British Government, the Soviets tried the six Englishmen and ten Russian defendants in open court. There were a number of mysterious points about the case—the weakness of the Soviet prosecution at times, the confession of one of the English defendants and the stout denials of guilt by the others—which have never been cleared up.

At trial's end, however, Mr. Monkhouse was convicted, along with L. C. Thornton, Charles Nordwall, John Cushny and W. H. Macdonald, and A. W. Gregory was acquitted. Mr. Macdonald confessed at the trial while the others declared that the entire case was a frame-up. Messrs. Monkhouse, Cushny, Nordwall and Gregory were expelled from Russia. Mr. Thornton was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and Mr. Macdonald to two years. The latter two were freed in July, 1933, however, and returned to England, where English crowds cheered them.

TEHERAN ACCEPTS TERMS OF ALLIES

Ill Premier Tells Parliament No Other Choice Is Possible

SEP 10 1941

Wide Occupation Zones And Assured Route Across Nation Granted

By DANIEL DELUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Teheran, Sept. 9—The Iranian Parliament acceded in full today to the demands of victorious Britain and Russia after hearing sick and aged Premier Ali Furanghi express "the grief of our people over the events that have befallen us."

Two attendants half carried him to the curiously carved rostrum, which depicts the Persian god of light slaying the dragon of darkness. Then the bearded old scholar sat on the front row while Foreign Minister Ali Soheily spent an hour reading the entire file of diplomatic exchanges among Iran, Britain and Russia in a high, sing-song voice.

When he had finished, the bare quorum present, 136 members, stood sober-faced in the old rococo plaster Parliament hall to give their Government a vote of confidence.

Agree To Occupied Zones

By this act they agreed to large occupational zones in the southwest and north, transit facilities between the two zones, surrender of Axis nationals and expulsion of the German, Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian legations here.

The British occupation zone in the southwest is about 400 by 100 miles, embracing the ports and oil fields within a line running from Khanaqin, on the Iraq frontier, east to Kermanshah, southeast to Khurramabad, south to Dizful and Haft Kel, and southeast to the Persian Gulf at Bandar Dilam.

The Russian zone is 500 miles long and from 50 to 150 miles wide, covering the northern portion of the country from a few miles north of Teheran.

Route To Russia Assured

Iran retains control of the middle zone, but allied transport privileges insure a supply route from the Persian Gulf to Russia.

Britain agreed to continue paying royalties for oil rights, and Russia to pay for Caspian Sea fishery concessions. Iran also agreed to revival of the Russian-Iranian oil company for further oil explorations around Khoorian, near Samnan. The region was explored without result about fifteen years ago.

Iran still seeks to persuade Britain and Russia to reduce the zones of occupation, but the Foreign Minister told Parliament there was no choice but to accept the terms.

Russian Replies Firm

The documents disclosed firm Russian rejections of the Iranian attempts to modify the terms and the conciliatory British replies to the same requests.

The British agreed to consider compensation for Iranian loss of life and property, while the Russians said any such loss was due to Iranian resistance.

Asked to restrict contact between military forces and the civilian population, the British agreed but the Russians refused.

Asked to move their troops back from Kermanshah and Khurramabad, the British refused, but offered to give local Iranian authorities the widest powers of administration. The Russians simply declined to consider similar requests in their zone.

First Terms Easier

Ali's reading disclosed that the first allied terms presented on August 30 provided for continuance of the German Legation and some German technicians here. On September 6, he said, the allies demanded closure of the German, Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian legations and surrender of Axis nationals on the ground that they were disseminating propaganda. Bulgaria was not included in this list, he said, at Russia's special request.

Yesterday the Axis diplomats were notified to start packing, and the Iranian police confiscated firearms owned by Axis nationals. All persons not covered by diplomatic immunity will be turned over to Russia and Britain within a week, it was said.

Meanwhile, a British commercial source at Meshed, on an important route to India, said the Russians had seized six Germans and two Iranian police officials and taken them to Russia.

SEP 10 1941

Iranians Accept British-Russian Terms for Peace

Axis Legations' Ousting And Surrender of Their Nationals Agreed To

By the Associated Press.

TEHERAN, Sept. 9.—Iran today accepted British-Russian peace terms, agreeing to expel German, Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian Legations here and to deliver Axis nationals to British and Soviet authorities.

The terms provide also for a British zone of occupation comprising the southwestern corner of Iran, an area about 400 miles long and 100 miles wide in which the country's rich oil fields lie, and a Russian zone about 500 miles long, varying in width from 50 to 150 miles deep, lying across the northern portion of Iran just north of Teheran, the capital.

Iran still is trying to persuade Britain and Russia to reduce these zones of occupation, but, a government spokesman told Parliament, Iran had no choice except to submit. Parliament approved the agreement.

(Acceptance of the peace terms by Iran also was announced by the British Foreign Office.)

Under the peace terms Iran must supply all possible rail facilities for the transport of war supplies to Russia. The agreement divides the country into three sections, Iran herself remaining in control of territory between the zones of the two Allies, but the transport agreement makes certain that the supply route to Russia will remain open.

The British line runs from Khanagin on the Iraq frontier east to Kermanshah, southeast to Khurrambad, south to Dizful and Haft Kel and then southeastward to the Persian Gulf at Bandar Dilam.

The Russian line runs east from the Iraq frontier near Oshnouyeh, south of Lake Urmia through Kazvin to Samnan. The capital is excluded, the line running just a few miles to the north.

SEP 10 1941

Divergent Elements In Croatia Raising Problems for Axis

Situation Is Likened To That in Germany Which Brought Purge

By the Associated Press.

ZAGREB, Croatia, Sept. 9.—With divergent political elements in Croatia engaged in a tug-of-war for power, the task of fitting this baby state into the Axis powers' new European order is proving far from easy.

Politically and militarily, the situation which prevails here is described as strikingly similar to that which resulted in the famed "blood purge" in Germany in June, 1934.

In this case, members of the "Ustacha," the personal bodyguards of Dictator Ante Pavelic, are alleged to be interfering with the army and attempting to supplant its higher officers with their own leaders.

Demand Curb on Ustacha.

Army officers openly declare there cannot be order in Croatia until the Ustacha is thoroughly curbed. Evidence of their attitude was given when one of the ablest Croatian generals resigned several weeks ago and refused to return to service unless given unequivocal command without interference by the Ustacha.

Added to this situation, recurring religious quarrels between Catholics and Mussulmans, frequent incidents of sabotage attributed to Communist elements and blood feuds kept alive by the Serbs give "Poglavnik" (Fuehrer) Pavelic a thorny path to tread.

Army officials attribute to the Ustacha numerous acts of violence which have kept the country uneasy for weeks.

Some 10,000 Serbs seized a large ammunition plant along the railway north of Sarajevo and blew it up, blocking the line to Zagreb for a week beginning about August 24. (This was about the time the second Italian Army took over control of the Adriatic Coast and railways from the Croats.)

Four Ustacha Members Executed.

During one week in August, Army officials said, 42 Serbs were killed in one village alone. Four Ustacha members were executed for this slaughter on Pavelic's personal orders.

The following week three Serbian farmers mowing hay in their fields were shot down, allegedly by the Ustacha, and early this month two more were slain.

The Serbs, of whom there are 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 in Croatia, have no liking for either the Germans or Croats. They have engaged in frequent clashes with the Ustacha and at Sarajevo were blamed for the killing of six German soldiers.

The Bosnian and Mohammedan leaders are loyal to Pavelic, but their attitude toward the situation in Croatia appears best summed up by the assertion of one old Mussulman:

"There are too many little Poglavniks interfering with Pavlic's orders."

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Three Japanese Ships To Move Nationals From British Empire

Foreign Office Announces Dispatch of Vessels to England and Dominions

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 9.—Japan is sending ships to Great Britain and the British dominions to remove Japanese nationals, the Foreign Office announced today.

Three ships will be dispatched,

one to Malaya, one to the Near East and East Africa and one to Europe.

The route of the vessel bound for Europe was not disclosed, but presumably it will go around Cape Horn. It is to carry diplomatic replacements to Europe and may also afford transportation to Central America or Mexico for Kanama Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to the United States, who recently returned to Tokio to make a report.

The announcement did not mention Japanese in the United States, Canada, Australia or South Africa, but said the ships would be sent to the other places named because of "a radical increase" in the number of Japanese residing in the British Empire who desire to return to Japan.

700 Japanese in Malaya.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported that Japanese residents in Malaya total 700, India, 700; the Near East, 60; East Africa, 40 and the British Isles, 600. The last figure includes those in Ireland.

The British Embassy in Tokio announced August 30 that arrangements had been completed for a British ship to come to Japan to remove Britons wishing to depart.

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, governor general of Taiwan, said in a newspaper article today that the South Seas had become a matter of life and death for Japan, but he dismissed any idea that Japan was bent on monopolizing that area.

Tokyo Press Softens Critical Attitude On U. S. Foreign Policy

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Japanese press has soft-pedalled to a mere murmur its recent vigorously critical attitude toward foreign policy moves by the United States.

While there is no official reaction, it is evident also that concern among the Japanese over the current situation is the Russo-German war is increasing. The press now plays constantly upon the theme that the war will be a long one for Germany, in sharp contrast to optimism expressed in the early stages of the conflict.

Another significant phase of American-Japanese delations is the evident lack of moves by the United States embassy here toward negotiations for ships to remove its nations, such as those by the British and Japanese Governments.

The Japanese announced today they were sending ships to Great Britain and the British dominions to remove Japanese nationals.

The British, who announced on August 30 arrangements had been completed for a ship to come to Japan for Britons wishing to depart, said today the vessel is expected at Yokahama September 24.

STEAMER TO GET BRITISH

Tokyo, Wednesday, Sept. 10.—(AP)—The British embassy announced tonight the 3494-ton steamer Anhui is expected to arrive at Yokohama Sept. 24 to take aboard British nationals desiring to go home.

'War Of Jews Vs. Anti-Jews'

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 9—Neichi Muto, one of Japan's foremost anti-Semitics, declared today in an article in the newspaper *Hochi* that the present world war is only a conflict between Jews and anti-Jews.

"The Jews are attempting to make the world their own through the activities of the Free Masons," Muto asserted.

Advising the Japanese to search out any taint of Jewish influence in their mode of living and thinking, Muto said: "The Japanese now should prepare to fight against the Jews."

"Indo-China Resources Needed"

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister and recently head of a special Japanese economic mission to The Netherlands East Indies, was named Ambassador to French Indo-China today.

In an interview published in the Japanese press Yoshizawa declared "friendly relations with Indo-China must be furthered."

"You are well aware that the Indies are rich in raw materials," he added, 'but don't forget that Indo-China also has vast resources of rice, coal and rubber which Japan needs."

Japanese Air Defense Drills Put Off for Month

10-Day Nation-Wide Exercises to Start Oct. 22

TOKIO, Sept. 9 (AP).—Nation-wide air defense drills, originally scheduled for late this month, will be conducted for ten days beginning Oct. 22, the Japanese Home Ministry announced today. No reason for the change in date was given.

The program will include practice blackouts and fire drills in cities regarded as especially vulnerable to air attack. Meanwhile, the Ministry suggested, the defense organization should be examined and revamped where necessary.

The Japanese cabinet adopted today a national planning board program to mobilize electric power resources and labor, to control distribution and assure adequate power supplies to munitions plants and other vital industries. A control body was created to establish power demand and supply quotas.

Japan Cotton Marts To Close

Tokyo, Sept. 9 (AP)—Cotton exchanges will suspend operations November 1 because the United States freezing order has deprived them of their functions, it was announced today. The Osaka and Nagoya markets will liquidate all their engagements by October 28.

JAPAN TRADE SEEN AS NON-ESSENTIAL

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Complete Break Would Not Be Serious, Tariff Commission Declares

Report Based On Study Of Both Defense Program And General Economy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 9—Complete cessation of trade with Japan, the Tariff Commission reported today, would not cause any "appreciable" interference with the national defense program.

A full stoppage of imports, the commission added, would have only a slight effect on the United States economy as a whole and would have no effect on the national health.

These were the major conclusions of an exhaustive study of this country's trade relations with Japan, which virtually ceased after President Roosevelt froze Japaneze credits in the United States on July 26.

Period Covered

The study was based on figures through May. It covered fifty-nine import classifications, including around ninety per cent. of the total value of purchases from Japan, which amounted to $52,461,000 during the first five months of this year, a drop of $4,979,000 from the corresponding 1940 period.

Among the other conclusions were:

1. Certain domestic industries which have been using Japanese imports, particularly the full-fashioned hosiery industry, would be adversely affected, but certain others which produce competitive articles, such as fish canneries and electric-lamp manufacturers, would be benefited.

Some Possible Steps

2. "The public interest might require that the Federal Government take measures both to facilitate readjustments in the few industries which would be most seriously affected, and to prevent any unwarranted increase of prices. . . ."

3. Present users of silk hosiery would be the principal consumer interests affected.

4. Consumers of such semi-luxury Japanese products as crab meat, sword fish and mink furs constitute only a small fraction of the population and are regarded as able to purchase substitutes "without appreciable hardship."

Other Effects

5. Consumers of low-priced Japanese-made articles, such as cotton manufactures, hat bodies, slide fasteners, chinaware and electric lamps, would generally be obliged either to curtail consumption or buy higher priced substituaes, but in some instances would be benefited by superior quality.

Stoppage of silk imports, which account for about two thirds of the total value of purchases from Japan, would "create much the greater part of the difficulties" in a complete cessation of trade, the commission said.

Stores In Hand

It pointed out, however, that domestic warehouse stocks of silk were sufficient for making about 500,000 parachutes, and that substitutes, notably nylon, were available.

The only other silk material of military importance is silk waste, of which China has been the chief supplier since 1937, the commission said.

Coopers Arrive in Singapore

SINGAPORE, Sept. 9 (AP).—Alfred Duff Cooper, newly appointed British Co-ordinator for the Far East, and his wife arrived here today from Manila.

DUFF COOPER AT HIS POST

Grady in Batavia to Study How to Increase Netherlands Indies' Production of War Items

SINGAPORE, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Alfred Duff Cooper, new British Coordinator for the Far East, said on his arival today that he was sure the United States Government was thoroughly alive to the importance of strengthening its Pacific defenses,, He said he had formed the opinion from his own observations and from conversations with American leaders, High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre in Manila and President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines.

He said he had also discussed the question of Thailand and other Far Eastern problems with Willys R. Peck, new United States Minister to Bangkok, during their air trip across the Pacific.

Mr. Duff Cooper said he had come to investigate the possibility of improving and coordinating Britain's political activity throughout the Far East but that his visit signified no changes in imperial high policy.

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U. S. Envoy in Sydney

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 9 (AP).—Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to Australia, arrived in Sydney today on his way to Canberra to present his credentials. He was formerly United States Ambassador to China.

U. S. Agent in Indies.

Batavia, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Henry F. Grady, Federal loan agency representative of the United States, conferred here yesterday with H. J. Van Mook, Netherlands Minister Extraordinary, and arranged to depart today for Singapore, the British Far Eastern naval base.

"I am interested in rubber reserves," Mr. Grady said.

American Killed in Burma.

Rangoon, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—A pilot from the United States, identified only by the name of Armstrong, was reported killed, and another American, named Bright, was injured when two planes collided in flight yesterday in Southern Burma.

Malay Defense Area Extended

[By the Associated Press]

Singapore, Sept. 9—The Malay coastal defense area bordering on the China Sea was extended today to a point more than 200 miles north of Singapore.

The 120-mile eastern seaboard of Pahang, largest Malay native state, was placed under military control. The eighty-mile coast line of Johore immediately north of Singapore had been designated as a defense area previously, with mine fields already laid.

Today's extension puts under military control the mouths of the principal Malay rivers emptying into the China Sea, up which any seaborne invasion threat is considered most likely.

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Mines Found Off Korea

Tokyo, Sept. 9 (AP)—Four mines, believed Russian mines torn loose from moorings off Vladivostok during a typhoon last month, have been found off the coast of northeastern Korea, Domei said today in a dispatch from Hsinking, Manchuokuo.

BURMA TAX LIFTED

Transit Duty on Aid to China Replaced by a Subsidy.

Chungking, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The British embassy announced today that the transit duty through Burma on lease-lend goods consigned by the United States to China was abolished on September 3. The action was generally regarded as a sequel to the denunciation of the duty by Daniel Arnstein, one of three American experts sent to China to increase the Burma Road traffic.

On August 22 Mr. Arnstein described the duty as an iniquitous imposition. British officials said today that the London Government had agreed to a subsidy to replace the duty.

Rangoon, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The Burmese Government said today that the British Government's offer to compensate Burma for the abolition of its transit tax on American lease-lend supplies to China has been rejected. "In view of Britain's generosity, Burma has decided to waive the right to revenues," an official statement said.

VICHY APPOINTS TWO COURTS TO TRY DISTURBERS

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Judicial Bodies Empowered to Decree Death Without Appeal

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 9 (AP)—Two all-powerful courts, one in Lyon and the other in Paris, were established today empowered to indict, try and sentence persons charged with disturbing order in either the German-occupied or the unoccupied zone of France.

For Crimes Against State

"Authors, coauthors and accomplices" in any activity dangerous to the state are brought under the new courts' jurisdiction.

This means that prosecutors upon presentation of evidence can go after the "big shots" of political movements directed against the government of Marshal Petain.

The courts are empowered to decree sentences ranging up to deportation, life imprisonment and death. No appeals will be allowed, and sentences must be executed immediately.

Have Greater Powers

An official statement made plain that the new courts would have far greater powers than those of other special tribunals such as the anti-Communist courts established in the last few weeks.

The main difference between the new courts, which are called officially "Tribunal d'Etat," and others is that the judges with their assistants may institute action themselves, whereas other courts only try cases sent to them after a police investigation and the filing of charges by prosecutors.

The court will have two presiding justices and six judges divided between its two locations.

Courts like these, informed sources said, will have authority to deal with state prisoners like Paul Colette, who attempted to kill Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat two weeks ago.

30.24— 11711

30.24— 11711

Cigarette Ration Cut By Paris

Paris, Sept. 9 (AP)—The new cigarette ration announced today cut smokers from 180 to 120 cigarettes a month. Another regulation established the legal proportion of Jewish doctors and lawyers in Paris as two per cent. of those practicing.

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France to List Jewish Veterans

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Delayed, via Berlin) (AP)—Police today requested all Jewish veterans of the French Army in either of the last two wars to register before Sept. 13, and it was stated authoritatively that they will be immune from anti-Jewish action.

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FDR's Aide Brings Message to Vatican

Rome, Sept. 9. — (AP.)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, arrived in Rome tonight with a verbal message for the Pope from the President.

His audience is expected to take place Thursday morning. Asked what message he was bringing, Taylor said: "I am the message."

He explained that he had come only for the one audience with the Pope and would start back to the United States in about 10 days.

TAYLOR REACHES ROME BY PLANE

Will Convey Roosevelt Message to Pope.

Rome, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's emissary to the Vatican, arrived by plane today from Barcelona for an audience with the Pope Thursday, when he is to convey a personal message from the President. Mr. Taylor said that he would leave at the end of next week for the United States. He declined to discuss the nature of the message.

Barcelona, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Pope, said today that he was constantly praying for peace.

The envoy gave one Spanish journalist a monosyllabic interview at his hotel here before leaving for the airport to fly to Rome to resume his Vatican post.

"Can you confirm that President Roosevelt charged you to discuss the possibility of an armistice or other agreement either at the Pope's initiative or his?" the journalist asked.

"No," Taylor replied.

"Will you deny it?" the journalist asked.

"No," said Taylor.

Later, he told a second Spanish newspaper man, "I am constantly praying for peace."

Flagstad in Oslo for Winter

Says She Will "Stay With Family as Long as There Is a War"

OSLO, German-Occupied Norway, Sept. 9 (AP).—Kirsten Flagstad, Metropolitan Opera soprano, after living "on the wing" in Kristiansand, Amli, and Kristiansand again, has arrived in Oslo to take up residence for the winter. She has thus far defeated all attempts to get her to sing publicly in Norway.

In answer to an inquiry from The Associated Press as to her plans, she made this statement: "My reason for not returning to America this season is that as long as there is a war I want to stay in my own country together with my husband and my family."

56 CHILDREN SAIL

LISBON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Fifty-six refugee children from occupied Europe, guided by the Society of Friends, sailed today for new homes in the United States aboard the Portuguese liner Serpa Pinto.

Dutch Ship Lost

New York, Sept. 9 (AP)—Marine sources reported today that the 7,322-ton Netherlands passenger ship Kota Nopan was overdue and presumed lost through enemy action. En route from Batavia to New York, she was due at Panama August 24.

Two Americans Die in Ulster

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 9 (AP)—The deaths of two technicians from the United States who had been working on British construction in Ulster were announced today. The men were Dalmer Martell, 34, of Arlington, Mass., and Robert Burgess, 25, whose home was believed to be in New York City. Both deaths were ascribed to illness. The bodies will be sent home.

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SAN JOSE WARNED ON CONSULS AGAIN

Nazis Say Activity Of Those In Occupied Zones Is "Inadmissible"

Costa Rican Foreign Office Asserts "Energetic Protest" Will Be Made

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 9—The German Government has advised Costa Rican consuls in Nazi-occupied zones their activity is "inadmissible."

[Costa Rica last week defied a German order to remove consular officials from occupied territory.]

An official German statement said:

"The Government of Costa Rica, on the basis of argument entirely irrelevant to international practice, has not complied with requests of the Reich's Government to close its consulates in occupied territories.

"Since, according to generally recognized regulations of the articles of war, lawful authority in occupied territories actually has passed to the occupation power, the Reich's Government has advised Costa Rican consuls in territories belonging in the war zone that their official activity is inadmissible.

"It further is left to their discretion to surrender their archives to the consul general of Costa Rica in Hamburg."

Costa Rica Will Make An "Energetic Protest"

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 9 (AP)—Foreign Office officials said tonight Costa Rica would make an "energetic protest" to Nazi Germany if the Reich closes Costa Rican consulates in German-occupied territories.

Commenting on Berlin reports that Germany had ordered the closing, officials said they had received no official notice.

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Secret Parleys Held By Wiedemann At Rio

Nazi Agent Sees Japanese And German Diplomats On Eve Of Flight To Buenos Aires

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 9 (AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former Nazi consul general in San Francisco, held a series of secret conferences with German and Japanese diplomats tonight and prepared to fly to Buenos Aires tomorrow, his welcome in South America somewhat in doubt.

Argentina granted him a transit visa through that country to Chile. Agreements reached in the Pan-American conference at Havana provide that no American nation shall accept a diplomat or consul rejected by another American nation, and Wiedemann was ousted from the United States July 15.

The ultimate destination of the Nazi representative was undisclosed.

Capt. Wiedemann, Ousted By U. S., Goes to Brazil

By the Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 9.—Less than two months after he was expelled from the United States with other Axis consular officials, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann is in South America on what he describes as "a special mission."

The former German consul general at San Francisco arrived here last Friday aboard an Italian trans-Atlantic Lati passenger plane, it was disclosed yesterday. He said he would fly to Buenos Aires Wednesday.

Capt. Wiedemann, a close friend of Adolf Hitler, was among 500 Germans and Italians who sailed from New York for Lisbon aboard the United States Navy transport West Point July 15 in an exchange of United States and Axis consular officials and their families.

WEIDEMANN GIVEN VISA TO PROCEED TO CHILE

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 9 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu disclosed today that Capt. Fritz Weidemann, former Nazi consul-general in San Francisco, had been given a transit visa through Argentina to Chile on the trip which brought him to South America from Berlin after his ouster from the United States.

Agreements reached in the Pan-American conference at Havana provide that no American nation shall accept a diplomat or consul ejected by another American nation.

Weidemann now is in Rio de Janeiro. He left Berlin after an announcement that he had been assigned to the Far East but upon his arrival in Rio de Janeiro he said he had "a special mission in South America."

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U. S.-British Trade Plan Offered In Argentina

Program Calls For Buying Supply Of Nation's Wartime Products

Buenos Aires, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today a joint British-United States war-buying plan for Argentine materials.

Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister, announced that the United States Ambassador, Norman Armour, had presented the American part of the plan last night, and the British Ambassador, Sir Esmond Ovey, submitted the complementary part this morning.

Details were not disclosed immediately, but the Foreign Minister indicated the plan was broad and includes most Argentine wartime products, some of which are wool, leather, linseed oil and meat. Minerals probably are not covered, since the United States is negotiating for exclusive purchase of them.

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 9.—(AP.)—Officials of the Chilean Foreign Ministry said tonight they had not been informed officially of the reported plan of Captain Fritz Wiedemann to visit Chile, and the German Embassy professed ignorance of such a trip.

Argentina Destroys Nazi Radio Stations

Buenos Aires, Sept. 9.—(AP.)—The Argentine Department of Mails and Telegraphs announced today it had discovered and destroyed two secret radio transmitting stations which had been sending messages in German. The stations were in sparsely settled southern Argentina near the Chilean border.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 9 (AP)—The retired Argentine Army General Benjamin Menendez, who wrote a newspaper article urging "elimination of politicians," will be confined to his home under surveillance for two months as punishment, informed sources said tonight.

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U. S. Firm Gets Nazi Line

QUITO, Equador, Sept. 9 (AP)—Officials of the German Sedta Airline, which has ceased operations in Equador, delivered to Equadorean authorities today the tri-motored planes in which they formerly carried passengers between this capital and other cities in this country.

At the same time, the Pan-American Grace airways, an American concern, inaugurated service at the same rates formerly charged by Sedta.

PRIORITY BOARD REJECTS PLAN FOR PIPELINE

SEP 10 1941

Construction by Spring Barred Due to Steel Plate Lack; Ultimate Building Not Voted On

Senator Declares Shortage Of Oil is Past on Seaboard; Railroad Rate Cut on Petroleum Authorized by ICC

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—A proposal of Secretary Ickes to construct by next spring an $80,000,000 oil pipeline from the East Texas oil fields to the East Coast was rejected today by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

The Interior Secretary, who is also Defense Petroleum Administrator, was not present at the meeting and for that reason officials said the board did not pass on ultimate construction of the line. Instead, the board refused to grant priorities for steel plates for the line. Ickes is out of the city on vacation.

There has been a shortage of steel plates which are used in ship construction, and Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, recently opposed the oil line proposal, in testifying before a Senate committee investigating the petroleum situation. He contended that steel for ships should take preference in the defense program to steel for an oil line.

May Use Tubes Later

Officials of the priorities board said that if the line is built later it will be constructed of seamless steel tubes.

Those present at the meeting were Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, the chairman; William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management; Harry L. Hopkins, lend-lease administrator; James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, substituting for Secretary Knox; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson; and Leon Henderson, price administrator; Donald M. Nelson, executive director of the board, and Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary of war.

Vote Not Disclosed

Board officials declined to disclose the vote on the pipe line proposal. If the line is built of steel tubes, the board decided, the tubes can be sup-

plied at a sufficiently slow rate so as not to interfere with the manufacture of bomb casings.

Unofficially it was estimated that the line could be built of steel tubes by mid-summer of 1943. Under Ickes' proposal it would have been completed next spring.

The line would have been about 1,500 miles long. It would have extended from East Texas to Salem, Ill., and then on to the Bayonne, N. J. area. It was proposed that about 10 oil companies unite in constructing it.

Earlier in the day, Ralph K. Davies, acting petroleum coordinator, insisted that present curtailment of retail gasoline sales must continue and demanded construction of the pipeline "as a matter of national defense just as vital as warships and planes."

However, Chairman Maloney (D-Conn) of the Senate committee investigating the Eastern petroleum situation contended that the "oil shortage is over."

"Instead of a shortage of 174,000 barrels of petroleum products, we seem to have a surplus of some 80,000 barrels based on testimony and evidence before this committee," Maloney observed. Davies was a witness before the committee.

Davies, youthful-appearing vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of California, recalled mistakes he said had been made by industrial and defense officials in their original estimates of aluminum and steel supplies and said that no one could afford to underestimate the havoc that could be caused by an acute lack of gasoline and oil for heating homes and running defense plants.

Scoffs at Tank Cars

Then he scoffed at testimony that some 20,000 surplus railroad tank cars were waiting to rush gasoline and oil East to end the threatened shortage or that tankers seized by Latin-American republics could solve the problem.

Davies flatly contradicted testimony by Admiral Land, that the pipeline would take 750,000 tons of steel away from the navy, ships, and defense industries. Davies said the figure was 480,000 tons and that supporters of the pipeline included the President, the Navy and War Department, major defense agencies, and most of the larger oil companies who were ready to build and finance it.

Maloney accused Davies of failing to give the committee full information about tank cars in his original testimony about a shortage, and urged him to work out a system of sharing the increased cost of moving gasoline and petroleum by tank car among all oil companies and agencies.

Rail Rate Cut Authorized

The interstate commerce commission during the day authorized the railroads to reduce rates immediately on crude, fuel, and refined petroleum. Officials of the Association of American Railroads said the reduced rates would become effective, Sept. 15.

On gasoline and fuel and heating oils, there will be a reduction of 25 per cent in the normal rates. On crude oil, rates will be established on a basis of 13 per cent of the first-class freight rates. In the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, this represents a reduction as high as 50 per cent in the crude oil rates. From the Southwestern and mid-continent oil fields, the reductions on crude oil range from 27 to 40 per cent.

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Gas Stocks in East Down

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—The weekly report of the American Petroleum Institute disclosed today that gasoline stocks in the Eastern Seaboard, where a gasoline shortage is threatened, declined 523,000 barrels last week. At the end of the week, which included heavy Labor Day travel, stocks in the East Coast and Appalachian districts amounted to 22,808,000 barrels compared with 23,331,000 the previous week and 25,145,000 at the same time a year ago.

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Shortage Of 40,000 Railroad Cars Seen Possible Next Month

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—The National Planning Association, a private research organization, today forecast a possible shortage of 40,000 railroad cars in October if defense production moves forward rapidly in the early autumn.

"If the transport services cope with the fall demand," said the association report, "it will not be because this nation's transportation system was organized to meet the requirements of an all-out defense effort, but rather because lack of planning and shortages elsewhere have held production below expectations. Complacency followed by crises, assurance of plenty followed by shortages, have characterized our defense experience."

The association said the peak demand for cars may be between 1,020,000 and 1,030,000. It estimated the peak capacity available at 980,000 cars.

MORGENTHAU DEMANDS WAR ON INFLATION

SEP 10 1941

Nation Faces Danger Now And Must Act At Once, He Declares

Treasury Chief Urges All To Cooperate For Sound Economy

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, Sept. 9—Declaring that the nation faces inflation now, and "must deal with it at once," Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, tonight called upon laborers, farmers and businessmen to curb their desires for higher wages and profits in the interest of the nation's welfare.

The public must be taxed more, spend less, save faster and submit to increased regulation, he added in a long-promised pronouncement of his views on inflation delivered before the Advertising Club of Boston.

Proposals In General

Morgenthau proposed these two general methods of combating inflation:

1. By curbing demand for commodities, by higher taxes, regulation of installment credit and increased savings.
2. By controlling prices, specifically by releasing for consumption surpluses of all commodities—particularly farm products—"as fast as necessary to prevent unreasonable price rises."

As a complementary step, the Treasury chief renewed his plea for reduction of "non-essential" Federal expenditures and for economy in State and local governments as well.

Lauds Roosevelt Action

Praising President Roosevelt's recent veto of a bill to freeze Government stocks of cotton and wheat, Morgenthau declared:

"We ought not to withhold cotton surpluses, or any other surpluses, from the market in times like these."

He proposed that Canadian wheat—of which he said more than 498,000,000 bushels of surplus were available—be admitted in larger volume, as was done recently in the case of Cuban sugar.

"This has been historically a land of milk and honey," Morgenthau said. "There is still plenty of milk and honey, but too much of it is in the warehouses. Let's make it flow. . . .

Plea To Farmers

"It is sheer folly from the farmer's point of view to push prices up by creating scarcities in times like these. The farmers suffered cruelly for twelve long years after the collapse of the inflation of 1920 and 1921; they should not be made to suffer again.

"It is sheer folly in the same way for labor leaders to seek new increases in wages every few months—new increases which in turn produce higher manufacturing costs, higher prices and a higher cost of living.

"It is short-sighted for a landlord to charge all that the traffic will bear in defense centers where housing space is at a premium.

"It is poor business in the long run for any businessman to seek exorbitant profits in this period of defense spending.

Plea To Bankers

"It is bad banking in the long run for any banker to exploit the present demand for funds by seeking to charge unreasonable interest rates.

"There are always selfish groups in any country which think they can profit from inflation. They are wrong.

"Inflation does more than merely to rob the wage earner of a portion of his earnings.

"It does more than saddle the farmer with a load of debt which he cannot repay.

"It is more destructive of morale than any other single force.

"Inflation divides the country. It sets up producers against consumers, workers against employers, the people who owe money against the people to whom the money is owed.

"No group in a community profits from inflation in the long run except the three horsemen—the speculator, the profiteer and the hoarder," Morgenthau continued.

"The cost of inflation is too ruinous to producer and consumer alike for anyone in authority to tolerate it now. I can give you only this pledge—that this Administration will do everything humanly possible to prevent inflation. . . .

Demands Action Now

"We have been talking about inflation for a long time, as if it were a threat remote from our daily lives. It is a distant threat no longer. We are facing it now, and we must deal with it at once."

Then he added:

"We shall have to tax ourselves much more heavily next year than this year, great and far-reaching as the present tax bill will be.

"We shall have to invest much more widely and systematically in defense savings bonds and stamps. . . .

"We may have to extend general controls over bank credit and create controls over selected capital expenditures.

Social Security

"I hope that we may extend the social security program so as to increase the flow of funds to the Treasury from current income during the emergency and increase the outflow of funds when needed in a post-defense period.

"In addition, I have already suggested the creation of what I have called a 'separation wage'—that is, an entirely new form of contribution out of which a worker may draw a regular wage for a stated period in case he loses his job. . . .

"We must make every effort to increase the supply of goods available to the consumer wherever this can be done without encroaching upon the defense program."

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Barkley Calls For Curb On Living Cost

[By the Associated Press]

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 9—Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of the Senate declared today that the cost of living must be curbed and a barrier erected against inflation.

In an address prepared for delivery before the Iowa State Bankers' Association, the Kentuckian said that "unregulated and unjustifiable inflation" must be prevented "in order to avoid a perpendicular collapse and reaction" when the current emergency ends.

Likewise, he asserted, "we must put a curb upon unjustifiable increases in the cost of living to millions of our people whodepend upon meager wages and salaries to support their families."

Wants Still Higher Taxes

Estimating the nation's total income for 1941 at 95 billion dollars, or about 23 billion over the present year's figure, Barkley suggested that the huge tax bill passed by the Senate last week, with increased levies all along the line, was not stiff enough.

"This seems to be a burdensome amount added to our present taxes," he said, "but may I not ask you and the American people whether we ought not out of the increased total income of twenty-three billion dollars per year to take more than 3½ billion to help pay for the program which, at least in part, has made this increase in income possible?"

Calls For Curb On Selfishness

Barkley asked the support of bankers "in attempting to curb avarice and cupidity and selfishness" during the emergency and asserted that no one must grow "unjustly rich out of the sacrifices made by the American people."

He lauded the "courage and fortitude" of the Russians in their resistance to the Germans and said Americans "rejoins that the people of the British commonwealth of nations are imposing their militant resources, human and material, across the pathway of Hitler."

"Right To Own Government"

"Although we not not indorse nor approve nor remotely accept the theories which have been adopted by the Russian people, we recognize their right to their own government according to their own will and we recognize their right to defend themselves against the same menace that we ourselves are facing and that is being faced by every civilized nation of the world," he said.

"It is because of these things that the sympathies of the American people and their gigantic material assistance are being mobilized to help these nations (Britain and Russia) defend themselves," Barkley continued.

"U. S. Not Afraid To Fight"

"We face now . . the responsibility of giving all the aid that we can give to those nations fighting desperately to preserve human liberty. We hope we may do this without entering into the war now raging throughout the world. . . . But while we abhor war and love peace and while we have done everything humanly possible to avoid the necessity of actual war . . . I am not afraid to assert that in any commonwealth of this nation or in any community of it if the time arrives when we must lay aside temporarily the peaceful habits which we love we shall not be afraid to assume the responsibility which our forefathers assumed when the established and for 150 years have defended, our liberty, our rights or homes and our institutions.

"They were not afraid in 1776. They were not afraid in 1812. They were not afraid in 1848. They were not afraid in 1861. They were not afraid in 1898. They were not afraid in 1917. They are not afraid today."

Barkley said Congress and the electorate had supported President Roosevelt "in all his efforts to avoid the necessity for our entrance into the war."

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SPIES MESSAGES SCANNED BY F. B. I.

Witness Says U. S. Agents Supervised Transmission For Months

Man Professing Hatred For Native Germany Discloses Counter-Espionage

By PAT McGRADY

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—A lanky, limping veteran of Germany's world War army, who professed to hate his native country, disclosed today that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a counter-espionage move, virtually had supervised for the last eighteen months transmission to Germany of defense information by alleged spies.

The witness, William G. Sebold, 42,

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a naturalized citizen and a Government witness, advised a wide-eyed Brooklyn courtroom, where sixteen men are being tried on charges of participating in a gigantic espionage conspiracy, that ever since April, 1940, an F. B. I.-controlled radio station on Long Island had been clearing messages to the German spy center in Hamburg.

Meanwhile, he had been handing over to the F. B. I. the cash and information that came to him from Hamburg and had received $50 a week from the F. B. I., he said.

Trained In Espionage

Sebold told how in 1940 he came to this country after intensive training at a Hamburg espionage school. He said he had been assigned through force to transmit America's defense secrets via couriers, who carried documents boiled down to postage-stamp size through microphotography.

Harold M. Kennedy, United States Attorney, asked the witness if a secret radio transmitting set was built.

The witness said it was.

"By whom?"

"By the F. B. I."

"And who operated it?"

"Two F. B. I. agents."

Followed Instructions

He said they followed faithfully instructions Hamburg dispatched to Sebold and he said the station had operated until now.

Sebold said agents in Germany had boasted that they possessed the treasured Norden bombsight, which is believed to be accurate from 30,000-foot elevation.

In a slow, heavy-accented voice, Sebold told of his travels after the war, the end of which left him for three months in a German hospital.

He said he went to sea and jumped ship in Galveston, Texas. After working several months in Texas, he returned to Germany with $150—enough to set him up in a successful bicycle business which saved his parents from the full force of the disastrous inflation period.

Left Germany Again

Again he left Germany—this time for South America, where he worked as a Diesel engineer, barkeeper and odd-jobs man for several years until he eventually immigrated to the United States. Here he worked for the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, and other concerns.

"You didn't like Germany?" asked Defense Counsel George Herz.

"I didn't like Germany," agreed Sebold seriously.

"You hated Germany even then—(when he left first in 1919)?"

"I hated Germany even then," Sebold echoed.

American Citizen

Herz asked him whether he was reluctant to discuss his family, which is still in Germany, because he feared reprisal by the German secret police.

"They can't take reprisals," said Sebold. "I am an American citizen."

"And how about reprisals against your family?"

"I won't answer that," Sebold snapped.

FAMILY GUARDED

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Federal Judge Mortimer W. Byers advised counsel that unless they could prove their examination vital to their client's cases, Sebold would not be required to answer questions about his family.

While Sebold did not say specifically why he hated Germany, he did criticize Communism, which he said, thrived under the social-democracy established under President Ebert.

Under cross-examination, he spoke frankly on every subject but he identities and whereabouts of members of his family.

Herz asked him whether he ever had been arrested; and when he answered affirmatively, it appeared for a fleeting moment that the defense might have discovered a point from which they could attack his testimony.

JAILED FOR SINGING

"What were you charged with?" demanded Herz.

A: Disorderly conduct.

Q: What had you done?

A: I was singing on the street in my home town in Germany.

Q: Were you drunk?

Sebold grinned and admitted, "a little bit."

Among the exhibits were communications from Hamburg headquarters and German agents in several European countries.

One or two of the letters said mistaken information had been transmitted, indicating the FBI had acted with an eye to occasional misinformation.

Some of the messages sent and received by the "spy" radio are expected to be sensational.

Nye Asserts Movies Have Stake In War

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Willkie, Counsel for Industry, Charges Effort to Suppress Accurate Picture of Nazism

Washington, Sept. 9.—(AP.)—A Senate subcommittee beginning an investigation of war propaganda, heard an assertion by Senator Nye, Republican, North Dakota, today that the motion picture industry stands to make millions of dollars in annual profits if Great Britain wins the war.

Countering Nye's additional assertion that "four or five individuals" within the industry had the power to make the theatergoers of the United States "feed on propaganda," Wendell L. Willkie declared in a public statement that Nye was seeking to "high pressure" the movie makers "to stop producing accurate and factual pictures on Nazism."

Supporting his contention that movie producers had a financial stake in the outcome of the war which might influence them toward the dissemination of propaganda, Nye said that the profits on many films depended on foreign sales.

Cites Profit Abroad.

He said one company which collected $80,000,000 in 1940, received $8,000,000 from showing its films in England, that amount representing its profit from all sales. If Britain lost the war, he went on, there would be no profitable foreign sales.

Willkie, silenced by a committee ruling that he could not cross-examine witnesses in his capacity as counsel for motion picture producers, handed reporters a prepared reply to Nye's charges that the motion picture industry was disseminating propaganda to get the United States into war. Nye was the first witness.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee previously had characterized the hearing as a "foolish show." In his statement, he charged that Nye, who had said that no anti-Semitic cause was to be served by a formal inquiry into propaganda, was seeking to "divide the American people into discordant racial and religious groups, in order to disunite them over the United States foreign policy."

Moreover, Willkie continued, Nye was attempting to "influence the motion picture industry to alter another of its policies, the portrayal to the American public of accurate and factual pictures on our national defense program."

Specifies Pictures.

Nye had suggested that the committee investigate these films: Convoy, Flight Command, Escape, I Married a Nazi, That Hamilton Woman, Man Hunt, The Great Dictator, and Sergeant York. He added that this was only a partial list of those he believed contained propaganda.

The crowd, packed into a large caucus room, applauded vigorously and sometimes hissed as the North Dakota Senator developed his testimony during the reading of a long prepared statement.

Youthful Senator Clark, Democrat, Idaho, handling his first important chairmanship assignment, made no attempt to cut short the demonstrations as Willkie interjected remarks at one or two points.

Surrounded by legal aides, Willkie sat at one end of a long committee table, often leaning over to give reporters a reply to some statement Nye had made.

Clark opened the hearing with a statement justifying the committee's action in taking testimony on a resolution by Nye and Senator Clark, Democrat, Missouri, calling for just such an inquiry as was being made. The Idaho Senator denied Willkie's contention, submitted in a brief, that the hearing was "unauthorized and invalid."

Reports Government Demand.

Nye also testified he had been informed of a "demand" by "some agent of the government" that motion picture studios produce "propaganda" films.

Senator McFarland, Democrat, Arizona, a committee member, asked who had told the producers to turn out propaganda pictures.

"Some agent of the government," Nye replied.

"That's rather indefinite," McFarland told him.

Nye replied that he had "excellent foundation" for his testimony but believed that it was the duty of the committee and not himself to establish the facts.

He told the committee, however, that his informant was "one of the No. 1 producers of motion pictures in the United States today."

Adding that he believed the producer would be questioned about the matter by the committee, Nye said that "if there is a denial, I have five persons I should like to put on the stand who heard the statement with me."

In response to another inquiry by McFarland, Nye declined to name the producer, but said he would supply the name to the committee if it decided to make a complete investigation of the subject.

U. S. TANKS PRAISED

Stevenson Says British Find Them Excellent.

St. Louis, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—American-made tanks delivered to the British have come through with flying colors in campaigns in Greece and the Near East, Frederick A. Stevenson of New York, vice-president of the American Car & Foundry Company, said today.

He asserted that the United States Army realized the value of tanks in modern military combat and placed a substantial order with his company "six months before the panzer divisions proved that it takes a tank to beat a tank."

The American Car & Foundry Company, he said, has built and turned over more than 1,500 light tanks to the United States and other governments and is building them now at the rate of fifteen a day.

Mr. Stevenson was a speaker at the first of a series of sectional meetings, sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the request of the Government, to acquaint the public with defense production problems.

$11,000,000 LOAN

U. S. Agrees to Finance New Defense Expansion.

Washington, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced today commitments totaling more than $11,000,000 for expansion of defense production.

The largest single authorization was an increase of $6,763,580 in the lease agreement between the Defense Plant Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, and the General Electric Company for additional facilities for producing naval equipment at the latter's plant at Erie, Pa. About $1,470,769 will be used for land and buildings and $5,292,811 for machinery and equipment. The authorization is an increase of an original $24,508,000 and was requested by the Maritime Commission.

Other authorizations included:

New York—A loan of $240,000 to American Machine & Metals, Inc., for the purchase of machinery and equipment to produce anti-aircraft gun mountings for the navy.

AUGUST DEFENSE COST BIGGEST YET

$1,172,000,000 Paid Out Last Month.

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Washington, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The United States paid $1,172,000,000 cash for completed defense orders in August—the biggest month yet on record.

The August outlay boosted actual expenditures to $9,282,000,000 for the period since July 1, 1940, the date on which the Office of Production Management says the program started.

The August expenditures, representing payment for finished airplanes, tanks, guns and other military supplies, or for equipment to produce them, were 9.5 per cent greater than July's and almost five times the $235,300,000 disbursements of August a year ago.

There is a lot more to spend, however.

"At the end of August," the OPM stated, "the defense fiscal program — appropriations, contract authorizations and Reconstruction Finance Corporation commitments for defense—amounted to $56,357,000,000. If the British Government orders for war materials placed in the United States are added, the total comes to $60,046,000,000."

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Failure Of Small Concerns To Expand Called Defense Defect

New York, Sept. 9 (AP)—Failure of small and medium-sized companies to expand production facilities was called a serious defect of the nation's defense program by Leonard C. Yaseen, factory locating engineer, here today.

Small concerns, Yaseen said, were the very backbone of the defense effort. Of the 185,000 manufacturers in the United States, he said, only one half of one per cent. employed more than 1,000 persons.

The small number of giant industrial companies, however, were doing most of the new plant construction.

Yaseen, Eastern manager of the Fantus factory locating service, said the "little fellows'" reluctance to expand was based, at least in part, on fallacy.

One manufacturer, he said, told him: "I am taking all the defense contracts I can safely fill in my present plant and no more. They'll be giving floor space away when the shooting is over."

That small businessman is going to be disillusioned; the big companies expect to use those plants themselves, he said.

Yaseen summed up big business comment as: "If anyone is going to

use our new plant, we are. It has been designed for our purpose and we anticipate giving up our older production facilities first when the time for selection and elimination arrives."

If the United States is to exert its maximum effort, the engineer said, steps must be taken to bring the small manufacturing concern into its proper orbit.

"An equally serious problem will arise in the viciously competitive post-war period," Yaseen continued. "Plant modernization, production improvement and more efficient fabrication methods should be undertaken now before it is too late."

Fort Bragg Announces Improvised Gun Sight

Instrument Adapted Successfully To Anti-Aircraft Weapons Used Against Tanks

Fort Bragg, N. C., Sept. 9 (AP)—Successful adaptation of anti-aircraft guns for use against tanks and other ground targets by means of an inexpensive, improvised sight was announced at Fort Bragg today.

Capt. William Workman, public relations officer of the Thirty-fourth Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Coast Artillery, said good results had been obtained in low-trajectory fire with normally high-angle three-inch guns both here and at the Windy Hill (S. C.) firing range.

The sight, he explained, was made of sections of gas pipe, mirrors, adhesive tape, knive blades and cross hairs. The total cost of such an instrument is only a few dollars, he said.

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BRITAIN PAYS $1,281,000

Sells Collateral To Return Port Of $425,000,000 Loan

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced today that the British Government had repaid $1,281,000 of a loan of $425,000,000 with proceeds of the sale of 12,000 shares of Continental Baking Company eight per cent. preferred stock.

The stock was part of the collateral pledged to the loan. The British have repaid a total of $1,880,140, Jones said.

CREW REPORTS FLOATING MINE, RAFT ADRIFT

Latter Excites Speculation; Explosive Missed Exton by 10 Feet

BOSTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—A narrow miss of a drifting mine and the sighting of a strangely adorned abandoned raft—both in the South Atlantic between Brazil and Africa—were reported by the American Export Line freighter Exton upon arrival today from Calcutta, Capetown and Trinidad.

Ships Warned of Location

Ship's officers reported that on Aug. 30 the vessel came within 10 feet of a mine, which evidently had drifted away from a minefield. All ships were warned of its location—then at latitude 15 degrees, 17 minutes north and longitude 33 degrees, 47 minutes, west.

The Exton's crew was mystified two days earlier by the sight of a raft fashioned from two hatchboards lashed together, surmounted by an empty British-labeled packing case, above which projected a stick and a large white sheet. Upon the sheet were a crudely drawn likeness of Chancellor Hitler and outlines of swastikas, Japanese and Italian flags. Trailing astern was an empty flare canister.

The mariners' opinions were divided between the speculation that the raft might have been a target used by British war vessels in gun practice and the theory that the raft had been occupied by castaways who had been rescued, or washed overboard. In support of the theory that the contrivance had been used as a life raft, sailormen pointed out that numerous sharks were seen in the vicinity.

Month's Defense Outlay

The Dixie Clipper carried 21 passengers bound for Lisbon, 25 for Bermuda and 1,846 pounds of mail.

Plane, Pilot Toll May Make R.A.F. Cut Down Raids on Nazi Territory

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—The heavy toll of bombers and pilots may force England to reduce its recent smashing raids on Germany and Nazi-held territory, Vincent Sheean, foreign correspondent, declared today on arrival from London on the Yankee Clipper.

Sheean said he was told that Britain lost 293 bombers and fighting planes—principally bombers—on the western front last month, while the Germans lost 197.

"In the raid on Berlin last Monday night, 20 bombers and 120 men were lost," Sheean said. "Day bombing of German-held territory in France also was very costly. Similar losses caused the Germans to curtail their own blitzkrieg over England."

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Among the 13 other passengers from Lisbon was David K. E. Bruce, returning from his third trip to England within a year as the United States Red Cross representative in Britain. He estimated that the Red Cross had supplied England materials and food worth $25,000,000, and said cargo losses were "comparatively slight."

Production Tempo Increasing Rapidly

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 9—American defense production will be doubled in September and October, John Biggers, former director of the OPM production division, said today upon boarding a transatlantic clipper from his new post as United States Minister to London.

Biggers, who will be in charge of synchronizing and coordinating British and American defense production, said:

"Our production is moving up at what you might say is a 30-degree incline. This month and next month it will begin to move at a 60-degree incline."

LABOR DEMANDS VOICE IN PEACE

Green Invites Foreign Trade Union Chiefs to U. S.

Atlantic City, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserted today that organized labor throughout the world would demand a voice in the formulation of a peace settlement after the present wars. He told the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motorcoach Employees of America at its annual convention today that he had already invited foreign labor representatives to take part in such a demand.

"I have invited them," he said, "to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, Wash., on October 6 for the First World Conference, if you please. We will make a demand that labor shall sit at the peace conference table. This demand shall be so singing that it will be heard in China.

"We are determined that when the war is over, and the dictators are defeated, as we know they will be, labor shall have a voice in helping formulate the peace treaty, and every labor organization in every country shall have the right of collective bargaining."

Mr. Green said he had invited labor leaders from Great Britain, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Holland and most Latin American countries to attend the Seattle meeting.

Gov. Charles Edison, addressing the convention* called for a national unity strong enough "to oppose the false unity of the chain gangs of dictatorship." He said that such unity could be accomplished only "through constant attention to the well being and happiness of every single person."

Father of Seven in Navy Joins the Navy Himself

Admiral Stark Congratulates Him; All on Same Ship

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, congratulated Clarence Floyd Patten, fifty-two-year-old father of seven enlisted men in the Navy, by radio as Mr. Patten joined the Navy himself tonight.

Patten, a Ridgefield, Wash., farmer, took the oath on the quarterdeck of the battleship Nevada in the presence of his sons, Myrne, Roy, Marvin, Allen, Gilbert, Bruce and Clarence jr. The location of the Nevada was undisclosed. The father, like his sons, signed up as a fireman. They will all be on the same ship.

PILOT WANTS FERRY EXPERIENCE

Hatboro, Pa., Sept. 9 (A. P.). William Herron, 27-year-old training pilot with 2,000 hours in the air behind him, wants more experience, so he's going to ferry bombers to Britain.

He turned over the management of his Hatboro airport and ten training planes to his wife and left for Montreal for a month's course in ocean navigation.

Mrs. Herron, also a flyer who helped her husband in training amateurs here, said she "felt pretty badly" over their first separation in six years of married life, but added: "I'll be able to get along."

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Freighter to Take Food to Ireland

Philadelphia, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—A 4,660-ton freighter, the Arena, first of six foodships bought in this country by the Irish Free State, will sail soon for Ireland without protection, agents disclosed.

"We'll take her across single-handed. No help needed" declared Capt. Thomas Freehill and his volunteer crew of thirty-two who reached here by way of Montreal after signing in Irish ports.

The Arena, built during the world war and formerly the Democracy, was under Panamanian registry before her sale to Eire to take needed foodstuffs through Nazi submarine zones.

Simple Rites For Mother Of President

Service Held at Hyde Park Home With Burial in Family Plot at St. James's Church

By anny Porter

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 9.—(AP.)—Sara Delano Roosevelt was buried today behind a little country church while her only son, the President of the United States, blinked away his tears.

Slanting rays of a late afternoon sun picked out the simple mahogany casket. The coffin head was laid to the west in keeping with an old tradition that on resurrrection day the arising dead should face the rising sun.

While Rev. Frank R. Wilson conducted Episcopal rites at the family burial plot in St. James Churchyard. . . . "O Lord, support us all the day long, until the shadows lengthen and the evening comes". . . The President, tense, face immobile, looked downward.

He never looked toward the grave as the casket, brightened with a single spray of assorted flowers, was lowered, nor did he return an anxious glance cast his way by his wife.

Stand in Semicircle.

The President and 11 other members of the Roosevelt family stood in a silent semicircle at the foot of the grave, while Mr. Wilson read the solemn words:

"Unto Almighty God we commend the soul of our sister departed, and we commit her body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust. . ."

The church bell then tolled the hour of four.

The President stood with one hand on the open door of the White House sedan in which he rode to the cemetery, along with his wife and his son, James, and his mother's surviving brother and sister, Frederick A. Delano and Mrs. Price Collier.

Tension was so great that when Mrs. Collier coughed, Mr. Roosevelt started. He lapsed into immobility until he was roused again by a sudden commotion in the ranks of the estate people, who were standing on the west side of the burial plot, facing the family. A young man had fainted. Someone revived him with smelling salts.

In spite of the family's no flowers request, the side of the grave was banked with them and they overflowed into the rest of the plot. On top of the casket was a single spray of bright gladiola, lavendar, pink and yellow asters and red roses. A huge wreath of red roses, white lilies and baby breath bore the only identification. It was from the Democratic National Committee.

Estate Workmen Bearers.

Mrs. Roosevelt's grave was to the left of that of the President's father, James Roosevelt, who died in 1900. Nearby were the graves of Rebecca, first wife of James, and of the President's son and first namesake, who died in infancy.

In keeping with tradition, the bearers who lowered the casket into the grave were eight men from the Roosevelt estate. Mrs. Roosevelt's husband, James, requested that workmen from the ancestral acres be his pallbearers.

Mr. Roosevelt wore a dark blue business suit and black tie. On his left arm was a black silk sleeve band. He wore his glasses.

Three sons, James, Elliott and John, were similarly dressed, but only Elliott among them wore a band of mourning on his arm.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was garbed entirely in black, her dress a sheer chiffon and net. Mrs. Collier, also in black, wore a hat with a flowing black mourning veil thrown back from her face.

The brother of the President's mother had on a cutaway coat and striped trousers.

Other members of the family present were the wives of the three sons, and Ethel du Pont Roosevelt, wife of Franklin D., Jr., who is on sea duty with the Navy, and Mrs. James R. Roosevelt, widow of the Chief Executive's half brother.

The public was barred from the funeral service, which Mr. Roosevelt considered a personal affair. Only three members of the press, representing three wire services, attended.

The short ritual beside the open grave ended with the words, "Depart, O Christian soul, out of this world, in the name of God the Father Almighty who created thee. In the name of Jesus Christ who redeemed thee. In the name of the Holy Ghost who sanctifieth thee. May thy rest be this day in peace, and thy dwelling-place in the paradise of God."

For a moment, there was silence. Then Mr. Wilson stepped away from the grave, and the little crowd moved to go. Mr. Roosevelt got into the car with his family, to return to the home where his mother died Sunday at the age of 86.

He expected to remain there perhaps another day, then go to Washington in time to make a radio talk of "major importance" Thursday night.

Memorial at Campobello

CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B. Sept. 9 (AP).—Island natives and summer folk joined tonight in a memorial service for Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt at Little St. Ann's Church, where the President's mother had worshipped for almost sixty summers.

The Episcopal burial office—the same ritual intoned earlier in the day at Hyde Park, where Mrs. Roosevelt was buried beside her husband—was the basis of tonight's service. Two favorites of Mrs. Roosevelt, "Abide With Me," and "O Love That Wilt Not Let Me Go,"

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were sung.

Practically every one in the church had known Mrs. Roosevelt, and many had renewed their friendship or acquaintance with her during the last summer. She had left her red, rambling cottage on the shore overlooking the American mainland only a week before her death on Sunday.

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By Logan Reavis

New York, Sept. 8 (The Special News Service).—Leningrad, Russia's fortified seaport of the north, is menaced from land—its railroad link with Russia suffering the shells of Nazi guns, the city itself reported encircled by the Germans.

Thus, a city which remained secure for 238 years from attack by sea faces a threat from the rear, from the land side.

For generations, Russians had armed the city to beat off attack from the Baltic, through the Gulf of Finland.

Ships were built there, forts constructed and defense points established on the gulf's edge to make Leningrad impregnable to sea assault.

The long-range artillery and the long-range airplane of today have changed the picture.

Main defense of Leningrad against the mechanized power of modern armies is the marshy terrain which recurs around the southerly, westerly and easterly approaches to the city.

If the panzer units should bog down in the marshes, it might be that the U. S. S. R. could produce special tanks able to maneuver successfully in that soft soil.

It is known that the Soviets have employed Vickers and Ford tanks efficient for combat in water and on land. Whether a fleet of these tanks, able as they are to take streams in their stride, could perform in the marshlands remains a question.

But the success or failure of Leningrad's stand against her attackers may well prove a vital lesson for the cities of the world's seacoasts—cities like New York, Charleston, Boston and San Francisco, as well as cities in foreign lands.

For the harbor cities of the world have been fortified primarily against sea attack.

Leningrad was strongly fortified on the sea side by the island fortress of Kronstadt, by a chain of gun-bristling smaller islands, and by three-decker forts commanding the sea approach to the city. Her ships controlled the gulf.

But today the great menace has come to Leningrad through the back door—by land.

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THE WAR TODAY

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Herr Hitler has made known in general terms the nature of his new order calling for the Nazification of Europe (and then some), and the Anglo-American leaders have announced the policies "on which they base their hopes for a better future of the world."

Nobody else has claimed, or been accorded, a dominating position in the tangled affairs of the continent. Most folk seem to have taken it for granted that Europe is prediestined to come under the guardianship of either (1) the fuehrer, or (2) the Anglo-American brotherhood, when the war has picked the victor.

Maybe that's the correct answer, but it seems passing queer that the prophets should ignore Russia as potential boss of a good part of the old world—provided the Axis is beaten.

Perhaps they are avoiding a mighty delicate issue, purposely, and that this column is rushing in where angels would find tough going. Still, the great strength being disclosed by the Bolshevists, as the fiercest and most bloody battle of history rages from the Baltic to the Black Sea, certainly gives pause for thought.

If the Allies are victorious in this war, it isn't at all unlikely that the Muscovites will emerge as the dominant force in Europe as far west as the Rhine—and maybe farther.

Much must depend on whether the peoples of all the Russias are solidly behind the Communist government. That long has been a moot question among observers, but up to this moment the situation has been shrouded in mystery. The only answers we have had are such as comes out of besieged Leningrad, where civilian men and women are fighting beside the troops.

When I toured Eastern Europe just before the European war began, the experts all expressed the view that it would take a major war to demonstrate whether the people of the Soviet Union were solidly behind the government. Well, we have the war all right, and thus far Stalin's support appears steady enough. However, the conflict is still young.

It's schoolboy stuff that Russia covers a seventh of the land surface of the globe, and that it contains all the resources required by modern man. They say that Russia and the United States are the only two countries which are so nearly self-contained that they could wage war just about indefinitely on their own resources.

The Soviet's young but strong industrial development, with its strategically distributed factories and the powerful army, have been brought into the open by the war. Russia has disclosed an actual strength, quite apart from potentialities, which has astonished the outside world.

So if Russia is on the winning side in this war, and emerges strong, the Red tide may surge across Europe to the Rhine at least.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (AP)—The communiqué from the German High Command said today:

Speed divisions of the German Army, excellently supported by air force combat units, reached the Neva River on a broad front east of Leningrad as previously reported in a special announcement. The city of Schluesselburg on Lake Ladoga was taken by storm by one infantry regiment. Thus the German-Finnish ring closed around Leningrad, and the city is now cut off from all land connections.

Combat planes bombed armament and supply facilities in Leningrad yesterday and last night. Another air force night raid was directed against Moscow.

Submarines sank four merchantmen totaling 21,500 tons in the North Atlantic.

The air force last night bombed military objectives in Yorkshire and port facilities at Greater Yarmouth on the British Isle.

The attack by German bombers night before last on enemy ships in the Gulf and roadstead of Suez had great success. A 7,000-ton tanker was destroyed and five other large merchantmen were badly damaged.

Last night the enemy flew into Western and Southwestern Germany. Bombs on residential sections, primarily in Kassel, caused dead and wounded among the civilian population. Anti-aircraft bagged one of the attacking British bombers.

Carrying out convoy duty while supplying troops fighting in the extreme north, the artillery cadet ship Bremse (1,460 tons) surprisingly encountered British naval forces during bad visibility in Northern Norwegian waters. The enemy forces consisted of one cruiser and two destroyers.

Protecting the convoy, the Bremse accepted the fight against superior enemy forces, and was lost after a short, fierce fight, because of several torpedo hits. All ships of the convoy, because of the courageous operation of the Bremse, reached their destination undamaged. Part of the crew was saved.

SEP 10 941

British

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The British Admiralty issued the following today:

An enemy convoy and two supply ships with a strong escort were intercepted and attacked last night by our patrols in the English Channel.

In the first attack just before midnight one of the supply ships, a vessel of about 3,500 tons, was hit by a torpedo. This ship was certainly badly damaged and probably sunk.

While the enemy convoy was being shadowed after the first attack, an engagement took place between our ships and the enemy convoy escort. In this engagement one E-boat probably was sunk and an armed trawler was set on fire.

Shortly afterward a second attack was made on the enemy convoy. In this attack the remaining supply ship, a vessel of about 4,000 tons, was torpedoed. This caused very big explosions and much wreckage was seen to be thrown into the air. That this ship was sunk was confirmed by air reconnaissance at daylight this morning, when wreckage was sighted.

The only casualties suffered by our ships during these operations were four wounded.

One of the vessels which torpedoed and sank an enemy supply ship was a motor torpedo boat of the Royal Norwegian Navy.

The Admiralty issued the following communiqué tonight:

Light forces under command of Rear Admiral P. L. Vain had been operating against German convoys supplying their troops on the Murmansk front. These operations have been successful.

A German destroyer, an armed trawler and another vessel have been sunk. The German light cruiser Bremse, which was damaged by naval aircraft during the raid on Kirkenes in July, is believed to have been sunk. Other ships probably have been damaged.

We sustained no casualties. Further details are awaited.

The Admiralty also issued the following communiqué:

A large Italian schooner has been torpedoed and sunk by one of our submarines in the Central Mediterranean.

Off the harbor of Bengazi another of our submarines engaged two self-propelled supply lighters by gunfire. Both of these were hit and damaged and one of them may have been sunk.

The Air Ministry today issued this communiqué:

R. A. F. attacks last night were directed against the industrial town of Kassel, where there are important railway workshops.

The weather was favorable and many bombs were seen to burst on the targets.

Objectives at Muenster and other places in Western Germany as well as the docks at Cherbourg also were bombed.

None of our aircraft is missing.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

During the night only a very small number of enemy aircraft, operating singly, have flown over coastal districts in Eastern and Southwest England and one was destroyed.

Bombs which were dropped at a few widely separated points caused only minor damage, but at one place on the northeast coast a small number of casualties was reported.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 9 (AP)—Middle East General Headquarters issued the following:

Libya—In the Tobruk area there was some exchange of artillery fire. Our patrols again penetrated deep into the enemy position. Several light enemy bombing attacks resulted in regligible damage. In the frontier area there is nothing to report.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command in Cairo issued this communiqué tonight:

Sicily—Heavy bombers of the R. A. F. successfully bombed shipping and the harbor at Palermo during the night of Sept. 7-8. Many direct hits were obtained on sheds, docks, main jetties and a drydock, causing explosions and a large fire, visible twenty miles away.

One direct hit on the north jetty caused debris to be thrown high into the air. Near the fire station further fires broke out. On the return journey from the target our aircraft machine-gunned a Coast Guard station and railway sheds at Licata.

A reconnaissance has revealed that a merchant ship torpedoed in Syracuse harbor by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm the night of Aug. 10-11 now has her stern under water.

Cyrenaica—Today aircraft of the R. A. F. raided Derna and Capuzzo and Bardia was bombed by aircraft of the South African Air Force.

From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

VALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 9 (Reuter)—A communiqué states:

Last night there were three alarms in Malta. The raiders dropped a number of bombs on widely scattered areas. One person was killed and others were injured. Some damage was done to civilian property, including a hospital. One heavy bomber was shot down into the sea by one of our fighters after it had been illuminated by searchlights.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the Tobruk front there was considerable activity by our artillery.

Italian-German air detachments successfully bombed munitions dumps, artillery emplacements, troop cantonments and concentrations of motor vehicles at Tobruk, Matruh, Jarabub and Sidi Barrani. German fighter planes attacked the Sidi Barrani airport, destroying a Hurricane fighter plane on the ground.

Enemy planes again flew over Palermo last night, dropping several bombs, almost all of which fell in the sea with little damage and no casualties. Losses among the Palermo population caused by an air raid Sunday night rose to twenty-seven dead and fifty-eight injured. The behavior of the population for calm and discipline was exemplary.

In East Africa, our advanced detachments of the outpost at Culquabert carried out a sortie Sept. 6, dispersing enemy elements facing them. At Uolchefit, in an air machine-gunning action, serious losses were inflicted upon the enemy.

The steamer Esperia was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Central Mediterranean. Almost all persons embarked and the crew were rescued by escorting units.

Formations of the Italian air force attacked air and naval bases on the island of Malta last night, causing fires and much damage. One of our planes failed to return from this action.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

On Sept. 9 our troops engaged the enemy in stubborn battles along the entire front.

Our air force dealt blows on enemy troops on the battlefields and destroyed aircraft on enemy airdromes.

On Sept. 7 seventy-one German airplanes were destroyed in air battles, by anti-aircraft fire and on enemy airdromes. Our losses were twenty-four planes.

On Sept. 9 during the day two German reconnaissance planes were brought down near Moscow.

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Russian

Moscow, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Soviet information bureau issued this communique today:

During the night of September 8-9 our troops continued to fight the emeny along the entire front.

The enemy is sustaining heavy casualties near Odessa. Within the last ten days the Rumanians lost over 20,000 men and officers. The battlefield was littered with Rumanian bodies. In these engagements the Rumanian guards division and the Eleventh, Twenty-first and First frontier divisions suffered most heavily.

The first regiment of marines of the Black Sea fleet is fighting heroically. Red navy men launch several attacks daily and inflict enormous losses on the enemy. In three days alone this regiment destroyed about two regiments of Rumanian infantry, four tanks, many trucks, guns and machine guns. Trophies captured from the Rumanians include six tanks, eighteen guns, several hundred rifles, many rifle cartridges, eight mine-throwers, twenty automatics, seventeen machine guns, several thousand shells and many hand grenades.

Red navy men took prisoner over 200 Rumanian infantrymen and a squadron of Royal Cavalry together with its commander.

The Red army man, Filin, discovered a camouflaged German gun. He crept fearlessly up to it and by several well-aimed hand grenades destroyed it with its crew. A group of Nazis, attracted by the explosions, surrounded the dranig Red army man and wanted to capture him alive. When they approached quite close Filin flung his last hand grenade. The explosion killed several Nazi soldiers. The Red army man died a hero's death.

For several hours a machine-gun company commanded by Junior Political Instructor Kurenkov successfully repulsed a numerically superior enemy. The gallant machine gunners let the Nazis get quite close to their trenches and calmly machine-gunned them. When the enemy ceased to attack and retired nearly 200 Nazi bodies were left on the battlefield.

Red army men, commanders and political instructors are displaying courage and resourcefulness in fighting the German Fascist troops.

Two sections commanded by junior Lieutenant Grunin were cut off from their unit and surrounded by two German companies. They rapidly dug in and, arranging a circular defense, opened rifle and machine-gun fire at the Fascists. The Red army man, Popov, although wouned four times, did not cease firing. Red army man Makeyev was thrice wounded, but continued to fight. The field was littered with the bodies of killed and wounded Germans. Killing over one hundred German men and officers, the Red army men forced their way back to their unit.

A small group of men and commanders repulsed three enemy attacks launched against the command post of Major Mikhailov's unit. Section commander Grebennikov Baku, a worker, especially distinguished himself in these encounters. He rolled his machine gun forward and fired at the Fascists point-blank. The enemy retreated, leaving twenty-five killed and their arms on the battlefield.

Second rank commissary-technician Ryabov was proceeding from headquarters to his unit. On the way he learned from peasants that not far off a small Soviet unit was engaged by a large Fascist group. Ryabov stealthily crept to the enemy's rear and opened fire from concealment. He quickly dispatched the mine-thrower and machine-gun crew. The Fascists tried to capture the daring commander, but the latter defended himself stubbornly and killed ten more Germans. Meanwhile, our unit took the offensive and dislodged the Germans from their position.

The real masters in many districts captured by the German Fascist troops are the guerrillas. They wear down the Germans' strength and make conditions intolerable for them.

A detachment commanded by a former tractor driver destroyed large German ammunition and fued bases in the town of Porkhov.

One night a small guerrilla group set fire to hay stacks outside a town and opened fire. The alarm was raided in the town. Germans rushed to the scene of the fire and shooting but nobody was to be seen near the hayricks. Meanwhile the main guerrilla body entered Porkhov from the other end and made its way to the stores, which were surrounded by barbed wire. Grenades were thrown at the sentinels from various sides. After killing the sentries the guerrillas set fire to the fuel and blew up the ammunition dumps.

In the Strugikrasnye district a guerrilla detachment led by a member of the district Soviet annihilated a group of German cyclists and captured a wireless station. The detachment also attacked a platoon of Fascist soldiers bound for the district center. The Fascists lost over thirty men killed and wounded. In this encounter the guerrillas captured a truck, three machine-guns and twenty-four rifles.

In the Seredking district guerrillas caught fifteen marauders carting goods stolen from the peasants to the rear in three trucks. In a short fight the marauders were annihilated.

Soviet miners are working self-sacrificingly to strengthen the country's defensive power. The Bondarenko stripper in a mine in the Shakhty district has completed his eleven months' quota. A stripper headed by one Gorbunkov is daily stripping 128 to 130 tons of coal per shift instead of the standard eighty.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD CONMUNIQUE TEXT XIX NEAR MOSCOW. (WB4T)

BY A SPIRITED DRIVE OUR TROOPS COMMANDED BY COL. CHIZHOV

OVERWHELMED AND THREW BACK A GROUP OF GERMAN TROOPS IN A WESTERN

DIRECTION. ESPECIALLY FIERCE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE AT THE OUTSKIRTS

OF THE VILLAGE OF CHAUSTED.

SUPPORTED BY THE TANK COMPANY OF LIEUT. GREMIN, RED ARMY MEN

BROKE INTO THE VILLAGE AND ATTACKED THE GERMAN FLANK. THE ENEMY WAS

DISLODGED FROM THE VILLAGE AND RETREATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

IN THE COURSE OF THREE DAYS' FIGHTING COL. CHIZHOV'S FORMATION

ANNIHILATED FROM 200 TO 500 ENEMY OFFICERS AND OEN, TOOK PRISONER

342 GERMAN SOLDIERS, CAPTURED 11 GUNS, 17 MINETHROWERS, 41 MACHINE-

GUNS, 42 AUTOMATICS, 97 TRUCKS, 16 MOTORCYCLES AND TOO BICYCLES.

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CAUGHT FIRE AND CRASHED INTO A BOG.

PURSUING THE ENEMY NEAR PINGOSALMA, AT THE NORTHERN FRONT, OUR TROOPS CAPTURED TWO TANKS, SIX GUNS, SIX ANTI-TANK GUNS, A LARGE AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION AND VARIOUS OTHER ARMS.

AT ANOTHER SECTOR OF THIS FRONT OUR TROOPS CAPTURED 54 MACHINE-GUNS AND SUB-MACHINE GUNS, EIGHT GUNS OF VARIOUS CALIBERS AND MANY RIFLES.

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IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT ONE OF OUR TANK UNITS ANNIHILATED UP TO TWO ENEMY COMPANIES, DESTROYED 17 ANTI-TANK GUNS AND 10 MINETHROWERS.

IN FIGHTING FOR THE TOWNLET OF ZHABERO OUR UNIT ROUTED A BICYCLISTS COMPANY OF THE 491ST GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT.

A BOMBER UNIT COMMANDED BY YUKALOV OPERATING IN THE NORTHWESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT SUCCESSFULLY RAIDED AT NIGHT ONE GERMAN REAR AIRDROME. THE FIRST WAVE OF PLANES COMMANDED BY CAPT. SHABANOV APPROACHED THE TARGET AT A PRECISELY FIXED TIME. ONE BOMB SET FIRE TO AND BLEW UP AN AMMUNITION DUMP. INCENDIARIES DROPPED BY THIS WAVE OF PLANES CAUSED A GREAT FIRE IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE AIRDROME.

SUCCEEDING WAVES OF OUR AIRCRAFT BOMBED BRIGHTLY LIT-UP ENEMY PLANES STANDING AT THE FOREST'S EDGE. HAVING DESTROYED 15 ENEMY PLANES ALL OUR BOMBERS SAFELY RETURNED TO THEIR BASE.

HUNDREDS OF GERMAN TANKS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY OUR AIRFORCE, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY IN FIGHTING AT THE APPROACHES TO KIEV. EVERY DAY TANK DESTROYERS SET FIRE TO AND BLOW UP FASCIST MACHINES.

IN ONE ENGAGEMENT JUNIOR LT. ZHIZHKIN, SGT. NIABOV AND RED ARMY MEN DOLDHUZHEV AND RUBENTSOV DESTROYED WITH EXPERTLY HURLED FUEL BOTTLES FOUR ENEMY TANKS. AFTER THE CREW OF ONE TANK WAS ANNIHILATED THE RED ARMY MEN SUCCEEDED IN EXTINGUISHING THE FIRE IN THIS TANK AND BROUGHT IT TO OUR UNIT.

DARING GUERRILLAS MERCILLESSLY ARE FIGHTING HITLER'S BANDITS WHO SEIZING SOVIET TOWNS, THWARTING ALL UNDERTAKINGS OF FASCIST AUTHORITIES AND ANNIHILATING THE MANPOWER OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

THIRTY SEVEN FASCIST OFFICERS AND 12 GERMAN OFFICIALS OF THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND OVER 80 SOLDIERS WERE KILLED IN BARANOVICHI IN AUGUST AND DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF SEPTEMBER.

WITHIN THE SAME PERIOD IN THE TOWN OF VILEIKA SOVIET PATRIOTS ANNIHILATED OVER 70 FASCIST OFFICERS AND MEN. SIMILAR REPORTS ARE ARRIVING FROM VITEBSK, MOZYR BREST AND MANY OTHER OCCUPIED TOWNS OF BYELORUSSIA.

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IN FIGHTING THE FASCISTS BEASTS, BYELORUSSIAN PATRIOTS MAKE SKILFULL USE OF SUCH A SIMPLE AND POWERFUL WEAPON AS FIRE. IN BIALYSTOK GUERRILLAS SET FIRE TO AND DESTROYED THREE GERMAN ARMY STORES, BLEW UP TWO AMMUNITION DUMPS IN VILEIKA, AND SET FIRE TO A HUGE PROVISIONS STORE IN BREST.

SOVIET MEDICAL NURSES ARE DISPLAYING UNEXAMPLED HEROISM AT THE FRONTS OF THIS PATRIOTIC WAR. RECENTLY EIGHT GERMAN FIGHTERS SUCCEEDED IN DAMAGING A SOVIET PLANE. GRAVELY WOUNDED FLIER

NIKISHIN LANDED ON AN AIRDROME. SEEING THAT THE FLIER DID NOT COME OUT OF THE CABIN MEDICAL NURSE LYUDMILA PONOMAREVA CREPT UP TO THE DAMAGED PLANE UNDER MACHINE-GUN FIRE FROM ENEMY PLANES AND CARRIED THE WOUNDED FLIER TO SHELTER.

A FEW DAYS LATER THE FIELD HOSPITAL WHERE LYUDMILA PONOMAREVA WORKED WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY TWO GERMAN PLANES. THE HOSPITAL BUILDING WHERE THERE WERE SIX WOUNDED RED ARMY MEN CAUGHT FIRE. RISKING HER LIFE SHE CARRIED ALL SIX OF THE WOUNDED RED ARMY MEN OUT OF THE BURNING BUILDING.

AT ONE TIME THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT THE SOVIET AIR FORCE WAS COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED. AS IT IS WELL KNOWN THE SOVIET AIRFORCE CONTINUED AND CONTINUES SUCCESSFULLY TO FIGHT THE GERMAN FASCIST TROOPS.

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NOW HITLER'S AGENTS, WHO PASSED ALL LIMITS IN THEIR LIES, HAVE PLAYED ANOTHER TRICK. TO CONSOLE THEIR MUCH BATTERED NAVY THE BERLIN RADIO DISSEMINATES THE MOST STUPID FABRICATIONS ALLEGING THAT "THE WHOLE SOVIET BALTIC NAVY WAS DESTROYED." THIS UNRESTRICTED SWAGGERING OF THE GERMAN LIARS IS SO RIDICULOUS THAT EVEN IN GERMANY HERSELF THERE WILL BE FEW CREDULOUS PEOPLE WHO WOULD SERIOUSLY BELIEVE THIS FRESH LIE OF THE GERMAN RADIO. IF THE WHOLE SOVIET NAV WAS DESTROY

SOVIET NAVY WAS DESTROYED--WHO IS IT THEN THAT SINKS GERMAN AND FINNISH TRANSPORTS AND SUBMARINES?

(END)

KA-TA842PED

ADD BERLIN — NL GERMAN-SOA — XXX SAID.

ON THE WESTERN AIR FRONT, THE GERMANS REPORTED CIVILIAN DEAD AND WOUNDED FROM BRITISH AIR RAIDS MONDAY NIGHT ON KASSEL, 75 MILES SOUTH OF HANNOVER, BUT SAID THERE WAS NO RAID ON BERLIN. (A BRITISH BROADCAST, HEARD BY NBC AND CBS, SAID THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED A BRITISH RAID MONDAY NIGHT, BUT SUBSEQUENT BRITISH AIR MINISTRY REPORTS MADE NO MENTION OF AN ATTACK ON BERLIN.)

DNB CLAIMED THAT WAR INDUSTRIES IN MIDDLESBROUGH WERE DAMAGED BY A NUMBER OF BOMB HITS DURING GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND LAST NIGHT. TWO HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WERE SAID TO HAVE RESULTED FROM THE BOMBING OF CAMBRIDGE AND NUMEROUS BLASTS AND FIRES WERE REPORTED AT AN AIRPORT EAST OF WASH.

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VICHY--S[redacted] ADD COURTS X X X TWO WEEKS AGO.

IT WAS DISCLOSED MEANWHILE THAT 41 PERSONS, INCLUDING THE MANAGER OF THE MARSEILLE STOCKYARDS AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FRUIT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION, HAVE BEEN INTERNED FOR ILLEGAL DEALINGS IN THE "BLACK MARKET."

THE PLACES OF DETENTION, WHERE GIVEN, INCLUDED SIX CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND A PRISON IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE.

FD947PED

NEW YORK - 1ST ADD BIGGERS--CLIPPER X X X OF MAIL.

ACCOMPANYING BIGGERS, A RESIDENT OF TOLEDO, OHIO, WERE CHARLES E. MOORE, OF (1699 VAN NESS AVE.) SAN FRANCISCO, PRESIDENT OF THE JOSHUA HENBY IRON WORKS, AND ADOLPH W.FOERSTER OF (1315 SUNCREST DRIVE) CINCINNATI. BOTH WILL ACT AS MACHINE TOOL TECHNICAL

30.24—11719

ADVISERS.

TWO MILITARY MISSIONS WERE AMONG THE TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS. REPRESENTING THE NAVY WAS LIEUT.ROBERT G.SMITH AND ENSIGNS WILSON K. NORTON AND JAMES B.GRATIOT. THE ARMY MISSION WAS COMPRISED OF MAJ. GEN.CHARLES MACON WESSON, UNITED STATES CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, HIS WIDE, MAJ.EMERSON L.CUMMINGS, AND COL.GEORGE A.GREEN.

COL.GREEN, A RESIDENT OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., HAS SPENT FIVE MONTHS IN ENGLAND AND TWO MONTHS IN THE NEAR EAST AS AN ASSISTANT TO W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, PRESIDENTIAL LEND-LEASE EXPEDITER.

ANTENOR PATINO, BOLIVIAN MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND HIS WIFE, CHRISTINA, ALSO WERE AMONG THE TRANS-ATLANTIC PASSENGERS.

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QQ119PED

LONDON, SEPT 9-(AP)-PRIVATE DAN SPICER OF GRANDE PRAIRIE, ALBERTA, IS ONE OF THE MANY CANADIAN SOLDIERS WHO WAITED IMPATIENTLY FOR MONTHS TO SEE SOME WAR ACTION, AND FINALLY HE WENT TO SPITSBERGEN.

BUT WHILE HIS INVADING MATES WERE CREEPING AROUND LOOKING FOR NAZIS WHO WEREN'T THERE, SIGHT-SEEING AND GATHERING SOUVENIRS, PRIVATE SPICER WAS IN THE NORWEGIAN HOSPITAL: APPENDECTOMY BY CAPT. J.E.ANDREW, PATIENT SPICER DOING WELL.

KA813PED

TOKYO, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THREE JAPANESE SHIPS ARE BEING SENT TO BRITAIN AND BRITISH DOMINIONS TO REMOVE ANY JAPANESE NATIONALS WHO DESIRE TO RETURN HOME, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ACTION HAD BEEN FORECAST SINCE AUG. 30 WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT A BRITISH SHIP WOULD REMOVE BRITONS FROM JAPAN. THAT VESSEL IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE LATE THIS MONTH.

THE JAPANESE SHIPS WILL GO TO MALAYA, INDIA, THE NEAR EAST AND EAST AFRICA, AND EUROPE. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF JAPANESE IN AUSTRALIA OR CANADA OR IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE SHIP BOUND TO EUROPE IS EXPECTED TO GO AROUND CAPE HORN AND POSSIBLY TOUCH AT A CENTRAL AMERICAN OR MEXICAN PORT TO LAND KANAME (CORRECT) WAKASUGI, JAPANESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED TO TOKYO TO REPORT.

THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID THERE WERE 700 JAPANESE IN MALAYA, 200 IN INDIA, 60 IN THE NEAR EAST, 40 IN EAST AFRICA AND 600 IN BRITAIN.

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JR1042PED

BALBOA,C.Z.,SEPT 9-(AP)-PERMISSION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE DAMAGED TURBINES OF THE 23,255-TON ITALIAN LINER CONTE BIANCAMANO TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REPAIRS AND EVEN THE VESSEL ITSELF LATER WAS GRANTED TODAY BY FEDERAL JUDGE GARDNER.

THE ORDER PROVIDES HOWEVER THAT THE MACHINERY AND SHIP, WHICH WAS SEIZED MARCH 30, BE RETURNED TO THE CANAL ZONE FOR A FINAL SETTLEMENT OF EIGHT SUITS FILED AGAINST THE ITALIAN LINE BY BRITISH CORPORATIONS SEEKING TO RECOVER DAMAGES FOR UNDELIVERED CARGOES.

THE SHIP IS TIED UP HERE AFTER HAVING BEEN TOWED THROUGH THE CANAL FROM CRISTOBAL.

DN157AED

SASKATOON, SASK., SEPT. 9-(AP)-BRIG. A.E. POTTS, 51, LEADER OF THE ALLIED SPITSBERGEN EXPEDITION, WAS HEAD OF THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN BEFORE THE WAR, AND A GRADUATE STUDENT AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY AND AN INSTRUCTOR AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE BEFORE THE WORLD WAR.

SKETCH

HE WAS BORN OF A MILITARY FAMILY IN NORTHUMBERLAND, ENGLAND, RECEIVED HIS BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, FOLLOWED BY A MASTER'S DEGREE AT CORNELL.

HE LEFT THE AMES, IA., SCHOOL IN JUNE, 1915, TO ENLIST IN THE CANADIAN ARMY, AND WAS WOUNDED TWICE IN FRANCE WHERE HE ATTAINED THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT.

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LATE IN 1919 HE WAS APPOINTED HEAD OF THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN WHERE HE ORGANIZED A BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS. ON JULY 16, 1940, HE WAS GIVEN COMMAND OF THE SECOND INFANTRY BRIGADE OF THE FIRST CANADIAN DIVISION.

TA1058PED

New York, Sept. 9-(AB)-Advices received in New York tonight indicated some of the French refugee soldiers taken from Spitsbergen by the British-Canadian-Norwegian expedition were landed in Russia and have gone to Moscow, presumably enroute to join the De Gaulle Free French.

These advices gave the first indication that the expedition was made with Russian knowledge and perhaps cooperation and that one or more ships in the expedition stopped at a Russian port, possibly Murmansk. Rigid censorship was maintained on some details of the invasion, particularly on whether Spitsbergen was still garrisoned by Canadian troops.

(Unused)

Hongkong, Sept. 10-(AP)-Sir Mark Young, former Governor of Tanganyaka, arrived today and took the oath of office as Governor of Hongkong.

Sept

BERLIN, [redacted] Sept. 9-(AP)-The Dnb news agency said today in a munich dispatch that the church newspaper of the Salzburg [redacted] arch-diocese had urged Catholic [redacted] priests to help bring in the harvest.

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HELSINKI, FINLAND, SEPT. 9-(AP)-WITH FINNS AND GERMANS TIGHTENING THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF LENINGRAD, FINNISH NEWSPAPERS TODAY PREDICTED THE [redacted] EXTINCTION OF THAT FORMER CZARIST CAPITAL.

THEY AND ALMOST ALL FINNS INSIST ON CALLING THE CITY "PIETARI," AFTER ITS FOUNDER, PETER THE GREAT, RATHER THAN AFTER THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER, LENIN.

more

30.24—11721

30.24—11721

ASSERTING THAT THE EXPANSIONIST POLICIES OF PETER WERE CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWED BY THE SOVIET REGIME, THEY NOTED THAT THE RUSSIANS' FIRST ACT ON TAKING VIIPURI IN MARCH, 1940, WAS TO REMOVE A STATUE OF PETER AND RESTORE IT TO THE PEDESTAL IT ONCE OCCUPIED.

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"SO LONG AS PIETARI REMAINS A BASE FOR THE IMPERIALISTIC POLICY WHICH PETER INITIATED AND WHICH FOUND FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS IN THE LATER CZARS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS, THE BOLSHEVIKS," SAID THE NEWSPAPER HELSINGIN SANOMAT, "OUR COUNTRY LACKS SECURITY, FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF WHICH WE HAVE SET FORTH ON THIS BLOODY WAR."

THIS CONSIDERATION, IT DECLARED, MUST DETERMINE THE FINNISH POSITION IN DECIDING THE FATE OF "PIETARI"

THE TRADE JOURNAL SAID THE CITY WAS AN HISTORICAL NEMESIS AND DEPLORED WHAT IT CALLED THE TARDINESS OF WESTERN POWERS IN REGARDING IT AS A PLAGUE SPOT THREATENING ALL EUROPE.

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RECALLING THAT CRIES OF "FINIS FINLANDIA" ONCE ECHOED THROUGH THE CZARIST DUMA, THE PAPER SAID, "IT NOW LOOKS AS IF, INSTEAD OF FINLAND'S FINISH, WE WILL SEE THE EXTINCTION OF PIETARI," AND CONFESSED THAT WE CANNOT FEEL SORRY."

MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 9-(AP)-A PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED STATES ADVANCE FUNDS FOR COMPLETION OF THE 600-MILE SECTION OF THE PANAMERICAN HIGHWAY FROM HERE TO THE GUATEMALAN BORDER IS BEING DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON AS A PART OF GENERAL U.S.-MEXICAN SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS, A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TONIGHT.

NO FIGURES WERE GIVEN BY THIS SOURCE, BUT CHARLES UPHAM,

OFFICIAL U.S. DELEGATE TO THE FOURTH PANAMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS OPENING HERE NEXT MONDAY ESTIMATED THAT COMPLETION OF THE ARTERY WOULD COST $50,000,000.

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VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 9-(AP)-THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT CREATED TODAY ANOTHER SPECIAL TYPE OF COURT--A TRIBUNAL OF STATE--TO IMPOSE AND IMMEDIATELY SENTENCES UPON ANYONE JUDGED TO BE DISTURBERS OF THE ORDER IN EITHER OCCUPIED OR UNOCCUPIED FRANCE.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT COME WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED ANTI-COMMUNIST TRIBUNALS ARE SUBJECT TO JUDGMENT BY THESE NEW ALL-POWERFUL COURTS WHICH ARE EMPOWERED TO DECREE SENTENCES [redacted] TO DEPORTATION, LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND DEATH.

THE FIRST TWO BRANCHES OF THIS COURT WERE SET UP IN LYON AND PARIS. THE MOVE APPEARED TO BE PART OF AN EFFORT TO FORESTALL THE SPREAD OF GERMAN REPRISALS WHICH FERNAND DE BRINON, VICHY AMBASSADOR IN PARIS, HAS CHARGED THE COMMUNISTS DELIBERATELY ARE SEEKING TO PROVOKE.

SEP 10 1941

THE NEW COURT IS THE [redacted] SIXTH OF A NEW VARIETY CREATED BY THE PETAIN REGIME TO MEET GROWING PROBLEMS WITH WHICH THE REGULAR SYSTEM OF JUSTICE NO LONGER IS ABLE TO COPE.

THE OTHERS ARE THE RIOM SUPREME COURT ESTABLISHED TO JUDGE WAR RESPONSIBILITY, THE GANNAT "COURTMARTIAL" COURT FOR DE GAULLISTS, THE PARIS AND GANNAT COURTS TO TRY "BLACK MARKET" CASES, THE ANTI-RED SPECIAL TRIBUNALS AND THE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED POLITICAL COUNCIL TO RECOMMEND ACTION AGAINST LEADERS OF THE FORMER FRENCH REGIME.

IT WAS DISCLOSED MEANWHILE THAT 41 PERSONS, INCLUDING THE MANAGER OF THE MARSEILLE STOCKYARDS AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FRUIT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION, HAVE BEEN INTERNED FOR ILLEGAL DEALINGS IN THE "BLACK MARKET. THE PLACES OF DETENTION, WHERE

30.24 -11723

30.24—11723

GIVEN, INCLUDED SIX CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND A PRISON IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE.

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VICHY-PW MOSTS 02300 02245 -[illegible]-638P

BERLIN, SEPT. 9-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THEY HAD NO COMMENT FOR THE PRESENT ON THE SINKING OF THE SESSA, AMERICAN-OWNED FREIGHTER FLYING THE FLAG OF PANAMA, SOUTHWEST OF ICELAND ON AUG. 17.

BERLIN-PW SHANKS 02330 -[illegible]-615P

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 9-(AP)-FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES REPORTED TONIGHT THAT FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, GERMAN ARMY COMMANDER, VISITED SOFIA FOUR DAYS AGO JUST AFTER A TRIP TO THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL BY GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER.

THIS REPORT RENEWED SPECULATION ON POSSIBLE AXIS INTENTIONS REGARDING TURKEY OR OPERATIONS INTO THE BLACK SEA, COINCIDING AS IT DID WITH PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT CONSIDERABLE CONTINGENTS OF GERMAN SAILORS HAVE FILTERED THROUGH BULGARIA ENROUTE TO THE BLACK SEA PORTS OF VARNA AND BURGAS.

DESPITE THE BEST INFORMED OPINION HERE THAT THERE IS AT PRESENT NO WORTHWHILE OBJECTIVE JUSTIFYING A GERMAN MOVE AGAINST TURKEY SOME ANALYSTS SAID ANY BLACK SEA OPERATIONS AGAINST RUSSIA WOULD BE AIDED VASTLY BY GERMAN CONTROL OF THE STRAITS IN ORDER TO PERMIT ENTRY OF THE ITALIAN FLEET.

SEP 10 1941

CAIRO, EGYPT, SEPT. 9-(AP)-IN A NEW BURST OF ACTIVITY ALONG THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST THE RAF MIDDLE EAST COMMAND REPORTED RAIDS BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE TODAY ON THE LIBYAN PORTS OF DERNA AND BARDIA AND FORT CAPUZZO, JUST ACROSS THE EGYPTIAN BORDER.

GIVING DETAILS OF A SUNDAY NIGHT RAID ON PALERMO, SICILY, WHERE THE ITALIANS REPORTED 16 CIVILIANS KILLED AND 25 INJURED, THE RAF COMMUNIQUE SAID TREMENDOUS FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE STARTED IN THE HARBOR AREAS

HEAVY RAF BOMBERS RETURNING FROM THIS ASSAULT WERE SAID TO HAVE STRAFED THE COAST GUARD STATION AND RAILWAY SHEDS AT LICATA. THE BRITISH SAID NOT A SINGLE PLANE WAS LOST IN EITHER THE NORTH AFRICAN OR SICILIAN ATTACKS.

SEP 10 1941

APL BULLETINS 2350 -EDS-787P

MOSCOW, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10-(AP)-TO A GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE SOVIET BALTIC FLEET HAS BEEN DESTROYED, THE RUSSIANS REPLIED TODAY WITH THIS QUESTION: "WHO IS IT THEN THAT SINKS GERMAN AND FINNISH TRANSPORTS AND SUBMARINES?"

TODAY'S SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN BROADCASTING THIS REPORT "HITLER'S AGENTS PASSED ALL LIMITS IN THEIR LIES X X X THIS UNRESTRICTED SWAGGERING OF THE GERMAN LIARS IS SO RIDICULOUS THAT EVEN IN GERMANY HERSELF THERE WILL BE FEW CREDULOUS PEOPLE WHO WOULD SERIOUSLY BELIEVE THIS FRESH LIE OF THE GERMAN RADIO."

FAB TEXT -EDS-820P

PEIPING, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10-(AP)-THE AMERICAN-OPERATED YENCHING AND FUJEN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES BEGAN THEIR FALL TERMS TODAY WITH CAPACITY ENROLLMENTS DESPITE HARDSHIPS WORKED BY THE UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE ORDERS FREEZING EACH OTHER'S FUNDS.

SEP 10 1941

THE PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE, ALSO AMERICAN-DIRECTED, OPENED EARLIER AND IS CARRYING ON NORMAL ACTIVITIES.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD ALL THREE INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN PROMISED RELAXATION OF THE JAPANESE FREEZING ORDER TO PERMIT THEM TO OBTAIN FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES.

SPM 40940-EDS-946P

LONDON, SEPT. 9-(AP)-SERGEANT W.R. WALKERUS OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., A MEMBER OF THE RAF, IS MISSING FROM A RECENT FLIGHT, A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT. DETAILS WERE UNAVAILABLE.

30.24—11725

30.24—11725

S.S. Sessa En Route Iceland Was Shelled Without Any Warning

SEP 11 1941

State Department Points Out That In Two Minutes Freighter Sunk After Being Torpedoed At Night

F. D. Confers With Cabinet Men

By RICHARD L. TURNER

Washington, Sept. 10 (AP)—Word that the S.S. Sessa was torpedoed and shelled without warning at night and sank in two minutes was issued today by the State Department while President Roosevelt nearly doubled the length of the important address he has scheduled for Thursday night.

Washington, the country and the capitals of the world looked forward expectantly and impatiently to the address as an expression of American reaction and policy at a grim moment, with relations between the United States and the Axis nations strained as they seldom have been before.

The address will follow closely upon the sinking of the Sessa, 300 miles this side of Iceland, the bombing and sinking of the S.S. Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea and last week's attack upon the destroyer Greer, near Iceland, by a German submarine.

Most observers looked for a strong statement from the Chief Executive and an announcement of actual steps taken to safeguard American ships and lives upon the seas—possibly including orders to the Atlantic naval patrol to sink on sight any Axis war vessels found in the area between the United States and Iceland.

RADIO SPEECH TONIGHT

En route to Washington after attending the funeral of his mother at Hyde Park, N. Y., Mr. Roosevelt announced that his speech, originally scheduled for 15 minutes, had been increased to 25. The news of both the Sessa and the Steel Seafarer had been received since the original plan was made.

The President had finished writing the speech before he left his home at Hyde Park, but it was, of course, still open to revision. Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court, who has advised the President on the content of many of his important speeches, was a passenger on the train.

Ahead to Washington, Mr. Roosevelt sent word that he wished to confer with his Secretaries of State, War and Navy tonight or tomorrow, and when a presidential secretary was asked whether this had any connection with the radio speech, he replied:

"You might make your own deductions."

Mr. Roosevelt also planned a meeting with Democratic and Republican congressional leaders at 10 a. m. tomorrow at which time he would have an opportunity to discuss his speech with them if he desired.

Neutrality Act Issue.

One legislator predicted that Mr. Roosevelt would discuss with the leaders the possibility of repealing the Neutrality Act. He said it was his information that the Chief Executive had not decided whether to ask repeal of the act and wanted advice as to whether it could be repealed.

Although asserting that any such request would stir up a major controversy, one seasoned member of Congress expressed the belief that the Administration could obtain sufficient votes to repeal the law.

The law, enacted in 1939, forbids American vessels to carry goods or passengers to belligerent nations, requires belligerents to obtain title to their purchases in this country before shipment, forbids Americans to travel on belligerent ships except in accordance with presidential recommendations and prohibits the arming of American merchant ships.

The President, informed sources said, will demand that Germany give a strict accounting for the American lives and the American shipping lost at sea because of Nazi operations.

Since the start of the war in 1939, these sources said, five American-owned ships have been sunk, presumably by German action, and at least 65 United States citizens have met death in the sinking of American and other vessels.

Informed congressional quarters also said that Mr. Roosevelt probably would outline his plans for protecting American ships plying between this country and Iceland.

A report to Congress on the operations of the Lend-Lease Act and a second request for lend-lease funds were expected to command the President's immediate attention upon his return to the capital. Acting Speaker Woodrum, Democrat, Virginia, predicted today that the request for additional money would be submitted to Congress before the end of the week.

A total of $7,000,000,000 has been appropriated for lend-lease aid to Britain and other nations resisting the Axis powers, and the new request is expected to be for at least $5,000,000,000.

The State Department made public these bare details of the sinking of the Sessa on the basis of information relayed to it by the Navy:

"The Sessa was torpedoed without warning at midnight Aug. 17 about 300 miles from Reykjavik (Iceland) while proceeding from New York to that port.

"After the torpedoing, the Sessa was struck amidships by two shells. The Sessa sank two minutes after being torpedoed."

The Sessa was originally a Danish ship, one of those left stranded in American ports when the Nazis marched into Denmark. Later it was among those taken over by the United States government by arrangement with the Danish minister here.

The Maritime Commission chartered the ship to the Marine Operating Company of New York. Later it was transferred to Panamanian registry.

Among those presumably lost when the ship was sunk was one American.

Only three of the Sessa's crew of 27 have been rescued and these picked up by the United States Destroyer Lansdale, were listed by the State Department today as H. J. Bjerreiaarad, chief mate, a Danish subject; G. L. T. Ljunggren, able seaman, of Sweden; and J. De Oliverira Correia, able seaman of Portugal.

The area of the incident is included in what Adolf Hitler has described as a combat zone. It is not recognized as such by the United States however, and President Roosevelt has already said that at all costs the way would be kept open for carrying supplies to American forces in Iceland.

Survivors of the Sessa have reported to Bertel E. Kuniholm, American consul at Reykjavik, that the submarine, presumably German, which sank the ship was not sighted.

They said the Sessa was darkened with dimmed navigational lights when struck by a torpedo.

"Survivors describe light conditions," the consul reported, "as deep twilight. Mate thinks visability so low that submarine could not have seen ships markings. Ship struck by torpedo starboard side just forward bridge. Listed to starboard, sinking almost immediately. Two shells fired, one striking bridge, one probably killing captain, third mate and quartermaster, other striking bunkerhouse.

"Submarine not seen nor did survivors see gunfire flashes. Forward raft probably destroyed by torpedo explosion. No chance to use lifeboats. Six men reached after raft by swimming. Two Portuguese and one Canadian died on raft. Survivors saw no other boats or rafts and were unable to reach other seamen in water."

Also on the international front and of interest in Washington were reports from the Orient that anti-American agitation in the Japanese newspapers had noticeably subsided coincident with word that the American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew had conferred with the Japanese Foreign Minister some 12 times within the last week. At the State Department, however, Secretary Hull said he had no advices of any pending agreement or announcement concerning Japanese-American talks which have been in progress for some time.

From London, meanwhile came assurances that materials sent to England under the Lease-Lend Act would not be used in the British export market. The statement presumably was made in response to charges by opponents of the administration's foreign policy that Britain was selling Lease-Lend materials in other countries in competition with American exporters.

Secretary Hull announced he had taken steps to help Americans stranded in war zones to reach home, by permitting them in specific instances to travel on the ships of belligerent nations. Without special permission such travel is forbidden by the Neutrality Act.

Senator McCarran (D.-Nev.) questioned the State Department's authority to permit Americans to travel on belligerent ships. While the Neutrality Act permits such travel under presidential regulations, McCarran said it was never intended to authorize such an order as that issued by the department.

"That order is not in keeping with the aim of the neutrality law," he told reporters. In this crucial time, it will only jeopardize our chances of keeping out of the European war."

Five American-owned Ships Sunk And Four Lives Lost in War to Date

Washington, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—Five American-owned vessels, with four American lives, have been lost to date in this war. Some sixty other Americans have died in the sinking of foreign flag vessels. Prior to the entry of the United States into the world war in April, 1917, twenty-eight American ships had been sunk or attacked by German naval forces, with a death toll of seventy.

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The American-owned ships sunk so far are:

City of Rayville, owned by the United States Maritime Commission and operated by the United States Lines, sunk on November 9, 1940, after striking what was believed to have been a German mine off the coast of Australia. One American out of a crew of thirty-eight was lost.

Charles Pratt, 9,000-ton tanker with 5,000,000 gallons of fuel oil, sunk by a submarine on December 21, 1940, off Freetown, British West Africa. Two Americans out of a crew of forty-two were lost. The tanker was owned by a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company and flew the flag of Panama, to which registry it was transferred when the neutrality act passed.

Robin Moor, American flag ship, torpedoed in the South Atlantic on May 21, 1941. No lives were lost, but President Roosevelt declared that a Nazi submarine had "flagrantly violated the right of United States vessels freely to navigate the seas subject only to a belligerent right accepted under international law."

Steel Seafarer, sent to the bottom of the Red Sea by a bombing plane on September 7.

Sessa, former Danish vessel taken over by the Maritime Commission and operated by an American company, although flying the Panamanian flag, sunk by a submarine 300 miles southwest of Iceland on August 17. One American is missing.

SEP 11 1941

Roosevelt Back To Whitehouse; Expands Speech

Hull, Knox, Hopkins Confer With F. D.

Washington, Sept. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt returned tonight from Hyde Park and the funeral of his mother to plunge immediately into activity reflecting deep concern over the impact of the war on this country.

Secretary of State Hull met the Chief Executive at the railroad station and drove with him through the oppressive heat to the White House. The Secretaries of War and Navy also were called to the executive mansion for conferences tonight, in advance of Mr. Roosevelt's important radio report to the nation tomorrow, which was expanded from its original scope.

The address will be broadcast over all networks at 9 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox reached the White House within minutes after the President and Hull arrived. Harry L. Hopkins, Lease-Lend supervisor, also attended the conference. White House aides said the conferees were enjoined to strict secrecy and no statement was forthcoming after the meeting.

Mr. Roosevelt's address tomorrow night undoubtedly will touch on the delicate relations between the United States on the one hand and Germany and Japan on the other. He authorized an announcement in advance that the speech would be of "major importance"—an unusual procedure in itself.

Originally he planned to speak 15 minutes. Now he expects to use 25.

The Chief Executive gave all his attention today to work which he had put aside for a few sad days, finding in it a measure of relief from his sorrow over the death of his mother on Sunday, a day after he arrived at Hyde Park house for a week-end visit.

His first action was to issue a proclamation which, in effect, will delay a strike which threatened to stop the nation's trains and "deprive the country of essential transportation service" at a time when such service is indispensi-

ble to the defense effort.

Mr. Roosevelt ordered creation of a five-man board to investigate differences over wages between the railroads and their workmen and report to him within 30 days. A strike must be delayed, in accordance with the Railway Labor Act, until at least 30 days after the report has been handed to the President.

Non-operating unions, with a membership of 900,000, had voted to strike at 6 p. m., tomorrow for an hourly wage rate 30 to 34 cents higher than the carriers now pay. The 350,000 members of the operating brotherhoods had decided to strike next Monday for a 30 per cent pay increase.

Switch tenders, lowest paid workers of the operating brotherhoods, currently receive $5.06 daily.

Mr. Roosevelt named Dean Wayne Lyman Morse of the University of Oregon Law School to head the board. He appointed these other members: Thomas Reed Powell, Harvard law professor; James Cummings Bonbright, professor of finance at Columbia University; Joseph Henry Willits, director of social sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation, and Huston Thompson, Washington, D.C., attorney.

The national (railway) mediation board announced at Washington that the emergency fact-finding board would meet at Chicago Monday (Palmer House 10 a. m., est) to decide in what city the proceedings will be held, and to set a date and place for commencing the formal investigation designed to head off a strike.

Two of Mr. Roosevelt's most trusted advisers boarded the presidential special at New York to make the rest of the run to Washington. They were Harry L. Hopkins, lease-lend supervisor, and judge Samuel I. Roseman of the New York State Supreme Court.

The President, it was explained, wanted Hopkins to bring him up to date on the program of supply of war materials and weapons to Britain, China and Russia and on the latest turn in foreign affairs.

William D. Hassett of the presidential secretariate said Roseman had a supplementary report for Mr. Roosevelt on a study he has been making of the possible necessity of further revision of the defense organization.

Hassett was unable to say whether shifts in the high command of the defense program might be expected, suggesting that reorganization was a continuous process.

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied her husband back to Washington from their family home beside the Hudson. Both came to the train wearing the same garments of mourning in which they appeared at the funeral.

U. S. Ship Shivered as if on Reef

SEP 11 1941

Crew of Steel Seafarer Describe How Craft Was Sunk in Red Sea.

Suez, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—The American freighter Steel Seafarer rocked as if she had struck a reef and sank twenty minutes after a dive bomber had blasted open her hull on the moonlit Red Sea Friday night, members of the crew said yesterday on their arrival here.

Informed sources said that the vessel was carrying a typical lease-lend cargo, including some machinery, army stores, accessories and spare parts, but that it represented less than 2 per cent of the total American war shipments to Britain's Middle East forces.

"I will say this for the German," commented Ralph S. Pratt of New York, the gray-haired first mate, "he didn't machine-gun us afterward as some of them have done."

[The identification of the attacker as German was not amplified.[

All of the forty-eight men aboard the craft survived. Thirty-six pulled ten miles in lifeboats against strong currents to a rocky island, where they were rescued by a British warship. Another British vessel picked up the remainder.

Agree on Single Explosion.

Most agreed that a single explosion—a gigantic blast that ripped a hole beneath the waterline under the No. 4 hatch—marked the raid. They differed regarding whether an aerial torpedo or a bomb was the cause.

"It was 11:30 o'clock Friday night when it happened," said Robert Cartwright of Nantucket, Mass., the helmsman. "The moon was full and we were steaming peacefully northward. Suddenly I heard a very heavy explosion to starboard and the ship rocked as if we had struck a reef.

"At the same time I heard an airplane engine roar and saw a brown streak flash overhead. The plane crew must have cut off its engines, dived and then turned them on again."

The first mate said he was thrown from his bunk.

"The washstand came out," he reported. "Everything was topsy-turvy. I got one shoe and couldn't find the other. I grabbed a slipper and rushed up on deck."

Capt. John Halliday of Baltimore, who was on the bridge with the third officer, sounded an alarm and the crew poured up on deck, some in pajamas, nightshirts or shorts.

The officers found nothing could be done to save the ship and "her decks were awash" three minutes after they pulled away, Pratt said.

All the survivors were landed here yesterday, reporting no particular hardships aside from loss of their belongings. British crews, which rescued the Americans, supplied them with clothing.

Various members of the Steel Seafarer's crew said it was a question whether the pilot of the raiding plane was able to distinguish the ship's nationality in the moonlight, although the United States emblem was painted on her sides.

took a list to port, he reported, and then to starboard before it settled and sank quickly by the stern.

The wireless was put out of action almost immediately, he said.

The captain said boats were launched with the crew and were in the water within five minutes and had just pulled clear from the ship when she sank.

The boats made for Shadwan Island, 12½ miles from the scene. One boat became separated owning to the wind and the rough sea. After repairs were made two boat loads of survivors proceeded to Hurghada to report the sinking.

(The attacking plane has not been identified, but Cairo sources said it was a German ship. A Berlin spokesman indicated it was either German or Italian.)

Capt. Halliday said today in a radio interview from Cairo, Egypt, that the vessel was bombed "with the Stars and Stripes flying."

In a broadcast carried by the National Broadcasting Company Blue network the ship's master declared there could not have been any doubt of its nationality because "it was a clear moonlight night and not a cloud in the sky."

"The entire crew was cool and collected and maintained the American tradition of the sea in a crisis," he said.

SEP 11 1941

Captain Tells About Sinking of U. S. Ship

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—(AP) — Capt. J. D. Halliday, of Baltimore, master of the American freighter Steel Seafarer which was sunk by a dive bomber in the Red Sea on Sept. 5, informed the State Department today that the first warning of the attack came when the aircraft were heard, and two seconds later there were two explosions on the starboard side of the vessel. No flames were seen, he said.

The report was forwarded to the State Department by the American Legation in Cairo, Egypt. The legation said more detailed information would be transmitted as soon as possible.

The plane, Halliday said, flew low over the ship from starboard to port with the engines shut off. The ship

A Challenge, Says London

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Sinking of the Sessa and the Steel Seafarer and the encounter of a U-boat with the United States destroyer Greer were described in British newspapers today as a German challenge to the United States.

The incidents stepped up already keen British interest in President Roosevelt's broadcast tomorrow night.

Cables from British newspaper men in Washington forecasting a Roosevelt announcement of sterner action by United States warships in the Atlantic were put on the first page.

"U-Boat Crisis in United States," said a Daily Express headline; "Anger Rises at Nazi 'Challenge.'"

The Daily Mail summed up the situation as "unrestricted U-boat war on United States—anger rising."

The Daily Sketch wrote: "From these outrages it is clear that Hitler once again has lost his patience and determined to defy American rights completely. Surely such acts as these should convert isolationists of the United States."

Prime Minister Churchill's warning yesterday that Britain would have to make "serious sacrifices in the munitions field" was approved by London writers, reporting Britons to be confident of the strength of their defenses to repel invasion and angered at delay in the Moscow conference.

As one phase of the eastern front situation, press reports from Teheran said that 6,000 tons of war materials and other supplies for Russia were now at Basra, Iraq, at the head of the Persian Gulf, ready for movement north over the newly acquired route through Iran.

No Word Regarding Sessa.

Berlin, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—Authorized sources declared at the daily press conference today that they still were without word from the German Navy concerning the sinking of the 1,700-ton United States-operated freighter Sessa and, therefore, could not comment.

SEP 11 1941

Permit Americans To Return Home On Belligerent Ships

Takes Emergency Measures For Stranded Citizens

Washington, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—The State Department has authorized consuls in Great Britain to grant permission to Americans stranded there to return home on other than American ships, Secretary Hull disclosed today.

Means of making possible the return of many more United States citizens stranded in other countries also is under study, other department officials said.

The Secretary of State emphasized that the ruling regarding Americans in Britain was not a blanket authorization but that consuls could grant visas, as an emergency measure, to enable United States citizens to return home by the safest means available. Americans who travel on foreign craft would do so at their own risk, he added.

Under the neutrality act, United States citizens are barred from travel on belligerent ships unless special exceptions are made for them by this Government.

For a long time, Mr. Hull said, there has been a terrific clamor among Americans in Great Britain, Europe and Asia to return to the United States.

Between seventy-five and 100 in Britain alone, he explained must come back within the next few weeks or lose their citizenship. They are naturalized Americans who must live a prescribed time in the United States.

Among others who desire to return, he said, were a large number of technicians who had gone to England on various duties connected with the war and American assistance to England and who now wish to return.

The United States has done everything possible, he added, to expedite the return of Americans in foreign countries on American ships, but it has been found impossible to send an American vessel to England at this time because the Germans have refused to assure such vessel safe conduct.

Americans in the past, Hull said, have traveled on British planes from Lisbon to London, and some have flown across the Atlantic in British planes at their own risk.

The American consuls abroad, Hull said, have now been given discretion to visa passports, as an emergency measure, to enable United States citizens to return home by the safest means available. Such Americans must travel on foreign flag ships at their own risk, the Secretary declared.

SEP 11 1941

Americans May Leave Britain On English Vessels

London, Sept. 10—(AP(—American citizens in Britain may now embark for home on belligerent ships if they so wish, acting U. S. Consul Glenn Abbey announced today in disclosing a relaxation of previous state department regulations against such travel.

"You are advised," said the announcement, "that the department of state has now given permission for the passports of American citizens to be validated for return to the United States either direct or via Canada as well as via Lisbon. Such a journey would be entirely at the traveler's own risk."

An embassy official remarked in elaboration:

"This means that United States citizens can now get home any way the British can get them home."

(In Washington, Secretary Hull explained that the new ruling was not a blanket authorization for American travel on belligerent ships or planes, but would be limited to provide a way home for Americans who have been marooned abroad for a long time.)

In the past, the only means for most Americans in Britain to get home was to take a plane to Lisbon, Portugal, and then cross the Atlantic by American or other non-belligerent ships or by Clipper plane. Many have thus been prevented from leaving, for plane seats to Lisbon have often not been available because of the demands of officials and others holding priority and space on ships has been far short of demand.

It was said reliably that the state department in Washington had rejected a suggestion originating in the embassy here that American citizens be sent to Iceland aboard British boats and then be taken home by escorted American vessels.

Some 5,000 Americans are understood to be in the United Kingdom. Those who are naturalized were warned that they might lose citizenship if they did not now prepare to go home, since such citizens are forbidden with cetrain exceptions to live in foreign countries beyond a specified time.

30.24 — 11727

Stranded Americans Told They May Now Return on Allied Vessels.

5000 NOTIFIED IN BRITAIN

SEP 11 1941

London Embassy Is Silent on Reversal of Policy—Refers All Questions to Washington.

London, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—The American State Department today relaxed its restrictions in order to permit American citizens in Britain desiring to return home to travel on belligerent ships.

The announcement was made by Glenn Abbey, acting Consul General in London, who notified American citizens that henceforth they may travel directly to the United States or by way of Canada. Hitherto the only route open to homeward-bound Americans has been by plane to Lisbon and thence across the Atlantic by American or other non-belligerent ships or by Clipper plane.

[In Washington Secretary Hull said the State Department had taken emergency measures to permit Americans stranded in belligerent countries to return home.]

'At Traveler's Risk.'

A reliable spokesman said that the State Department had rejected a suggestion originating at the London embassy to transfer American nationals to Iceland by British boats and then have an American vessel take them to the United States under escort.

Mr. Abbey's announcement, addressed to American citizens here, said: "You are advised that the Department of State has now given permission for the passports of American citizens to be validated for return to the United States either direct or via Canada as well as via Lisbon. Such a journey would be entirely at the traveler's own risk."

Clarifying this announcement, an embassy official said: "This means that American citizens can now get home any way the British can get them there."

According to the embassy, there now are slightly more than 5,000 Americans in the United Kingdom. The reason for the Stat Department's change of attitude would have to be announced at Washington, the embassy spokesman added.

Asked whether travel on belligerent ships would constitute a violation of the neutrality act, he said that this question likewise should be referred to Washington.

Mr. Abbey warned all naturalized Americans in Britain that they may lose their citizenship if they fail to return to the United States, and advised all such persons to notify him immediately of their intentions. Naturalized citizens, with certain exceptions, are forbidden to reside in foreign countries beyond a specified time.

Previous restrictions on the route by which citizens might return home have prevented many from leaving Britain. Scores of Americans in London have been trying for weeks to get air passage to Lisbon, but have been told there was no space on the planes because of demands for places by officials and other priority holders.

SEP 11 1941

British Spike Nazi Propaganda Of Distrust On Lease-Lend Act

Point Out Unfounded Allegations That U. S. Attempts To Keep Britain From Exporting To Steal Trade And Vice Versa

(By The Associated Press)

London, Sept. 10—The British government, moving to spike what was unofficially termed a German propaganda campaign to promote distrust over operations of the Lease-Lend Act, assured the United States today it would make certain that American goods were not used to bolster or extend British world trade at the expense of United States business.

This was done in a White paper, accompanied by an official statement of the British Board of Trade, which was described by a reliable informant as but one in a number of actions prepared "to prevent Germany from using Lease-Lend grumbling as the thin edge of a wedge to pry Britain and the United States apart and hamper the Allied war effort."

Already, he said, unfounded allegations were being spread here that the United States was trying to use Lease-Lend to keep Britain from exporting anything so that American exporters could steal British foreign markets, while in the United States the story went to the effect that Britain was accepting Lease-Lend goods and at the same time sending British goods to South America to steal United States trade.

"Actually," he added, "our exports to South America have fallen off considerably, but the service departments won't let us give figures because they might give too much information to German sea raiders."

These were the principal undertakings made to the United States in the White paper:

"Lease-Lend materials sent to this country (Britain) have not been used for export and every effort will be made in the future to insure that they are not used for export, subject to the principle that where complete physical segregation of Lend-Lease materials is impracticable, domestic consumption of the material in question shall be at least equal to the amounts received under Lend-Lease.

"His Majesty's government has not applied and will not apply any materials similar to those supplied under Lend-Lease in such a way as to enable their exporters to enter new markets or to extend their export trade at the expense of the United States exporters. Owing to the need to devote all available capacity and manpower to war production, the United Kingdom export trade is restricted to the irreducible minimum necessary to supply or obtain materials essential to the war effort."

As to distribution in the United Kingdom of lend-lease goods:

"The general principle followed in this matter is that the remuneration received by the distributors, whatever the method of distribution, is controlled and will be no more than a fair return for the services rendered. . . . The arrangements rigorously exclude any opportunity for a speculative profit by private interests from dealing in lend-lease goods.

". . . The justification for retaining existing channels of distribution operating under strict government control is that the creation of elaborate new organizations in their place would inevitably result in loss of efficiency and the wasteful use of manpower, and retard the war effort."

The statement of the board of trade, supplementing the promises of the White paper, declared:

"It would not be tolerable that we should use for the purpose of maintaining our export trade, still less of expanding it at the expense of United States exporters, materials of which the United States exporter has been deprived in order that that material should be made available for our defense."

The board added that as long as Britain was operating under the cash and carry plan that preceded the lease-lend program, Britain's prime necessity was to obtain the greatest possible amount of dollars, since these were required for exchange, and thus during that period every effort was made to increase British exports "even at the cost of very great self denial on the part of United Kingdom consumers."

"Since that situation was widely appreciated among manufacturers for exports and because industry must lay its plans many months ahead," it was added, "it will doubtless happen that some goods will arrive in United States and South American markets in the days of lease-lend, delivery of which was planned in the days of cash-and-carry."

Other sources said that this had in fact happened and that the resultant misunderstanding had provided the basis for some of the accusations made against Britain.

ENGLAND WILL NOT USE U. S. SUPPLIES TO RIVAL EXPORTS

SEP 11 1941

Agreement Is Reached on Lease-lend Materials Sent From Here.

London, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—Great Britain, gravely concerned over charges that materials obtained from the United States under the lease-lend act were being used in direct competition with American industry in export markets, promised today to prevent such misuse and to restrict British exports.

The British Government was concerned, among other things, over what its leaders called the propaganda value to Germany of these charges that American industry, after sacrificing to send raw materials to Britain under the lease-lend act, was being hit in foreign markets by competition with goods made from these materials.

The agreement with the United States was announced in a White House paper and was said by a reliable source to be one of a series of steps planned "to prevent Germany from using lease-lend grumbling as the thin edge of a wedge to pry Britain and the United States apart and hamper the Allied war effort."

Britain, this informant said, expects such a German propaganda campaign to come to a head soon and wants to be able to meet it. He asserted the campaign is now under way in Britain as well as in the United States; that by word of mouth seeds of dissension were being sown in British pubs and factories.

Outlines Charges.

The charge is heard here, this source said, that the United States is trying to use the lease-lend program to bar Britain from exporting anything so that the United States can steal all British foreign markets, thus throwing British labor out of jobs after the war.

On the other hand in the United States, it was said, charges are made that Britain was accepting lease-lend goods and then sending British goods to South America to steal United States trade.

"Actually," this source said, "our exports to South America have fallen off considerably, but the service departments won't let us give figures, because they might give too much information to German sea raiders."

Cites Basis For Charge.

"One example of the kind of thing being used to strike at Anglo-American friendship," the source said, "is good will advertisements a British airplane concern published in a magazine with circulation abroad.

"Actually, this concern did not have any planes to export, but advertised to keep itself from being forgotten when the war ends and it can export planes."

In some cases, it was said, Britain was exporting goods made from materials of the cash-and-carry days and contracted for then, but delivered during the time of lease-lend. This provided a source for some of the charges heard, it was said.

The White Paper consisted of correspondence between Foreign Secretary Eden and United States Ambassador Winant regarding the lease-lend agreement, and a memorandum in general terms stating the reasons and background of the agreement.

Three Points Noted.

A memorandum which accompanied a letter from Mr. Eden to Mr. Winant made these points:

1. All materials the British obtained under lease-lend are required for prosecution of the war effort and the British Government promises to continue to take action to prevent diversions to the furtherance of private interests.

2. Lease-lend material has not been used and will not be used by the British for export.

3. The British "have not and will not apply any materials similar to those supplied under lease-lend in such a way as to enable exporters to enter new markets or extend their export trade" at the expense of United States exporters.

4. From its promise not to re-export lease-lend material, the British Government made an exception of special cases such as parts to complete installations already under construction.

5. The British promised to control distribution of lease-lend goods in the United Kingdom so that there "will be no more than a fair return for services rendered in the work of distribution," and this will be mainly through Government agencies.

6. No food obtained through lease-lend will be sold at uncontrolled prices.

7. Free distribution of such goods as milk products will be adopted in some cases.

The Board of Trade issued a statement on the agreement as follows:

"As a result of discussions which have taken place between Ministers and the United States Ambassador, correspondence has been exchanged and laid before Parliament as a White Paper setting out principles which should govern the use and distribution of lease-lend materials in this country.

"As United States export trade is being impeded by restrictions imposed by the United States Government upon the supply of raw materials being supplied to us under the lease-lend act, his Majesty's Government are under obligation to take steps to secure that no advantage is thereby enjoyed by United Kingdom manufacturers for export over their United States competitors.

"It would not be tolerable that we should use for the purpose of maintaining our export trade, still less of expanding it at the expense of United States exporters, materials of which the

United States exporter had been deprived in order that that material should be made available for our defense. His Majesty's Government has therefore offered to the United States Government the undertaking which is obtained in the white paper.

"So long as it was necessary to pay cash for whatever supplies were required from the United States, the first consideration was that we should earn the greatest possible amount of dollars. Every effort was accordingly made to increase our exports even at the cost of very great self-denial on the part of United Kingdom consumers.

Some Goods May Arrive.

"Since that situation was widely appreciated among manufacturers for export and because industry must lay its plans many months ahead, it will doubtless happen that some goods will arrive in United States and South American markets in the days of lease-lend delivery of which was planned in the days of cash-and-carry.

"While the export policy of his Majesty's Government must still be to maintain such export trade as is possible, it must be a trade properly directed to sustain the war effort and so controlled as not to allow of the use of lease-lend materials to facilitate competition with the United States.

"So far as the distribution of lease-lend material is concerned it is plain that no one must be allowed to use the fact that we get supplies on these terms from the United States as an opportunity for private gain. His Majesty's Government has been careful to see that proper remuneration and no more is paid to those to whom distribution of such material is entrusted. They (the Government) are resolved that lease-lend supplies of every kind shall be used for the good of the community as a whole and for prosecution of the war effort."

Britain Pledges No Misuse Of U. S. Goods

SEP 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 10—Great Britain assured the United States today that no lend-lease material supplied to Britain would be used in any way to extend British export trade at the expense of United States exporters.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the action simply put in writing what had been agreed to by Britain and the United States.

The policy statement, he told his press conference, does not contain anything new, or anything that would change materially the existing situation.

He added it might, however, serve to correct some of the misunderstandings and misinterpretations which he said had resulted from the extent and nature of the Lend-Lease Act.

Given By Eden

The official assurances were given in a memorandum on the policy of the British Government by Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The memorandum was transmitted to the State Department by John G. Winant, the American Ambassador.

The text:

"1. All materials which we obtain under the Lend-Lease Act are required for the prosecution of the war effort. This principle governs all questions of the distribution and use of such goods and His Majesty's Government have taken and will continue to take action to secure that these goods are not in any case diverted to the furtherance of private interests.

Export Policy

"2. Lend-lease materials sent to this country have not been used for export and every effort will be made in the future to insure that they are not used for export, subject to the principle that where complete physical segregation of lend-lease materials is impracticable domestic consumption of the material in question shall be at least equal to the amounts received under lend-lease.

"3.—His Majesty's Government have not applied and will not apply any materials similar to those supplied under lend-lease in such a way as to enable their exporters to enter new markets or to extend their export trade at the expense of the United States exporters. Owing to the need to devote all available capacity and manpower to war production, the United Kingdom export trade is restricted to the irreducible minimum necessary to supply or obtain materials essential to the war effort.

Confined To Essentials

"4—For some time past exports from the United Kingdom have been more and more confined to those essential, (I) for the supply of vital requirements of overseas countries, particularly in the Sterling Empire; (II) for the acquisition of foreign exchange, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. His Majesty's Government have adopted the policy summarized below:

"(I) No materials of a type the use of which is being restricted in the United States on the grounds of short supply and of which we obtain supplies from the United States either by payment or on lend-lease terms will be used in exports with the exception of the following special cases:

"(a) Material which is needed overseas in connection with supplies essential to the war effort for ourselves and our allies, and which cannot be obtained from the United States.

Minor Components

"(b) Small quantities of such materials needed as minor though essential components of exports which otherwise are composed of materials not in short supply in the United States.

"(c) Repair parts for British machinery and plant now in use, and machinery and plant needed to complete installations now under construction so long as they have already been contracted for.

"Steps have been taken to prevent the export except to Empire and Allied territories of such goods which do not come within the exceptions referred to in (a), (b) and (c) above.

"(II) Materials similar to those being provided under lend-lease which are not in short supply in the United States will not be used for export in quantities greater than those which we ourselves produce or buy from any source.

Distribution In The United Kingdom Of Lend-Lease Goods

"5. The general principle followed in this matter is that the remuneration received by the distributors, whatever the method of distribution, is controlled and will be no more than a fair return for the services rendered in the work of distribution. The arrangements rigorously exclude any opportunity for a speculative profit by private interests from dealing in lend-lease goods. In most cases, lend-lease supplies will be distributed through organizations acting as agents of His Majesty's Government in the strict sense of the term and not as principals.

"Where for strong practical reasons this cannot be done a full explanation will be supplied to the United States' administration and their concurrence sought beforehand in any alternative arrangements proposed. The justification for retaining existing channels of distribution operating under strict Government control is that the creation of elaborate new organizations in their place would inevitably result in loss of efficiency and the wasteful use of manpower, and retard the war effort. In the distribution of lend-lease goods there will be no discrimination against United States firms.

Food Distribution

"6. Food is a special case. Only some five or six per cent. in tonnage of the total British food supply is coming from the United States and without great practical complications it would be impossible to have a separate system for the distribution of lend-lease food. Food distribution is carried out in the United Kingdom by wholesalers, to whom the Government sells food as principals. In fact, the Ministry of Food has established a close control over all distributive margins so that neither the wholesalers nor the retailers receive any greater remuneration than is adequate to cover the cost of the services performed."

"No food obtained on lend-lease terms is or will be sold at uncontrolled prices. Thus the general arrangements as regards the issue of lend-lease food fit into his Majesty's Government's policy of stabilizing the whole private level of foodstuffs, a policy to which the Government contributes £100,000,000 a year.

"7. In some cases direct free distribution is practicable and will be adopted. For example, some milk products (including lend-lease supplies from the United States) are distributed direct and free of charge to children and others in need through schools, clinics and hospitals. The distribution is undertaken by state agencies and the cost of the distribution is borne by the Government."

Hot Leningrad Defense Makes Nazis Fall Back on Siege Tactics

SEP 11 1941

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (Thursday).—Mighty Red counter-blows have crumpled three German drives on the vital central front, and Soviet defenders are standing firm on the approaches to Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa, Russian front dispatches said early today.

The savage counter-attacks, aimed to relieve pressure on those besieged cities, were not detailed in the early morning communique, but war correspondents said Nazi troops, defeated in the twenty-six-day Battle of Yelnya with a loss of from 75,000 to 80,000 men, were in headlong flight westward toward Smolensk, forty miles away.

[At Berlin it was admitted that the Russians were attacking only thirty-seven miles northeast of Smolensk. The Germans also acknowledged that the Red Army still had access to Lake Ladoga from Leningrad and intimated that rather than storm the city the Nazis would starve and bombard it into surrender. However, a number of field fortifications blocking the German advance on the city were reported destroyed.]

The morning communique told only of continuing fierce fighting along the entire front and of repeated German air attacks on Leningrad. Some German bombers broke through Leningrad's defenses Tuesday and dropped explosives and incendiaries, but thirty-one planes were shot down, the communique said. On Monday fifty-nine German planes, compared with twenty-seven Russian, were shot down, it was added.

In the Gomel area, midway between Kiev and Smolensk, the 29th German Infantry Division was said to have been routed, leaving thousands of dead on the battlefield. The third prong of the counter-assault was said to have driven the Germans back across the River "N" after a five-day tank battle.

The Battle of Yelnya was fought along a thirty-eight-mile front, the Russians said. The Germans concentrated their heaviest artillery fire of the war along both sides of a bottleneck through which the German troops retreated from Yelnya, the dispatches reported. The Red Army, however, was said to have closed the gap, catching many Germans in a trap. It was believed these were a part of the eight divisions which the Russians said Monday had been routed.

At Leningrad, workers in defense factories sent a delegation to the front and received assurances from political commissars that "Fascist scoundrels will never enter our glorious city."

At Kiev, the Ukraine capital, dispatches reported, schools all remained open, theaters were crowded and 60 per cent of the Kiev province wheat crop was stored. Sowing of winter wheat was said to have been started.

The siege of Odessa went into its second month, with sailors of the Black Sea fleet reporting continued counter-attacks against the Rumanians.

The publication "Red Fleet" reported that the Russian navy had successfully escorted a large convoy into port after an encounter with German bombers in "one of the greatest" air-versus-sea battles of the war. The Germans were said to have attacked the warships in a heavy sea fifty miles outside the port, but two waves of planes failed to find their targets and were repulsed by anti-aircraft fire. More than forty bombs were said to have been dropped in vain around a single destroyer.

The army newspaper "Red Star" said in its report of the counter-attack across the River "N" that "almost 4,000 German soldiers and officers found their graves in the waters of the river." Several German divisions retreating across the river were said to have lost 238 tanks, 50 planes, 486 trucks and 135 guns. The staff of the motorized 15th Regiment was said to have been routed and twelve officers killed.

All three counter-attacks were said to be continuing, and calls were broadcast for new guerrilla attacks behind the German lines. Soviet planes dropped 20,000,000 leaflets behind the lines in a series of propaganda flights.

The Russians said that in the first days of German occupation of western White Russia and the western Ukraine guerrilla companies arose. These now are reported to have been grouped into "formidable battalions," ready to pounce upon German supply trains.

The army's Wednesday communique said that "our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front" and emphasized the fierceness of tank battles. It said that on Sept. 7 alone, Russian tank units on all sectors of the front destroyed more than 100 German tanks and armored cars, eighty anti-tank guns, forty-two other cannon, 300 machine guns, 560 trucks, 7,000 German infantrymen, three cavalry squadrons, 300 carts, 225 motorcycles, 415 bicycles and sixteen wireless stations.

This was pictured as a typical day's bag for Soviet tank columns, whose operations have begun to take increasing space in official accounts of the fighting.

The official accounts also take ains to mention that the Red air orce cooperates constantly with the ank units.

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Thousands Killed In Counterattacks, Moscow Claims

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—The Red Army reported today it had routed the 29th German Infantry Division in a powerful attack in the Gomel sector of the eastern front, inflicting thousands of casualties.

Gomel is about midway between Kiev and the Smolensk sector where the Russians said bloody expulsion of a strong Nazi spearhead from a 150-square-mile zone had dealt a heavy blow to Adolf Hitler's legions.

Red Army counterattacks in both vital sectors were understood to be continuing full blast.

(Although the Russians did not mention in detail the fighting around Leningrad, the Soviet's former capital, authorized Germans in Berlin acknowledged that the Nazi armies had not yet succeeded in cutting Leningrad off completely from the rest of Russia. They indicated the Ger-

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man forces may decide to starve and shell Leningrad into surrender.)

Attacks Smashed.

Red Star, the army newspaper, said the sweeping counteroffensive in the Gomel area was launched after the Russians had smashed repeated German attacks on Red Army positions.

At an undesignated sector, apparently in the same general area, Red Star said the Russian troops forced a German retreat across the river "N" after a five-day tank battle.

The Red Air Force co-operated with ground forces in striking at a wedge of several German tank and motorized divisions, the paper said, the Germans finally losing 238 tanks, 50 planes, 486 trucks and 135 guns and other equipment.

"Almost 4,000 German soldiers and officers found their graves in the waters of the river 'N'," the account declared. The German 17th division alone, already "considerably battered," lost 60 tanks, 30 guns and 1,600 men, Red Star added.

Referring specifically to the fighting around Gomel, it said the 29th German infantry division was routed, "leaving thousands of corpses on the battlefield.

"Our land forces alone destroyed 47 German tanks, 11 field guns, 6 armored cars and 96 automobiles.

"The staff of the 15th Motorized Regiment was routed, 12 officers of which were killed."

Massed Forces Repelled.

In another sector, designated only as village "K," Tass news agency said the Germans massed large forces supported by artillery and mine-throwers to attack "our very advantageous" positions, but were repelled by concentrated fire in a first charge and by a flanking counterattack when they attacked again.

German losses were almost 600 killed and wounded, the agency said. It listed 12 machine-guns, a mine-thrower battery and two fuel tank cars in the Russian booty.

"The impending rout of all the German armies," said S. A. Lozovsky, vice commissar of foreign affairs, "can already be discerned."

Luftwaffe bombers struck twice toward Moscow in the night and the blacked-out capital was under an alarm for a total of 4 hours, 50 minutes, but it was announced officially that the raiders were dispersed by Soviet night fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

One of the swastika-marked bombers was said to have been shot down, this following by a few hours the reported destruction of two hostile scouting planes near Moscow.

Tanks' Destruction Described.

The Soviet Information Bureau said Red Army troops "continued to engage the neemy on the entire front" overnight and told of the destruction of 100 German tanks and armored cars in operations Sunday.

It also declared 42 German guns, 300 trench mortars, 560 trucks and cars of three cavalry squadrons, 225 motor cycles and 16 radio stations had been put out of action in recent fighting.

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Lozovsky said the scope of the Russian attack on the central front was limited, but that the reported shattering of eight Nazi divisions in a drive 12 miles or more westward from the railroad village of Yelnya toward Smolensk fitted into a military pattern with Red Army defense plans at Odessa and Leningrad.

"The main thing," he said, "is that the might of the Red Army, the unity of the Soviet people and the reserves of manpower and industry are great potentialities not only for resistance but also for counter-blows."

Incessant Fighting.

Lozovsky declared there was "incessant fighting of unprecedented intensity" along the zigzag battleline.

The information bureau reiterated an often-repeated declaration as to the severity of the fighting yesterday, saying "our troops engaged the enemy in stubborn battles along the entire front."

"Our air force dealt blows to enemy troops on the battle fields and destroyed aircraft on enemy airdromes," its early morning communique said. It declared that plane losses in Sunday air battles were 71 Germans to 24 Russians.

The bureau commented that "at one time the German radio announced that the Soviet air force was completely annihilated." Now, it said, "the Berlin radio disseminates the most stupid fabrications alleging that 'the whole Soviet Baltic navy was destroyed.' * * * Who is it, then, that sinks German and Finnish transports and submarines?"

Fighting Around Kiev.

Following up Russian declarations that 20,000 Rumanians had fallen in the attack on Odessa, the communique said hundreds of German tanks had been destroyed by Russian flyers, artillery and infantrymen in fighting at the approaches to Kiev.

"Every day tank destroyers set fire to and blow up Fascist machines," it reported.

It told of a victory over the crews of four of the German machines by four Soviet soldiers hurling flaming fuel bottles.

After the crew of one tank was annihilated," it added, "the Red Army men succeeded in extinguishing the fire in this tank and brought it to our unit."

Rain and cold weather, forerunners of more severe conditions to come, were reported by Lozovsky to have set in on the northern front.

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Soviet Military Schools Carry On Uninterrupted

Correspondents Watch 2,000 at Artillery Training Course

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP).—Red Army military schools are going on with their courses despite the war, turning out thousands of young officers to reinforce the front against the Germans.

Correspondents were shown today through the first Moscow artillery school, where 2,000 youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty are taking a two-year course to become lieutenants. The institution is one of Russia's oldest and best, but is only one among many.

Squads of students smartly clad in khaki uniforms were training on a heavy artillery battery of four 122-millimeter guns on an open range, while bombers and fighter planes flew overhead on practice flights. Others weer studying gunnery, topography, tactics and social sciences in classrooms in a row of red brick buildings. Closely shaven heads bent gravely over books.

The rooms were lined with red banners and portraits of Josef V. Stalin and his three top field commanders, Marshals Budenny, Voroshilov and Timoshenko.

The school's orchestra played the "Internationale," "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the visit ended.

WATER SUPPLY ALSO REPORTED HIT BY BOMBS

Berlin Intimates Siege To Starve Out City May Be Program

Tells Of "Red-Hot" Defense And Mining Of Buildings

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 10—The Berlin radio said tonight that Smolensk, on the central front in Russia, is "still strongly in German hands and has been for many past weeks—far behind the German lines." CBS heard the Berlin broadcast.

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, Sept. 11—German military reports said today that a number of Soviet field fortifications blocking the German advance on Leningrad had been destroyed in terrific five-bombing raids.

The raids also were said to have silenced a number of Soviet anti-aircraft and artillery positions about Leningrad.

Leningrad's water works received several direct bomb hits and large fires resulted, the dispatches said.

Describe Red-Hot Defense

The reports of intensified *Luftwaffe* activity came as Germans described Leningrad as "still shooting from all barrels" in a red-hot defense.

There were intimations that to avoid a costly storming operation the Nazi high command might try to starve, shell and bomb the city to surrender.

Authorized sources acknowledged that Leningrad still had access to Lake Ladoga, but declared that the value of this route was diminishing rapidly and that all land approaches were cut off, with German forces within fifteen miles of the city at the nearest point.

The effects of hunger and internal confusion as aids in breaking the Russian resistance were described as unpredictable elements, and Germans in responsible positions shunned speculation on the possible duration of the Leningrad siege.

Decries Prestige Successes

Dienst Aus Deutschland asserted that there would be no unnecessary sacrifices of lives to gain a swift triumph. It reiterated previous German declarations that the Nazis were not interested in "prestige successes."

"The fate of Leningrad, with 3,000,000 inhabitants and about 1,000,000 Soviet troops encircled within it, undoubtedly will be considerably influenced by the food problem," *Dienst* stated.

German artillery continued to pump shells into the city, and flyers reported the fires set in industrial and military plants guided them to their targets.

Picture Long-Range Guns

The Germans were using some of their biggest and best guns on Leningrad. A German weekly newsreel which foreign correspondents were shown in advance today included action shots of long-range cannon bombarding the city.

They were gigantic weapons partly concealed in trees, having great barrels which vibrate like a snapped whip for seconds after their ponderous shells start on their missions of distant destruction. Technical details of the guns and their exact location were not dislcosed.

Such guns in the past have been used on the German-controlled French Channel coast, some at Cap Griz Nez, for bombarding Channel shipping and England itself.

Depends On Outside Power

Most electric power for Leningrad normally comes from outside, it was said, especially from power plants east of Lake Ladoga along the Svir river, a stream the Finns have reached.

With its problems thus multiplying, Leningrad nevertheless was declared to be putting up a strong fight.

The Russians' last resort in their grudging retreat was to leave thousands of land mines, Germans said.

After taking Schlüsselburg, twenty-one miles east of Leningrad, German engineers had to remove 10,000 mines.

There was nothing in German reports to indicate whether losses were suffered in locating and exploding these mines. A Schlüesselburg dispatch, however, said that homes, public buildings and even a hospital were mined thoroughly. The hospital beds and the tiles of its stoves were reported connected with detonation fuses of infernal machines.

A military spokesman said the Leningrad operations had trapped a number of Russian warships in the Baltic by blocking the Stalin canal route to the Arctic. He gave the strength of the Soviet Baltic fleet as 2 battleships, 6 cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 submarines, 50 minesweepers, 12 torpedo boats and numerous minelayers and auxiliary vessels.

South of Lake Ilmen, which is southeast of Leningrad, the Germans claimed 15 Russian tanks were smashed in a drive to clean up an outlying field position.

From the far southern front came reports of continuing air raids on besieged Odessa. Several thousand additional Russians have been taken prisoner, and German artillery has sunk a transport loaded with Russian troops on the lower Dnieper River east of Kherson, it was declared.

Air Activity Reported Intense

Artillery duels between shore guns and monitors were reported all along the river clear up to Kiev.

On the central front, D. N. B. said the Soviets supported by tanks attacked German positions 37 miles northeast of Smolensk throughout Monday to Tuesday, but were routed "with bloody losses."

At another unnamed point the agency claimed the 300th Russian Infantry Division suffered especially heavy losses, with one of its regiments reduced to a fighting strength of only five officers and 120 men.

[There was scanty news from the central area, but the Berlin radio quoted "competent quarters" as claiming capture of Vyazma, 36 miles east of Smolensk and 130 miles west of Moscow.]

Dispatches concerning intense air activity on the Eastern front brought into prominence the name of Major Gotthardt Handrick, who was an Olympic Games pentathlon winner. The air squadron he commands has destroyed 500 Russian planes, dispatches said.

In the West, DNB said the British had lost 1,200 planes between June 22 and September 9.

The non-stop British raids are changing in character, it said, with fewer daylight attacks on well-defended Channel ports and more night assaults on inland German cities and occupied regions.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Thursday, Sept. 11—Three out of ten Italian planes fighting their first air battle since arriving on the Russian front were reported brought down today in the Dnieper river area of the southern front.

GERMANS MAY TRY TO STARVE OUT LENINGRAD

SEP 11 1941

Berlin Hints It May Cut Off City and Shell It Into Submission.

EX-CAPITAL NOT RINGED YET

But a Retreat by Lake Ladoga Is Becoming an Increasingly Difficult Matter.

Berlin, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—High sources intimated today that the German army might decide to starve and shell Leningrad into surrender rather than undertake a costly storming of the beleagured city.

German forces are reported to be within fifteen miles of Leningrad at the nearest point.

Authorized sources acknowledged that the city had not yet been cut off from access to Lake Ladoga, out said it was otherwise surrounded and the Ladoga connection was declared to be of diminishing value.

Dienst aus Detutschland, the commentary service, said there would be no unnecessary sacrifice of German lives to gain a swift triumph at Leningrad.

There were continued reports that the Russians, when finally forced to retreat, leave their trail sown with land mines. In the city of Schluesselburg alone, Germans say, engineers had to remove 10,000 of these.

There is nothing in these reports to show how many mines exploded beneath German troops. But, it is recounted, even a hospital at Schluesselburg was thor-

oughly mined, the explosives being found in mattresses of beds and tiles of stoves.

Dispatches from the front indicated that the great conflict for possession of the former capital of the Czars was becoming more bitter with each passing hour, with the Russians "firing from all barrels"—as one German war correpsondent put it. A Nazi reporter who flew over the lines described the battle area as an inferno of rifle artillery and machine-gun fire.

Artillery Pounds City.

Government spokesmen still would not hazard a guess how long Leningrad would be able to stand the German pressure from the south and the Finnish pressure from the north. German artillery, however, was reported pouring a devastating fire into Leningrad's industrial and military machinery. Pilots reported fires raging in the area, guiding them like beacons to their targets. The city was declared to be largely dependent upon electrical power from the outside, especially from power plants along the Svir River to the east of Lake Ladoga, and the Finns have reported reaching that river.

The German air force was reported to have turned its attention to the other end of the line, to Odessa on the Black Sea, though many attacks were also directed at railway lines in the middle sector. Spokesmen declared twenty Russian planes were shot down in that area.

Today's communique from Hitler's headquarters threw little light on the situation, however, merely reporting further steady successes in attack on the eastern front.

Blames the Finns.

Although it was ackuowledged that an outlet across Lake Ladoga was still available to the Leningrad defenders, a German spokesman said there were no adequate harbors along the lake where ships could be loaded to send re-enforcements to the city.

"Meanwhile," he added, "our air force is getting in some licks here, too."

The spokesman reiterated emphatically that all Leningrad's land connections are severed and said the Neva Canal was in German hands, thereby cutting communications with Schluesselburg, twenty-one miles east of Leningrad.

Amplifying his statement on the situation at Lake Ladoga, the spokesman said that portions of the northern and eastern shores of the lake were not yet in the hands of the Finnish troops who have been pressing down from the north. "There is a strip of coastal area which theoretically is still in Russian hands," he said.

[The shores of Lake Ladoga are for the most part heavily wooded and only scantily inhabited. Navigation on the lake is dangerous because of frequent storms at this time of year. Ice generally begins to form about the first of October and the lake usually is closed to traffic from then until March.]

Meanwhile today other Nazi military commentators estimated that at least 1,000,000 Russian troops were manning the defenses of Leningrad and said that their eventual capture or annihilation seemed inevitable.

Expressing confidence that the fall of the great city was only a matter of time, they asserted that even if the Russians could hold out under the shells and air bombs already raining upon them, lack of food would ultimately compel them to surrender. Vast quantities of food are necessary to feed a city of 3,200,000 people augmented by a third as many troops, and it is inconceivable that Leningrad has sufficient supplies to last very many days, the Germans said.

Sees Arms Plants Halted.

By cutting off the city—a great industrial center—from the rest of Russia, the German armed forces have also struck a heavy blow at Russian armaments production, the commentators declared. The blow is even more paralyzing, it was said, because the manufacturing areas around Dnieperopetrovsk and Krivoi Rog, in the Ukraine, are now in German hands and the destruction of the great Dnieper Dam by the Russians themselves has left many factories east of that river without power.

Leningrad's industries were reported badly crippled by the German occupation of a big hydro-electric plant near Schluesselburg, twenty-one miles east of the city. Another important result of the Leningrad encirclement, the Germans said, has been to halt traffic on the Stalin canal linking the Gulf of Finland with the White Sea, thus in effect isolating the Russian Baltic fleet.

Fluid Front—Amid Torrents

Heavy rainstorms were said to be hampering operations both around Leningrad and on other sectors of the front, but Dienst aus Deutschland, which has close connection with the Foreign Office, said that the front remained fluid and that fighting had not entered into the phase of trench warfare.

Though there were few details available concerning land operations outside of the Leningrad area, repeated emphasis was placed on the damage being done to Russian supply lines and bases by the German Air Force. Adolf Hitler's paper, Voelkischer Beobachter, devoted a whole page to photographs which it said were aerial views of Russian warehouses destroyed by bombs near Bryansk, on the central front.

DNB, the German official news agency, emphasized the part the air force was playing in the German military transport system, saying that since the start of the war one squadron had carried 9,000 tons of supplies to the front on 2,550 trips, returning with 1,155 wounded soldiers.

BERLIN NEWS REEL SHOWS SIEGE GUNS

Berlin, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—A German newsreel previewed by correspondents today showed giant long-range cannon said to be bombarding Leningrad, their long barrels vibrating like snapped whips with the recoil from the firing of ponderous shells.

They were partly hidden in trees and there was no disclosure either of technical details or of the exact place they were stationed.

The British Broadcasting Corporation reported today that it had just picked up a Leningrad broadcast in which the booming of cannon and the shouted commands of Russian artillery officers could be heard clearly as a background to the announcer's statement that fighting was continuing. NBC received the broadcast here.

Finns Scorn Quisling's Plan

[By The Associated Press]

Helsinki, Sept. 10—The organ of Finland's largest political party, the Social Democrats, denied today that Finland had a Quisling type of government and insisted that Finland, despite her military alignment with Germany, still stands for "political freedom and the intrinsic sovereignty of her people."

The newspaper *Sosiali Demokraatti* took sharp issue with views expressed in a recent speech by Vidkun Quisling, head of the Norwegian Nazi Government, linking Finland with Norway and Denmark in an anti-democratic Scandinavian order.

People Still Sovereign

The paper said:

"The fact that Germany's mighty army is fighting on the same front with us hasn't in the slightest changed the views of the Finnish nation of the nature of her political freedom and the intrinsic sovereignty of her people.

"The speech alleging that we here are ready to adopt some kind of a new domestic system similar, for instance, to what Mr. Quisling's party represents in Norway does not correspond to the real conditions.

Defending Own Democracy

"Since the beginning of the winter war (against Russia in 1939-40) all of our most representative statesmen, including Parliament, the President of the Republic and the members of the Government, have time and again emphasized that our struggle aims to defend and secure our free democratic social order."

The paper acknowledged that after the war many radical social reforms must be undertaken in Finland, as elsewhere in Europe, but that here "this will happen within the free framework in which the Finnish people are accustomed to live and which, when the war is ended, they will cherish more than ever."

Finns Claim Air Victories.

Helsinki, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—The Finnish Army today announced that its air force shot down seventeen Russian planes on Monday and Tuesday and that direct hits were scored on Russian supply bases and troop camps. A machine gun attack put out of action two engines on the railway between Murmansk and Leningrad, it was stated.

FINNS TO EXECUTE PARACHUTISTS

Helsinki, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—Parliament today approved a law providing that henceforth enemy parachute troopers captured behind the Finnish lines would be accorded the same treatment as spies.

Death before a firing squad is the usual fate of captured spies in times of war.

IRAN TO HAND OVER GERMANS AT ONCE

British To Start 225 Today On First Leg Of Way To India

Russians To Quiz 50 In Their Custody To Be Sent To Siberia

By DAN DELUCE

[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Sept. 10—German residents of Iran named in the British and Russian black lists as leading Nazi agents will be handed over to the Allies by this country for immediate internment, a mixed commission decided today.

The British legation arranged for a special train to transport 225 Germans to Ahwaz en route to India Thursday night. The Russian Embassy is sending fifty Germans to Kazvin, where they will be examined by the Soviet military commandant and then sent to Siberia.

By semi-official estimate 900 Germans are in refuge in the German legation's summer compound—including 300 women and 100 children.

Believed Trapped By Russians

When the British-Russian invasion started German nationals were estimated in some quarters at 2,000. What has happened to the 1,100 who have not reached Teheran is not known but it is believed most of them were trapped in Russian-occupied provinces and already have been sent to Siberia.

An informant in the British legation said London had not yet determined whether women and children would be repatriated to Germany or join their menfolk in Indian camps, but that no men in the compound without diplomatic passports would escape internment.

Some German Jews, however, will not be interned by the British.

Same Prospect For Italians

About 350 Italians are in the Italian legation grounds and the same prospect is awaiting them as confronts the Germans.

The first Russian black list contained the names of men previously accused by the Moscow radio of heading a fifth column and directing espionage and plotting sabotage. The German legation told neutral diplomats that it feels all these will be executed by the Russians.

The British legation was informed that Iran's crown jewels, which were used to cover the whole note issue of its national bank, were flown to Kirman in the midst of the invasion crisis and have not yet been returned to the Teheran Government.

Confirms Plea To Roosevelt

The American legation finally confirmed today that the Shah sent to President Roosevelt on August 25, the first day of the invasion, a personal message appealing to him to try to stop hostilities.

The President's reply arrived September 4—a week after Iran had ceased resistance—and was understood to have expressed the friendship of the United States for Iran as well as a hope that problems here would be solved. The Shah invited the United State Minister to the palace on September 6 and thanked him for what was described as Mr. Roosevelt's cordial answer of friendship.

Nazis Deceived By Spitzbergen Radio Messages

False Weather Broadcasts Kept Away German Patrol During Allied Raid

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).—The Canadian-Norwegian-British expedition to Spitzbergen kept up constant wireless communication with German forces in Norway, sending false weather reports and information, and the Germans did not discover the deception until the raid was over, Canadians said today.

False messages telling of misty, cloudy weather and zero ceiling were sent to Tromsoe, Norway, to keep Nazi planes from making their regular flights to the islands, the Canadians said.

Several days after the radio stations were destroyed, frantic messages from the Nazis at Tromsoe were picked up by wireless men on one of the expedition's returning warships. The Nazis were trying to find out what had silenced Spitzbergen.

Frenchmen Tell of Escapes

French soldiers and officers, 199 of them, brought here by the Spitzbergen expedition, told thrilling stories of escapes from German prison camps, internment in Russia and removal to the Arctic islands, which was negotiated by the British Embassy after Germany attacked Russia. Now they are off to a Free French training camp.

They escaped from Germany, some said, by making "arrangements" with their captors. One young officer, speaking perfect English, said, "It took about three months for three of us to make arrangements.

"Don't ask us how we got civilian clothes and so forth, but remember that I say for French chocolate you can buy any Nazi conscience. We had chocolate—and some money.

"When the arrangements were complete we shaved off our mustaches, cut our hair short, put on civilian clothes and boarded a train. We chose Saturday for our escape because the trains were crowded. Some officers who had been our captors got on the same train, but never recognized us. We always had our 'Heil Hitler' ready, as well as German coins to tip the trainmen.

Traveled on Nine Trains

Two of us spoke German. One, who didn't, kept a German book open on the entire journey, pretending to read assiduously, though he couldn't understand a word.

"We traveled on nine trains in three days and nights and finally got to the Russian frontier.

"A couple of German border guards fired on us, but finally we got through the barbed wire and arrived in Russia in weather 20 below zero."

Another Frenchman said he actually persuaded a German soldier to lend him a bicycle to get to the Russian frontier.

30.24 — 11731

30.24 — 11731

1800 RUSSIANS ARE WITHDRAWN AT SPITSBERGEN

SEP 11 1941

No Information Is Given on Where They Have Gone, However

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The question of what happened to 1800 Russians withdrawn from Spitsbergen after the Allied occupation went unanswered today.

Embassy Silent

The Soviet Embassy spokesman here said he knew nothing of the present movements or whereabouts of the evacuated Russian colony.

—DASH—

This dispatch gave the first intimation that the Russian colony had been removed from the Norwegian Arctic archipelago after Canadian-led Allied forces landed to destroy the productive coal mines and took most of the Norwegian population to England.

It also supports advices reaching New York Tuesday night to the effect that some French refugee soldiers surprisingly found in the Far Northern islands had been taken to Russia rather than to England.

The French interviewed in Spitsbergen said they had been imprisoned by the Germans after the Flanders campaign last year but had escaped and made their way to the Far North. Those who went to Russia, presumably by ship to Murmansk, might have taken that route as the shortest of the long ways to join the DeGaullist Free French in the Middle East or possibly to fight beside the Russians against Germany.

There has been no official acknowledgement in London that Russian forces operated in co-operation with the Canadians, British and Norwegians in the Spitsbergen expedition or that any of the ships on the venture put into any Russian port.

Eyewitness accounts from Spitsbergen told, however, of friendly intermingling between the occupying forces and the Russian colonists who had worked the mines beside the Norwegians.

Oslo Placed Under Martial Laws By Decree Of Nazi Commissioner

SEP 11 1941

Steel-Helmeted Police Patrol Streets Of Norway's Capital And Environs Due To State Of Civil Siege Imposed By Germany

(By The Associated Press)

Oslo, German-Occupied Norway, Sept. 10—Steel-helmeted police patrolled the streets of Oslo tonight as a State of civil siege decreed by Joseph Terboven, the German commissioner for Norway, was imposed on this occupied capital and its environs.

Sweeping regulations which went into effect at 5 a. m. applied to Oslo and the Aker Police District, including the localities of Aker and Berun.

A stringent curfew barred Norwegians from the streets between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m., forbade the sale of alcohol, banned dancing, shut down movies and theaters.

The decree compelled Norwegians in Oslo, Aker and Berun to surrender their radio sets immediately, ordered all communications suspended nightly at 7:30 and restaurants closed at 7 o'clock, and prohibited gatherings in public places or the streets.

Authorities said no disorders were reported and that all was quiet in the city. Terboven's decree warned that any resistance would be crushed with weapons and that violators would face military trial.

The Oslo newspapers 'Aftenposten said the state of siege was imposed because of "irresponsible elements working among the people." The newspaper Frittfolk said "friends of England" had brought the order down on all classes and the Morgenbladet said the edict would stop "subterranean activity of disturbers."

Like a previous edict invoked in certain Norwegian coastal areas Aug. 2 with the official explanation that the war had reached "a decisive stage for Norway," the new decree authorized German officials to conduct summary executions, mete out sentences of death or life imprisonment and confiscate property.

The previous decree made sharp the distinction between a civil state of siege—which is iron-clad rule by civil authorities—and a military state of siege which, in effect, is the status of all occupied regions.

A British radio announcement of the decree said the Norwegian press reported "complete chaos" developing in the Norwegian civil administration because of a German attempt to remove all anti-Nazis from office.

The broadcast said there was a rise of 28 per cent in the amount of fire insurance paid out in the first half of 1941 over last year and that of a "considerable increase in the number of fires" most were in garages containing German military cars and in war-supplies factories.

The Norwegian Ministry of Justice last week ordered trials by jury discontinued and juries replaced by a board of four judges.

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Germans Place Oslo In State Of Siege

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, German-Occupied Norway, Sept. 10—A state of civil siege for Oslo and surrounding districts was decreed today by the German commissioner for Norway, Joseph Terboven.

The step follows a similar order covering certain Norwegian coastal regions put into effect August 2 to deal with disturbances to public order and security.

At that time it was explained officially that the move was a precautionary legal step taken because the war had moved into "a decisive stage for Norway."

Like the August 2 decree, today's order provides that violators of new restrictions will face courts-martial, and like the earlier decree, the German authorities are enabled to conduct summary executions, sentence accused persons to death or imprisonment up to life term and to confiscate property of those accused.

Today's decree, which became effective at 5 A. M., was ordered, the German authorities said, because of "criminal disturbance of labor peace" by Communist and Marxist elements in recent days.

Nazis Feared Strikes

It was charged that these elements in the labor unions had made preparations for strikes.

The state of siege is effective in Oslo and the Aker police district, including the localities of Aker and Berun.

The decree forbids Norwegians to appear on the streets in those districts between 8 P. M. and 5 A. M.

All communications cease at 7.30 P. M. Restaurants close at 7 P. M. The sale of alcohol is forbidden. Theaters and movies are closed. Dancing is banned.

Radios Confiscated

Punishments are prescribed for gatherings in restaurants or formations of groups in streets or public squares.

The sweeping orders say resistance will be broken with weapons.

Norwegian residents of Oslo, Aker and Berun are obliged to turn over their radio sets immediately.

On August 2 official sources emphasized that a civil state of siege differed from a military state of siege in that civil authorities administered one, military the other. A military state of siege, they pointed out, has, practically speaking, been in effect continually in all German-occupied regions.

(The British radio in reporting the state of siege said that the Norwegian press "reports a considerable increase in the number of fires which have occurred this year," most of them hampering the German authorities.

Insurance Payments Up

("During the first half of the year," the British said, "there was an increase of 28 per cent. in the amount of fire insurance paid out as compared with the same period last year. Most of the fires broke out in garages containing German military cars and in factories producing war materials.

("It is reported that complete chaos is developing in the Norwegian civil administration as the result of a German attempt to remove from office all anti-Nazis. Nearly a hundred officials have been dismissed from the postal service.")

SEP 11 1941

BISMARCK'S PLANES

Connecticut Official Says They Planned Quebec Raid.

Branford, Conn., Sept. 10 (A. P.).—Robert C. Deming, assistant State defense administrator, quoted British sources today as saying that the German battleship Bismarck, sunk May 27 in the North Atlantic, carried two planes which were intended to bomb Quebec and Montreal.

Mr. Deming, addressing the Connecticut conference of social work, said he heard the story from a high ranking British Army officer who had received it "directly from the British FBI."

Each plane carried a cargo of 1,200 thermite bombs, he said, and intended to land in the United States and submit to internment after the Canadian raid.

"Does his bring the war to our door, or does it not?" Mr. Deming asked.

"We must be prepared," he continued, "for the possibility of attack and that is why the State defense council was formed."

Deny Bismarck Carried Planes To Bomb Canada

British Naval Informants Say Connecticut Man Quoted Result Of "Imagination"

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—British naval informants said today that reports the sunken Nazi battleship Bismarck carried planes equipped for the bombing of Montreal and Quebec were based on "somebody's imagination," and that nothing was known here to suggest that the warship was in the Atlantic for any other purpose than to raid shipping.

The London statement was in reply to Robert C. Deming, Assistant Connecticut Defense Administrator, who at Branford quoted British sources today as saying the Bismarck carried two planes which were intended to bomb Quebec and Montreal.

Deming, addressing the Connecticut Conference of Social Work, said he heard the story from a high-ranking British army officer who had received it "directly from the British F. B. I." Each plane carried a cargo of 1,200 thermite bombs, he said, and intended to land in the United States and submit in internment after the Canadian raid.

Acoustic Mine Peril Curbed By British

SEP 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 10—The British Government kept secret for more than a year its knowledge that German planes were laying acoustic mines in the waters around Britain, to prevent the Nazis from knowing the Royal Navy had found an effective answer, informed, sources said today.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill broke the secret yesterday when he told the House of Commons the mine problem had been "largely mastered." He said that mines, "with all their ingenious variations," were being laid nightly in British waters by thirty to forty Nazi planes.

Answer Kept Secret

The acoustic mines are said to be touched off by sound waves from the propellers of passing ships, but exactly how they have been mastered still is a secret.

A hint of how effective the new mines were at first was given in an article by the naval correspondent of the *Daily Herald*.

He declared the magnetic mine had been mastered, but said that "every day of the week ships were blowing up from no apparent cause around our coasts"

Antidote Found

Stating that scientists had decided the explosions must have been caused by an acoustic mine, the correspondent wrote:

"Ordinary sweeping methods were useless and hopeless, so daredevils of the navy volunteered to combat it. They well knew they might die in the process.

"They were the pioneers There was no shortage of volunteers as the days went by. Later, by further tests, scientists discovered the antidote."

AIR FERRY DEATHS ARE LAID TO PILOTS

British Minister Blames Their Judgment.

SEP 11 1941

London, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—The crashes of two westbound Atlantic ferry planes with a loss of forty-four lives, including eighteen Americans, on August 10 and August 14 were due to errors of navigation and pilot judgment, the Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told Commons today.

The first plane went far off course, he said, and struck a mountain when visibility was poor; the second took off along the wrong runway into grass, and the pilot failed to shut off his engines immediately.

In answer to a question, Sir Archibald denied that there had been any sabotage or mechanical defects.

A third ferry plane crash which killed eight persons, including two Americans, is still under investigation.

CONVOY CROSSES SAFELY

Gigantic Load Of Freight Has Been Unloaded In England

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—One of the largest convoys ever to cross the Atlantic recently reached a British port, it was learned on reliable authority

tonight, without loss of a single ship or casualty to any man in the convoy or its escort.

The convoy's gigantic load of freight has been unloaded and dispersed from the port.

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German Supply Craft Torpedoed By British Plane, London Reports

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—A British Beaufort plane was reported officially today to have torpedoed a German supply ship off the southwest coast of Norway, and tonight listeners along the English Channel heard British planes again attacking German positions near Calais.

The Air Ministry news service said squadron of Beauforts sighted a German convoy off Norway, and that when last seen one of the torpedoed ships "had come to a complete standstill."

Bad weather halted air operations of both the British and Germans last night.

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R. A. F. BOMBS CITY IN SOUTH OF ITALY

Reggio Calabria Attacked —Messina Also Hit.

Rome, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—Heavy blows and counter-blows by Italian and British air forces in the Mediterranean war zone were today reported by the Italian High Command.

British planes, it said, raided Reggio Calabria, in southern Italy and Messina, across the strait in Sicily.

Italian planes were reported to have bombed harbor works at Famagusta on the British island of Cyprus, and to have raided Haifa, in Palestine, causing fires and big explosions in the oil plants there.

R. A. F. Raids Greece and Crete.

Cairo, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—British air raids on Axis-conquered Greece and the island of Crete were reported by the R. A. F. Middle East Headquarters today. A communique said considerable damage apparently was caused Monday night on both banks of the Corinth Canal, which makes the Peloponnesus an island off the Greek mainland, and that the Candia airport on German-held Crete was also bombed.

A German dive bomber was reported shot down and several other Axis craft damaged during an attack on the Suez last night. Damage was slight and there were no RAF casualties, the British said.

SEP 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, Sept. 11—Budapest, capital of Hungary, was cut off by telephone from Berlin early today.

Operators declared the morning newspapers in the Hungarian capital, continually manned, "won't answer" and it was also claimed that the American Legation did not answer calls.

German authorized sources said they knew of no startling political developments in Hungary.

The Associated Press Bureau in Bern, Switzerland, also was unable to get in contact with correspondents in Budapest and representatives of the Havas news agency and of the New York Times had their connections severed while dictating stories relating to Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy, of Hungary.

Geneva, Thursday, Sept. 11 (AP)—Airplanes were heard over this city three times early today, leading to the supposition that the British were resuming air attacks on Italy, which had been suspended during the summer. No alarm was sounded here.

Nazi Bombers Pound Airport On Suez Canal

Ismailia Buildings Are Set Afire, Freighter Reported Damaged in Gulf Attack

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP).—The airport at Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, was bombed with several tons of explosives and hundreds of incendiaries last night by the German Air Force, D. N. B. reported tonight. Several buildings were destroyed, the agency said, and an 8,000-ton freighter in the Gulf of Suez was damaged so badly it had to be beached.

New Berlin Raid Warning

D. N. B. Again Tells Civilians to Go to Shelters When Alarm Sounds

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP).—As a result of the latest British raid on Berlin, D. N. B., German official news agency, renewed tonight a warning to civilians to go to their shelters when an alarm sounds and stay there until it is over.

It is a big mistake to assume there is no danger when anti-aircraft guns are silent, the agency said.

"Naturally our anti-aircraft gunners are at their posts and fire out of all barrels when enemy planes approach," it said, "but there are occasions when anti-aircraft fire remains silent for well-considered reasons."

It did not explain the reasons.

Two Merchant Ships Damaged in Suez Area, Naxis Say

Canal Zone Airport Also Is Attacked, Berlin Reports

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Two more merchantmen have been damaged in the Suez Canal zone by German air assaults, the high command reported today.

A bomb hit, it said, was scored on a freighter in Great Bitter Lake, part of the canal system, and another merchant ship damaged in the Gulf of Suez below the canal.

Both attacks were made Monday night when German raiders also attacked the canal zone airport of Abu Seir, the communique said.

Again hammering on British Mediterranean defenses, the communique said, the Luftwaffe raided airports and rail facilities in Northern Egypt and port facilities of the besieged British-held Libyan port of Tobruk last night.

Informed sources also said a destroyer had been damaged off the African coast in a low-altitude German air attack yesterday.

Most air blows on the Russian front, they said, were directed on rail lines in the middle sector. They declared 20 Russian planes were downed in that area.

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BARS AID TO GREEKS

Italian Ruler Orders Refund of U. S. Charity.

Rome, Sept. 10 (A. P.)).—Stefani, the Italian news agency, said in a dispatch from occupied Salonika today that the Governor of Salonika was compelling all who received help from American charitable societies to refund the money, "since it appears that wealthy persons have benefitted from the donations."

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GREEK SHIPS AID ALLIES

200 Now Serving, Merchant Marine Minister Declares

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Sept. 10 (AP)—Two hundred Greek cargo ships, totaling 1,000,000 tons and manned by 6,000 Greek seamen, now are operating in the Allies' cause, Stavros Theofandis, Greek Mercantile Marine Minister, declared on arrival here today.

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CLAIM BRITISH SHIP SUNK

Berlin Advices Say Freighter Went Down With All Hands

New York, Sept. 10 (AP)—Shipping sources today said Berlin advices reported the sinking of the 8,651-ton Brtish motor ship freighter Malaya II, with all hands. There was no indication where or how the 20-year-old vessel was lost.

Britain Permits Food To Be Sent To Greece

Allows Shipments When Italy And Germany Promise Safe Passage

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Ministry for Economic Warfare announced tonight that it would permit "limited quantities of food" to be shipped to Greece through the good offices of the Turkish Red Crescent Society and the International Red Cross.

Italy and Germany were reported to have guaranteed safe passage for the food.

SEP 11 1941

TAYLOR TALKS WITH POPE FOR OVER AN HOUR

Roosevelt Emissary And Pontiff Open Important Exchange Of Views

War And Peace Aims Indicated Subject—Parley Set Next Week

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, Sept. 10—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal emissary, began an important exchange of views between the President and the Vatican today in two long private audiences with Pope Pius XII and Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State.

There were indications that war and peace aims figured largely in the talks.

The President's envoy was understood in usually informed circles to have told the Pope that in so far as Soviet Russia was concerned, Mr. Roosevelt was more interested in the welfare of the world's peoples than in the form of government as such.

Sees British Minister

Earlier the British Minister, Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, had an hour's private audience with the Pope. The subject matter of the discussion was not disclosed.

The urgency of Taylor's mission was indicated by the Pope's receiving him within twenty-four hours after his arrival by plane. They talked for one hour and ten minutes alone in the Pontiff's private library.

Cardinal Maglione interrupted a vacation in southern Italy and returned to the Vatican to talk with Taylor. Their conference lasted more than two hours and was said to have been a *Tour de L'Horizon* of the war and the European situation.

Only The Beginning

Harold Tittman, American diplomatic officer attached to Taylor's office, and the Rev. Walter Carroll, American attache in the Papal Secretary of State's office, accompanied Taylor to the Vatican, but did not take part in the conference.

The talks today were only the beginning. Taylor is to see Cardinal Maglione again tomorrow and the Pope next week. The President's envoy, who flew to Rome with his wife despite his 67 years and a serious illness last year, intends to return to Washington to report more fully to the President than he can by cable.

Taylor declined to disclose what was said in the audiences. From other sources, however, it was learned that "the welfare of the peoples of various countries" was the keynote of the talks.

Has 5-Point Program

The Pope set forth a five-point program for peace on Christmas Eve, 1939, which he elaborated last Christmas Eve. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have an eight-point program. Both call for political justice, access to economic goods and disarmament.

Some observers suggested the conferences might hinge on those programs and their coordination.

Others suggested that Mr. Roosevlt may be seeking to enlist the Pope's aid in conciliating the positions of Catholics, particularly in America, to the aid which the United States and Britain have promised Russia, whose atheistic tendencies have long been denounced by the church.

Pope's English Improved

Before leaving New York Taylor indicated that programs for readjustment of the world after the war figured prominently in the conferences he was to have at the Vatican.

He spoke then of cooperation between the Vatican and the United States in bringing about "fair, permanent justice in the world."

The Pope and Taylor talked in English and Taylor was understood to have found the Pope's use of the language even further improved since he left Rome in August last year.

The Pope's five terms for peace include the "right to life and independence for all nations," disarmament, "juridical institutions" to guarantee, revise and correct treaties, satisfaction of the "real needs and just demands of nations and people" in economic and social fields, and "a sense of responsibility" among "those who guide the fates of peoples."

SEP 11 1941

Taylor Talks With Pope

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, Sept. 10—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal emissary to the Vatican, conferred today for half an hour with Pope Pius XII—within twenty-four hours after ending an air journey from the United States especially for the meeting.

The audience lasted from 6.30 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Its brevity led some observers to believe the audience served mainly for President Roosevelt's envoy to reestablish contact with the Pope and perhaps delier a letter from the President.

Envoy, Cardinal Talk

If Taylor outlined Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward the present belligerents—particularly as regards aid to Soviet Russia—this must have been done in a long talk which Taylor had before the papal audience with Luigi Cardinal Maglioni, Papal Secretary of State.

Envoy and Cardinal talked for almost two hours in what was described as a "tour de l'Horizon" of the war and the European situation in general.

Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papel Secretary of State, interrupted a vacation in southern Italy and returned here this morning especially to talk with Taylor.

Taylor, who was absent from Rome for more than a year, is expected to leave again within ten days to return to the United States.

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Vichy Employees Accused.

Vichy, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—The Petain Government announced today that some State employees have been dismissed for black market operations to supply extra food for communal restaurants run for their own benefit.

The announcement linked the action with the recent closing of a large Vichy restaurant of the Hotel Parc and Majestic and an important butcher shop which supplied it with meat.

Man Who Shot Laval And Deat Sane, Court Of Alienists Reports

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Versailles, Sept. 10 (AP)—Paul Colette, who shot former Premier Pierre Laval and former Air Minister Marcel Deat because they are leading collaborationists with Germany, was found sane today by a court of alienists.

"Paul Colette," they held, "shows no mental anomalies and must be considered fully responsible."

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Gen. Dentz Arrives At Marseilles

Marseilles, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Dentz, the defeated Vichy Generalissimo in Syria, arrived today aboard a French warship following upon his release by the British. The warship took him off a transport at sea and sped him to Marseilles for an official reception.

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Japanese Newspapers Slacken Clamor Against U. S.

Softening of View Is Noted With Disclosure Of Grew-Toyoda Talks

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 10.—A general slackening of newspaper clamor against American foreign policy moves was noted today concurrently with the disclosure that United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew has conferred with the Japanese Foreign Minister about 12 times within a week.

As Japanese concern over the Russian-German war became more noticeable, the press criticism of the United States subsided from a shout to a murmur.

The main theme was that Germany's war in Russia would be a long one, in contrast with previous optimism expressed by the papers at the start of the conflict.

The subject of Ambassador Grew's frequent talks with Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda was not disclosed, but they occurred while the first American tankers carrying oil to Soviet Russia were passing near Japanese waters and while Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was reported considering proclamation of a safety zone around the Japanese islands.

Another Sidelight.

Another possibly significant sidelight on Japanese-American relations was the evident lack of United States Embassy moves toward removal of Americans from Japan, such as the British Embassy has arranged for its nationals.

The Japanese Privy Council heard a review of the European situation by War Minister Eiki Tojo at a two-hour conference today, and then was received in audience by the Emperor.

Meanwhile, the Japan Times and Advertiser, English-language paper controlled by the Japanese foreign office, praised the newly appointed Ambassador to French Indo-China, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, as "a first-line diplomat of the old order in tune with the new."

Indo-China, the paper said, "will prove to the Pacific states the real intentions and helpful efforts of this country in the policy of establishing a co-operative sphere."

Nine-Man Delegation.

It was announced that a nine-man delegation would assist Yoshizawa's diplomatic endeavors in Indo-China.

(Japan has not previously named ambassadors to colonies of foreign powers. The only parallel to Yoshizawa's appointment is the ambassadorship to Manchukuo, which is in effect a proconsulate for that Japanese-controlled country.)

Yoshizawa is expected to establish headquarters in Hanoi in October for an all-inclusive mission which authoritative sources said would deal with diplomatic, cultural and economic questions, among others.

Commenting on the arrival of Alfred Duff Cooper in Singapore as special co-ordinator for British Far Eastern possessions, the newspaper Yomiuri urged that Japan keep a close watch on his activities.

Metal to Be Collected.

The Japan Times and Advertiser reported, meanwhile, that householders would be asked to contribute to the state metal utensils they can do without—from iron teakettles to doorknobs. The collection will be made October 1.

The publication said that if every household in Japan donated one pound of metal the total would be enough to produce 8,500 armored cars.

Vive Admiral Eikichi Katagiri was appointed chief of the naval air force today. He came to Tokio last week from a post with the Japanese fleet in China waters.

The Navy Minister also announced appointment of Admiral Shigataro Shimada, commander of the fleet in China waters, as commandant of the Yokosuka naval yard, replacing Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, who was named a member of the Supreme War Council. Vice-Admiral Shigeichi Koga was named to succeed Shimada.

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Yoshizawa's New Job

[By the Associated Press]

Saigon, French Indo-China, Sept. 10. The appointment of Kenkichi Yoshizawa as Ambasador to Indo-China was regarded here today as an indication that Japan is starting to coordinate her entire program in southeastern Asia.

Yoshizawa, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is coming here with full powers to administer relations between Japan and Indo-China.

Although his recent commercial negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies were unsuccessful from Tokyo's view, his new assignment indicates he has lost no prestige.

After the commercial parleys at Batavia, Yoshizawa professed in private a strong desire for a rapprochement between Japan and the United States.

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Gas Pipe Line Urged In Japan

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 10—The Nippon Petroleum Company today petitioned the Commerce Ministry for permission to build a 225-mile-long pipeline from Kashiwazaki on the Sea of Japan to Tokyo to supply gas by-products of oil wells for the capital's taxicabs.

Workers In Japan To Be Forced To Save

Deferred Pay And Lottery Also Recommended As Means Of Checking Inflation

Tokyo, Thursday, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Japanese Economic Federation suggested today to the Finance Ministry that it institute a four-point campaign to prevent inflation caused by mounting expenditures and a shortage of materials.

It recommended a nation-wide savings program, a system of deferred pay, lottery tickets and special taxation privileges for savings depositors. The deferred pay system would give workers only a part of their salary in cash and the balance in Government bonds.

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American Colleges Carry On in China

Peiping, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—The American-operated Yenching and Fujen Catholic universities began their fall terms today with capacity enrollments despite the hardships worked by the American and Japanese orders freezing each other's funds.

Peiping Union Medical College, also American-directed, opened earlier and is carrying on normal activities It was understood that all three institutions have been promised a relaxation of the Japanese freezing order to permit them to obtain funds for operating expenses.

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American Tanks Reach Australia

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 10—Tanks made in America for the Australian Government have arrived safely, the Army Minister announced today, but declined to disclose the quantity or type received for the "use of a new armored division."

Nazi Ambassador Faces Expulsion From Argentina

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By John Lear

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10—(AP)—Expulsion of German Ambassaddor Edmond Von Thermann was recommended today by Argentina's congressional "Dies committee" on the grounds that he had "overstepped his functions and abused his diplomatic privileges."

When the presentment of the committee investigating anti-Argentine activities was placed before the house of deputies a leading member of congress predicted privately that the house would vote tomorrow for Von Thermann's ouster.

The committee reported it had documentary proof that Von Thermann was directing Nazi political organizations in violation of Argentine law.

The investigators earlier had decided to summon Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, Hitler's World war commander and former consul-general at San Francisco, on his arrival in Buenos Aires on an unexplained mission.

Meanwhile, Wiedemann announced in Rio De Janeiro that he would remain there two or three weeks awaiting the arrival of his wife from Europe by boat.

In Santiago, Chile, it was reported no arrangements had been made for Wiedemann's arrival by way of Argentina to take a ship for the Far East on a reported mission for Germany. When asked in Rio De Janeiro whether he was going to China via Santiago, Wiedemann replied: "dont you think that is good idea—is ther any other way?"

Wiedemann was expelled from the United States along with other Axis consular officials and their aides. All returned to Europe on the U. S. Naval transport West Point.

The Argentine "Dies committee" action against Von Thermann follows the contention of various legislators that he should be held persona non grata—an act against him personally and not necessarily affecting diplomatic relations with Germany itself.

ARGENTINA AWAITS FRITZ WIEDEMANN

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10.—(AP)—An Argentine Congress committee investigating subversive activities decided today to summon Captain Fritz Wiedemann, former German consul general in San Francisco, for questioning when he reaches Buenos Aires from Rio de Janeiro.

Committee members said their intention was "to clear up some questions" with which he was familiar from his position in the Nazi party.

The decision of the committee to summon the German for questioning was announced after the committee chairman, Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, and the committee secretary, Juan Solari, had called on Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu.

Ruiz Guinazu previously had been criticized by the committee for allegedly permitting Gottfried Sandstede, who was press attache in the German embassy in Buenos Aires, to leave the country when the committee was seeking him.

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To Stay In Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 10.—(AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German consular official, will remain in Rio de Janeiro two or three more weeks, he said today, awaiting arrival of his wife from Berlin. She is traveling by boat via Lisbon.

Asked whether he was enroute to a new assignment in China via Santiago, Chile, Capt. Wiedemann replied. "Don't you think that is a good idea—is there any other way?"

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Nazis Insist Costa Rica Remove Her Consuls

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The German government turned its back today on Costa Rica's plea that she be allowed to retain her consuls in Nazi-occupied territory.

Declaring that Costa Rica's failure to comply with a German request for removal of the consuls was based on arguments "irrelevant to international practice," an official statement issued last night said:

"The Reich's government has advised Costa Rica consuls in territories belonging in the war zone that their official activity is inadmissible. It further is left to their discretion to surrender their archives to the consul-general of Costa Rica in Hamburg."

Costa Rican foreign office officials said last night an "energetic protest" would be made if the consulates were closed.

Swinging Back To England

Mexico City, Sept. 10 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said tonight that Mexico would resume diplomatic relations with England within a month unless some unforeseen hitch developed.

Negotiations to renew relations, suspended during the 1938 oil expropriation controversy, are under way in Washington, London and Mexico, these quarters reported.

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WAR DAY IN CANADA

Dominion Is Rededicated to Working for Victory.

Ottawa, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—Canada, which declared war on Germany two years ago today, observed the anniversary by starting a week of reconsecration to the goal of ultimate victory.

Newspapers, radio brdadcasts and movies stressed the theme. Wreaths will be placed daily on memorials to Canada's world war dead, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King placing the first at the National Memorial here today.

Religious services will be held on Parliament Hill, and gatherings in churches and schools will be asked to recite a victory pledge.

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SPAB Orders Full Survey Of Demands

Nelson Directed to Work Out Schedule of Military and Civilian Requirements

Plastics Factory Expansion Banned

Further Curtailment in Automobile Production Seen as Henderson Gets Control

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Washington, Sept. 10.—(AP.)—The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board instructed its executive director, Donald M. Nelson, tonight to work out a complete schedule of the nation's military and civilian requirements in an effort to solve the problems of shortages of materials and of expansion of production facilities.

The board announced the action, which it termed a detailed planning of the defense program, after bringing to a full stop the expansion of civilian industries which would require large quantities of defense materials.

New Aluminum Plants.

Simultaneously, the Government moved to obtain vast new supplies of aluminum and magnesium for the defense effort by financing the construction of three new plants.

The Board ordered Nelson to plan the program on a basis of accurate coordinated knowledge of military and civilian requirements and as far in advance as possible.

The schedule which Nelson will compile will include procurement needs of the Army, Navy and the Air Force, and include also such goods as are to go to Great Britain and other lend-lease countries.

Both the military production schedules and the statements of civilian requirements are to be broken down into the schedules of the raw materials, labor and machinery needed for their production.

"In calling for the long-range, all inclusive survey of the nation's total needs under the defense program," the announcement said "SPAB followed the view that there must be one authority to develop the official requirement figures on both levels, holding that there would be confusion otherwise, because the several parts of the requirement picture must be developed by separate agencies."

Plant Expansion Banned.

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board denied for the time being a proposal of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation to expand its plastics plant at Kingsport, Tenn., and thereby established a policy bringing to a temporary halt the further expansion of civilian goods plants.

Although construction of additional facilities would have provided plastics capable of replacing 8,000,000 pounds of aluminum, 18,000,000 pounds of chrome plated nickel steel, 6,000,000 pounds of stainless steel, and 34,000,000 pounds of the zinc, the Board found, that their immediate construction was "not advisable."

"Building of the plant," said the Board, "would have required the use of large amounts of various critical materials, including stainless steel, which is inadvisable in view of an expected early winter increase in the demand for nickel for armor plate and ordnance items."

Hundreds of similar applications were on file with the Board. "No single one," the Board said, "can properly be granted until it is known how much of a drain on scarce materials would be involved in granting all of them."

Meanwhile, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, moved to get critical materials in ever-increasing quantities by announcing plans for producing an additional 30,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year and an additional 112,000,000 pounds of magnesium.

The aluminum will be produced in a $3,900,000 plant at Tacoma, Wash. to be operated by the Olin Corporation of Alton, Ill., and financed by the Defense Plant Corporation.

Two Magnesium Plants.

The magnesium will be produced in two plants, one costing $52,000,000 and having an annual capacity of 72,000,000 pounds, to be operated near Freeport, Tex., by the Dow Chemical Company; the other to cost $16,000,000 and having an annual capacity of 36,000,000 pounds to be operated by the Diamond Alkali Corporation at Painesville, Ohio.

Jones said all magnesium plants producing, and in prospect, would have a capacity of 274,000,000 pounds a year. The aluminum plants will increase total annual production to 1,130,000,000, he said. His goal, he said, is 1,500,000,000.

Henderson Auto Curb.

While these steps to speed up defense production were being taken there were indications that private motor car production might be curtailed further. William S. Knudsen director of the Office of Production Management announced that Leon Henderson, Defense Director of Civilian Supply, had been placed in full control of automobile quotas.

Henderson has been outspoken in his belief that further cuts in auto production were necessary to conserve materials for the defense industries.

The Automotive Defense Advisory Committee has fixed a maximum car production for August, September, October and November of approximately 74 per cent of output for the same months of 1940. December quotas will be announced soon.

In addition to being placed in control of auto production, Henderson was given primary responsibility for all branches of industry serving civilian needs. These include pulp and paper, printing and publishing, electrical products and the consumers durable goods.

Mandatory Priorities.

Nelson issued an order during the day making all preference ratings mandatory in an effort to strengthen enforcement of government priority rules and regulations.

Mandatory priority orders have been issued before on some government purchases, but the ratings issued for civilian contracts, for foreign governments and for some other United States governmental contracts were based on the voluntary cooperation of the persons concerned.

Meanwhile, the Navy announced a program to spread naval defense contracts "just as widely as possible."

Acting Secretary James Forrestal issued an order creating a naval contracts distribution division, to be headed by Captain Charles W. Fisher, Director of Shore Establishments.

Fisher is charged with combatting "priorities unemployment" by extending the practice of subcontracting on big Navy orders, breaking up purchases among a number of suppliers, and helping to convert factories making civilian goods into defense plants.

The Work Projects Administration announced a program for assisting millions of persons to establish the fact of birth in the United States, as a means of increasing the flow of workers into defense industries.

President Roosevelt was reported to have approved a $1,208,000 expenditure for the work.

The program is designed to accelerate the issuance of birth certificates to meet the requirements of defense industries that their workers be American citizens.

SENATE DUE TO GET GAS REPORT TODAY

Probe Halts Temporarily, With Committee Ready To Resume At Any Time

Davies Looks To "Patriotic Citizens" To Curtail Non-Essential Motoring

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 10—A special Senate investigation of the Eastern gasoline situation was halted temporarily today after the committee conducting it had heard testimony that joy-riding and non-essential motoring must be curtailed for the next few months.

Ralph K. Davies, acting Petroleum Coordinator, told the Senators that despite "public confusion" and doubt that real gasoline shortage existed in the Eastern States, he expected patriotic citizens to cooperate in the present curtailments.

May Report Today

Senator Maloney (Dem., Conn.), chairman, said the special committee would try to report to the Senate tomorrow, and would adopt an attitude of "watchful waiting," ready to reopen public hearings at any time.

Maloney agreed with Davies that conservation of petroleum products was necessary, and said he leaned toward the proposal to construct a vast pipe line from the Gulf to the Atlantic seaboard to assure a steady large supply of crude petroleum

"Can't Give It Away"

"You can't sink a pipe line and you can't give it away," the Senator observed He apparently referred to transfer of more than fifty oil tankers to England, which the Petroleum Administration says has resulted in an Eastern shortage.

Davies told the committee today that such a pipe line could be in operation within nine months, and possibly before July 1, and would, he said, provide 250,000 to 300,000 barrels of petroleum daily to the most thickly populated part of the country

To Pursue All Means

There was no direct reference at the Senate hearing to yesterday's action of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board denying immediate supplies of steel needed for the $80,000,000 pipe line.

Meanwhile, Davies said, every possible means of conserving petroleum supplies and increasing them would be pursued. He mentioned completion of smaller pipe lines, construction of new tankers, and scores of similar suggestions for meeting the shortage threat.

Ration Plans Ready

Plans were ready, he said, for rationing of gasoline and fuel oil, but these would not be used except as a last resort.

Davies said the Eastern supply of all petroleum products would drop to about 52,000,000 barrels by the end of the year. He added that this was 20,000,000 barrels below the previous year and a dangerously narro margin for gasoline, heating oil, industrial oil and other products.

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Travel Shows 100% Rise.

[By the Associated Press]

San Pedro, Cal., Sept. 10—Travel on the hand-paved Burma road—it is China's life line in the war against Japan—has increased one hundred per cent. within the last thirty days, three American transportation experts said today.

They expressed belief that Japan, which has been sending its bombing planes against the road, never would succeed in closing it.

"There is nothing like the Burma road anywhere in the world," said Daniel C. Arnstein.

"It is paved by hand, with broken stones and cobblestones."

Arnstein, Harold C. David and Marco Hellman, all of New York, arrived on the Maston liner Matsonia from Honolulu. They made a survey of the Burma road for the Chinese Government.

Arnstein said his specific recommendations included:

Elimination of tax delays at the border and in individual provinces. At one point 300 trucks were held up for twenty-four hours for toll collections and examination of cargo.

Inauguration of a dispatching and maintenance system. Fifty American technicians are being sent to put this program into effect.

A road patrol, with six checking stations along the 600-mile length from the border to Chunking.

Mechanics Needed

Operation has been entirely without organization, Arnstein said, with the result that trucks often took thirty days to make a trip which should require five.

One of the chief needs is training of mechanics. Many trucks were broken down, he declared, because maintenance is not understood. Even ordinary lubricating care was too rare.

Arnstein said Capt. James Wilson, a West Point graduate and former associate in the trucking business in New York, had been left in charge of the development program. He anticipates an increase in the number of vehicles operating from 2,000 to 7,000 within a few months. The trucks will be chiefly American importations.

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Farley Thinks Sinkings Are Not Cause for War

Says U. S. Must Expect to Lose Some War-Aid Vessels

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Sept. 10 (AP).—James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, returned from a Honolulu vacation today and remarked in an interview that recent U. S. ships sinkings are "not in my opinion sufficient cause for war."

"Ship operators and the general public concur in this opinion," he went on. "People are cognizant of the danger in sending our ships with supplies to Britain; they expect to lose some ships."

The former Democratic national chairman, still New York State chairman, said:

"I'm in politics to stay the rest of my life, that's my career."

Along the same line, he said, laughing:

"You can ask me, 'do you think Roosevelt is going to run for a fourth term?' and I will reply, "I didn't think he was going to run for a third term.'"

Says "Incidents" Are Inevitable

Washington, Sept. 10 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, of Chicago, acting chairman of the America First Committee, said in a statement tonight that President Roosevelt "has been sending American ships into zones of war where an incident of some sort is inevitable."

"And now it is to be supposed he will go on the air to whip up the fears and hatreds of our people and urge them still closer to war," Wood said.

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COUNTER-SPY RECOUNTS NAZI DUPING BY FBI

By Pat McGrady

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The testimony of William G. Sebold, that under a death threat by German agents he agreed to establish a secret radio station for them on Long Island and then disclosed the plan to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, remained unshaken today in the trial of 16 defendants charged with participating in a German spy ring here.

In the second day of cross-examination by defense counsel, Sebold admitted that he had been under observation in Bellevue hospital in 1937, but declared that doctors eventually discovered that his illness was purely physical and caused by stomach ulcers.

Lawyers for the defendants questioned him in detail.

He told the attorneys, George Herz, Charles Oberwager and Frank J. Walsh, that he went to Germany in 1939 for a rest and cure, and there was urged by Gestapo agents to establish the radio station. When he returned and divulged their proposal to the FBI, he said, he was employed by the FBI for $50 a week.

FBI BUILT STATION

Sebold said the FBI built and operated the radio station and for the last 18 months had transmitted messages from German agents in the United States and received messages from Gestapo headquarters in Hamburg and from other agents throughout the world.

At different times, he said, he

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30.24 — 11735

received funds from the Gestapo but turned all over to the FBI, just as he surrendered $910 of the initial German grant of $1,000.

Sebold said that while the Gestapo was threatening him for failure to join them immediately, he appealed to the American consulate in Germany for aid in getting out of that country. His passport, he said, had been stolen.

"The consular officials just laughed at me," he said. "They asked me to leave. But I could understand their attitude. Many people were wanting favors about the time this war broke out."

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He said that ultimately, after he had disclosed communications from Gestapo officials, the Consulate informed the State Department in Washington; and Sebold was met, as he requested, by FBI and State Department agents in New York.

SECRET DOCUMENTS

Oberwager, questioning closely some of Sebold's translations of German, asked what word the German officials used when they threatened to bring to bear "pressure of the state" if Sebold did not join the conspiracy.

Sebold said the word was "unterstuetzung."

"Why that doesn't mean pressure," said Oberwager. "Doesn't that mean assistance?"

"In the present day Germany, they mean the same thing," replied Sebold.

Herz attempted to procure for the defense nine pages of the findings surrendered by Sebold to the FBI on his return from Germany. In these notes were the secrets of Sebold's observations, treatment and dealings with German Gestapo agents, as well as details of the proposed American espionage setup.

The court, however, upheld the U. S. Attorney's contention that these could not be released to counsel, and denied them the right even of perusing parts of the documents.

GENERAL WARNS OF POISON-GAS USE

Decision Up To Hitler, Chief Of U. S. Chemical Service Says

War Will Never Be All-Out Without Resort To Fumes, Porter Declares

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[By the Associated Press]

Atlantic City, Sept. 10—Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, chief of the United States Chemical Warfare Service, predicted tonight the present European war "will never be really 'all out' until poison gases once more flood the battlefields."

In a speech before the American Chemical Society's annual banquet, General Porter asserted the only reason the Axis powers had not used poison gas already was because they didn't think it to their advantage.

"Whether or not gas warfare will be used," he said, "depends solely on whether Hitler's generals feel that the advantage to them would surely outweigh any disadvantages.

Why Hitler Hasn't Used It

"Up until now they have not felt so, and I think rightly, since gas is primarily a defensive weapon and would have been of much more value to the retiring Russians than to the advancing Germans. Hitler understands well that mustard gas on British beaches would add materially to the precariousness of an invasion.

"But should he believe that one gigantic stroke with gas would win the war for him, I am convinced he would use it without question. Treaties signed and sealed have not restrained dictators from any course of action suited to their purpose. This war will never be really 'all out' until poison gases once more flood the battlefields."

General Porter observed Italy did not hesitate to use mustard gas "on the unprotected Ethiopians" to bring the first Ethiopian campaign to a sudden end, and added: "You can be certain that neither Hitler nor Mussolini has forgotten this."

"Wars are not won by gas masks or other defensive material," concluded General Porter. "To overcome the enemy we must take the offensive.

Defense As "Weasel Word"

"I believe the word 'defense' has actually hindered our military preparations. If we are to carry out the declared purpose of our commander in chief (President Roosevelt) and crush Hitlerism, no amount of defensive preparations can do the job.

"Only an army organized as a striking force can build a true and disciplined morale. Defense is a word, an insincere word, and it at all around which to rally a m... effort. It has its place in any military vocabulary but we have endowed it in this country with connotations which make it a weasel word."

236 MAY LOSE LIVES IN BIG WAR GAMES

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War Department Also Estimates 70,000 Will Be Injured In Maneuvers

Casualties Will Be Among 752,000 Troops To Take Part In Field Training

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 10—The War Department estimated tonight there would be 236 deaths and 70,000 other casualties among approximately 752,000 troops who will take part in the record peacetime field maneuvers in September and November.

The department said, however, that the accident and death rates would be considerably lower than for a corresponding number of civilian persons during the same period of time.

The estimates were prepared by the Surgeon General of the army and include the anticipated casualties for both the ground and air forces.

Dangers In Field Greater

"Casualties are expected to be more numerous during maneuvers than during preliminary training in camps," the department said, "because of the greatly increased activities under simulated war conditions. Troops will be constantly in movement over all kinds of terrain and at night operations will be under blackout conditions.

"Roads in the maneuver areas will be congested with men and fast moving tanks, mechanized equipment and motor vehicles. Realism in the war games also will put all troops under stress of keen competition for the outcome of these 'free maneuvers' will depend entirely on the action taken by the man in the field."

Medical Corps Ready

For the September maneuvers in Louisiana, in which approximately 450,000 troops will participate, the army estimated there would be 119 deaths because of injury and 17 because of disease. It estimated 30,000 troops would be admitted to hospitals for treatment of disease and 10,000 for injuries.

The November maneuvers in the Carolinas will involve approximately 302,000 troops and the department said probably seventy of them would be killed and thirty die of disease. About 22,500 will be hospitalized by disease and 7,500 by injuries, the department said.

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Air Freighters To Carry Defense Goods To Alaska

Sacramento, Calif., Sept. 10, (AP)—Big aerial freighters soon will be racing vital defense supplies to America's outposts in Alaska, on a regular schedule over a 2,000-mile route.

That was the army's answer today to the necessity of whipping up defense preparations at the isolated far north bases.

Air corps pilots of the 50th Transport Wing will fly the freight, using twin-engine transport planes. The route will be between the Sacramento air depot and Ladd field, Fairbanks, Alaska. Service will start just as soon as equipment arrives.

The new supply line will expedite shipment of air corps supplies to Alaska at a time when international developments have emphasized the strategic importance of America's northern outpost.

Instead of requiring long weeks to get materials and equipment to Alaskan destinations by water routes, Ladd field now will be only three days away—even closer in event of emergency.

Because of the shortness of northern days, the projected flights will be made in three stages, the first stop at McChord field, Wash., another "somewhere along the route," and finally Ladd field itself. At the start at least, plans call for trips not more frequently than weekly.

The flights will be made from the Sacramento air depot, which is the supply base for a vast area extending from Mexico to Alaska, and from Hawaii and the Philippines on the west, to a line from Tucson through Albuquerque, Salt Lake City, Boise and Spokane on the east.

Behind the preparations stand years of army experiments with air freighting and a record of millions of ton-miles, without serious mishap to either crew or cargo.

The present C-39, a low-winger Douglas transport, lifts 22,000 pounds, including fuel, crew and 3200 pounds of payload.

Sen. Clark Hits Movie Magnates As Warmongers

Trying To Plunge Nation Into War, Missourian Says

Washington, Sept. 10 — (AP) — Senator Clark (D-Mo) contended in testimony before a senate subcommittee today that the motion picture industry was a "monopoly controlled by a half dozen men" who were determined to "plunge this nation into war."

The Missouri senator made the assertion in urging an investigation of what he called moving picture progaganda "to arouse their emotions and make them clamor for war."

Clark's testimony drew from Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential nominee and counsel for the film industry, an assertion that the Missouri senator had failed to produce any evidence of propaganda and was seeking to "prejudice the public with his monopoly charge.

"After this charge falls of its own weight," Willkie said in a statement, "the isolationists will have another charge, for they are obviously determined to use this opportunity to fight with whatever weapons they can find, the foreign policy of the country."

Willkie renewed an earlier appeal to the committee to suspend further hearings until it had been the moving pictures objected to by Clark and Senator Nye (R-ND), co-author of the investigation proposal.

For the second time in as many days Chairman Clark (D-Idaho) of the senate interstate commerce subcommittee hearing the testimony refused to permit cross-examination of witnesses by Willkie. Senator McFarland (D-Ariz) a member of the committee, asked that Willkie be permitted to question the Missouri senator after he had completed reading a prepared statement.

Clark ruled that Willkie could appear as a witness later if he chose.

Willkie said in his statement that "we have been refused the right to cross-examine them (Nye and Clark), or to present our refutation."

"To all my requests to protect the motion picture industry from slander, I get one answer—it is not the custom to permit this," he added. "The power to make the rules on these hearings lies with the rump sub-committee that is conducting them."

In his testimony Clark said that the press was free, the radio "partially free" but that "the moving picture machine is utterly without one scrap of freedom."

"Five or six men," he said, "can sit around the table together or contact each other on the telephone and tell this nation what 80,000,000 people can see and hear in 17,00 theaters each week. That is too dangerous for any democracy to permit.

"If this motion picture industry is to beicome an agency of discussion and propaganda, then this monopoly must be destroyed immediately and at all costs.

"I for one pledge that if the industry does not end this propaganda for war and return to its normal function of entertainment, I shall do everything in my power to bring about at once and forever the utter destruction of the grasp of these men on the screen."

3 New York Agents Of F. B. I. Discharged

Accused Of "Personal Misconduct," Official Reveals—Details Are Withheld

Washington, Sept. 10 (AP)—Three agents in the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been discharged for "personal misconduct," an official disclosed tonight.

He declined to identify the agents or to detail the alleged misconduct in line with what he said was a long-standing policy of not discussing administrative matters publicly.

The dismissals, he said, involved no sweeping personnel shakeup. Some field agents have been shifted, however, in connection with the recent expansion of the staff so that new men may be mingled with the experienced agents.

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Nazi Consular Officials Detained Aboard Vessel

Three Ousted From Cuba Not Allowed To Leave Ship To Sail From Brooklyn Tomorrow

New York, Sept. 10 (AP)—Lacking American passport visas, three Nazi consular officials and their families, ousted from Cuba, were confined today to the Spanish liner Marches de Comillas.

Immigration officials said they had no instructions other than to keep the Germans on board the ship, which arrived at Brooklyn last night and is scheduled to sail for Bilbao Friday.

The Nazis, returning home under a Cuban order closing their offices, were Clemens Landmann, Walter Koehler and Anton Heisinger.

1941

Would Have U. S. Take Danish Training Ship

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Aides of Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) said today the Coast Guard had requested the State Department to requisition the Danish training ship Danmark, now in port at Jacksonville, Fla.

It would be used as a Coast Guard training vessel, probably at the New London (Conn.) Academy.

The request to the State Depart-

ment came after Capt. K. L. Hansen of the Danmark conferred today with Rear Admiral Harvey F. Johnson, chief of the Coast Guard materiel division.

The Danmark has been at Jacksonville since Germany invaded Denmark.

SEP 11 1941

PRESIDENT CHIEF HEIR OF MOTHER

Some of Estate's Residue Goes to Grandchildren.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 10 (A. P.).—Sara Delano Roosevelt left the bulk of her estate of "over $5,000 real and over $5,000 personal property" to her son, the President, in a will filed for probate today with the surrogate of Dutchess county where she had lived many years.

The will, dated September 20, 1928, placed one-tenth of the residue in six equal trust funds for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, and five grandchildren, Mrs. John Boettiger, and James, Elliott, Franklin D. and John A. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt bequeathed $5,000 to St. James Church, at Hyde Park, behind which she was buried yesterday. She died Sunday at the family home in Hyde Park.

The President, Arthur J. Morris, a Poughkeepsie banker, and Henry T. Hackett, a Poughkeepsie attorney, were named executors.

SEP 11 1941

Jersey Youth Killed With R.C.A.F. in England

High Bridge, N. J., Sept. 10 (A. P.).—The parents of Sergt. Observer Coukell of the Royal Canadian Air Force have received word of the death of their son in an airplane accident in England last Sunday.

Coukell, 25 years old, a graduate of High Bridge High School, enlisted in the Canadian Air Force in August, 1940, and went overseas on June 19, 1941. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coukell, had learned that he participated in bombing raids over Germany. The cablegram notifying them of his death referred only to an accidental crash in England.

Bristle, Brush Business Blasted

War Puts Crimp in Imports and Uncle Sam Buys All Supplies Available in U. S.

SEP 11 1941

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 10 (AP)—The war has just about brushed off the bristle business.

Expert in Field

Take the word of John T. Opie, a big brush and bristle expert.

The only good bristles, it seems, grow on Siberian boars. From cold, Northern Asia come the stiff bristles that make tooth brushes, paint brushes, hair—there are 50,000 different kinds of brushes, Mr. Opie says. He's in the business.

Time was when you could buy all the Siberian boar bristles you wanted for $2.25 a pound. Today they're $18.50 a pound—if you can get them.

The postwar famine of 1919 snatched Russia's Siberian boars off the bristle market and into the meat markets. Starving Siberians ate them down from 19,000,000 to 11,000,000 in no time at all.

Bristle-breeding moved to China then and flourished until the recent Japanese embargo on bristles for Britain—and her allies and friends.

Uncle Sam has purchased all available bristle in this country. A factory in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., is converting it into Army and Navy brushes.

Substitutes?

Horsetail Hair

Next best is horsetail hair only it has to be dressed. They do that too in China, under the shadow of Japanese embargo.

"Horsetail hair is too limp anyway," says Mr. Opie.

Just the same the Government has bought up all the horsetail hair it can find.

There are fibers, less satisfactory—tampico, palmyra, bahia, bassine, bass, bamboo and rattan. Palmetto fiber is native to the United States. The others come from the Orient or from South America and Mexico which have none to spare.

The brush industry, meanwhile, is banking on two hopes.

"One," said Mr. Opie, "is that the war will end soon. The other is that some chemist will be stimulated by the emergency to create a really satisfactory synthetic bristle."

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

On the basis of somewhat auspicious signs one is not too optimistic in believing that a real effort has been made during the past few days in the direction of an accord between the United States and Japan over the grave differences which have arisen as the result of Tokyo's expansionist policy.

It would be folly, however, not to recognize that war is sulking outside the doors of the Japanese council chambers where midnight oil has been burning.

The Tokyo Government is in a tight and precarious position. The majority of the people of the island empire are against war with America, but at the same time they appear to be unwilling to stand for abandonment of the policy of a new order for Asia.

Should the government give up this cardinal program, which already has cost so many lives in battle and has brought the country to grave economic straits, there certainly would be a mighty outcry from the public. Indeed, some observers believe that it might [illegible] revolt.

The strong probabilities are that Premier Prince Konoye and his cabinet have been trying to figure out some sort of compromise between the extreme of war on the one hand and the desertion of the cherished new order on the other. It is a difficult and momentous problem, and there can be small doubt that war and peace have been balanced uncertainly on a razor edge before the harassed ministers of state.

One vital problem which must have been under consideration is whether Nippon should cut loose from the Axis. Such a switch, while startling, has plenty of precedent to encourage it, and they do tell us that only fools and dead men never change their minds.

The Japanese backed a doubtful horse when they subscribed to the Axis back in November of last year, but it certainly looked a good deal more like a winner then than it does now. What the Nipponese overlooked was that it might not be a good mud-horse, or maybe they figured there wouldn't be any mud. Anyway, the mud has arrived in the worst type of gumbo across the steppes of Russia, and Tokyo is debating whether to hedge the bet.

The probabilities are that the general public of Japan would shed no tears if the government tossed the Axis pact overboard—provided always that the new order weren't jettisoned also. Of course, a boon for which the government would give a good right arm would be about six months leeway in which to look the field over and see whether Germany is, or is not, going to win the war.

In this connection I recall that the Allies struck a spot of bother in 1916 over a phenomenon that developed in Tokyo, although so far as I know a stern censorship prevented publication of the affair. I was in London, and received from New York a letter saying that the American financial pundits had noted an exceptional flow of gold to Tokyo, and an unusual manipulation of stocks and bonds, and were anxious to know just what it meant.

I took the problem to the manager of one of the big American banks in London. The minute I mentioned the subject he glanced hastily over his shoulder and said mysteriously:

"I can't talk about that here. Come to my house for dinner tonight and I'll tell you what's in the wind."

Well, to cut the story short, he said that English bankers also had been watching this phenomenon in Tokyo, and were convinced the Japanese were getting themselves into such a favorable financial position that they would be masters of their own fate, just in case Tokyo felt impelled to dissociate herself from the Allies. At that time, of course, relations between the Nipponese and the other Allies weren't too happy, though later they were straightened out.

SEP 11 1941

One-Time Gayest Capital

Leningrad Retains Shadows Of Opulent Past As St. Petersburg Of The Days Of Czars Of Old Russian Empire

By MARY ANN BODINE

([illegible] Special News Service)

New York, Sept. 10—The ghosts of St. Petersburg are hearing strange sounds these days as the Germans draw their net closer and closer around modern Leningrad once the gayest and most magnificent capital in all Europe.

The imperial city of the czars has known famine, fire, floods, revolution and plagues since Peter the Great set it down on the banks of the Neva, but never has its broad avenues echoed the footfalls of a conqueror.

It has been almost a quarter of a century now since grand dukes and grand duchesses drove down the Nevsky Prospect in their droskies; still the shadows of St. Petersburg's opulent past remain.

"PALACE OF ARTS"

The winter palace now is called the Palace of Arts; Tsarskoye Syelo, retreat of the czars, has become the "Children's Village." The imperial chateau of Peterhoff, the Russian Versailles, is a resort for laborers. Some of the 20 palaces formerly belonging to members of the imperial family are falling in ruins, others are being preserved as museums.

However much the people and the spirit of the one time capital have changed, its bodily frame has remained the same whether mapmakers wrote its name as St. Petersburg, Petrograd, or even Leningrad in honor of the man who supplanted the czar as ruler of Russia.

It is, or was before the visits of German bombers, a city of harmonious proportions, its streets broad, its squares enormous, its buildings low and vast. Unlike Moscow it is European in architecture and has the neatness of formality.

Not even the long winters which sheathe Northern Russia in snow and ice could dim the splendors of imperial St. Petersburg. The huge golden dome of the Cathedral of St. Isaac, built in the early part of the eighteenth century, gleamed through the mists. By order of the founder himself, there had sprung up the stately fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, containing the tombs of all the sovereigns of Russia, save that of Peter II who was buried at Moscow.

The Admiralty, housing the naval department, was an imposing building of incredible length. Kazan Cathedral with its semi-circular and arched colonnade of 136 pillars was in imitation of St. Peter's at Tome. Ornate Winter Palace, one of the world's largest buildings, housed the fabulous treasure of crown jewels, but it had not the beauty of the czar's summer residences.

There was Apothetcary's Island with its wonderful botanical garden and the Alexander monolith, greatest of modern times. There were quays of granite, barracks and palaces. On an island out to sea rose the mighty fortress of Kronstadt, guardian of the harbor and of the strong, proud city on the Neva.

For all its impressiveness, St. Petersburg was the most unhealthy capital in Europe for many years. Typhoid and cholera were periodical scourges, for sanitation was virtually unknown until the turn of this century. Seven times water invaded the city, and there were often bogs in the streets.

It was due solely to Peter's obstinacy that the city was completed. Contrary to popular belief, the Russian czar did not select an uninhabited site for his new town. Swampy it was, and forested, but the Finns had settled there in early times and given their names to the Neva Delta. The czar began preparations in the summer of 1703.

An incredible amount of drainage had to be done before the city could be built, and the region was so unhealthy that 10,000 workmen perished before the work was well started. With amazing disregard for human life (Peter maintained you couldn't make an omelet without breaking eggs), the czar ordered more men to take their places. At the end of the first year thousands of houses had been constructed and there were wharves, bridges, canals and formidable defenses.

Nine years later Peter moved the court to his new city. He insured himself adequate company by ordering all who owned 500 serfs or more to build houses in St. Petersburg and live in them during the winter season. He invited experts from Western nations to establish themselves there. The following year a ukase was issued requiring the provinces to furnish 40,000 men a year for three years to work on the city's construction. Everyone entering St. Petersburg was commanded to bring in a certain amount of stone, and no other stone buildings were permitted to be built in the empire.

Peter's new city was immensely unpopular with its residents. The reforms Peter introduced there were enough to scandilize them. He ordered all long beards and all long skirts to be cut off and induced his people to wear European clothing. He even exposed them to the culture of the learned men he gathered at his court.

After Peter's death, his grandson, who succeeded him on the throne, removed the court to Moscow, its former home. Residents of St. Petersburg left the city by the thousands, but the Empress Anne ordered them to return in 1729 and under Catherine II the population was forcibly increased to 300,000. It became a center of learning. A university was opened there in 1790 and the imperial library was founded.

Peter's tastes were so simple that he lived in a log structure of three rooms, but his successors quickly made St. Petersburg the most expensive capital in the world. It became a city of palaces and park, and the royal court was breathtaking in its unparalleled magnificence.

When the czar held an assembly, the most glittering society in Europe gathered in the winter palace. Three thousands guests climbed the wide stairs where stood a formidable array of court servants in colorful livery and hats with ostrich plumes.

Hussars in white and gold uniforms with scarlet dolmans slung over their shoulders and Cossacks in vivid crimson or deep blue stood in attention while the court ladies in extravagant gowns and a blaze of jewels passed into the throne room.

Every afternoon those of nobility, diplomatic ranking or great wealth drove along the palace quay. In the winter they took the air, wrapped in rich furs and attended by servants, in sledges propelled by high-stepping teams. It was a spectacle of opulence which made the peasants mutter as they made their way on foot through the snow-encrusted streets.

All this glory was to fade like a dream and the aristocrat was to give way to the working men of the Soviet regime. In 1917 the Communists forbade foreigners to enter or leave Petrograd, as St. Petersburg had been known since 1914. This stricture reduced the city to poverty made more acute the removal of the capital to Moscow for the second time. Not until 1922 was its port re-opened to foreign trade.

Today Leningrad is an industrial center. It is a modern city with

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60 institutions of higher learning, one of the world's largest libraries, 107 scientific research institutes, 89 hospitals and 37 museums.

Soon it may be only charred ruins.

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GERMAN EXPERTS TRY TO GIVE RYE TASTE OF WHEAT

BY ERNEST G. FISCHER

Berlin (Correspondence of the Special News Service)—The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute is trying to make rye bread look and taste like wheat bread.

It is cultivating the bitter lupine bean to make it sweeter for use as coffee.

In recent years Germans have been leaning toward the American preference for white bread, but most of the Reich's land is more suitable for rye than wheat, and with limited wartime importation of wheat, wheat bread rations have been cut.

While the government has been telling the people constantly that "rye bread is more healthful," Institute experts have crossed rye and wheat to produce a product which some have said the "similarity to wheat stood out." But further experiments appear necessary before white rye bread tasting like wheat bread is likely to materialize.

Bitter lupine beans, which have been poor folk's fare for centuries, have been made more palatable for fastidious tastes, Institute workers declare. For years they pottered around among some 1,500,000 lupine plants and found five sweet ones. These were developed to the extent that now you can get noodles made of lupine beans, and in the absence of real coffee—practically non-existent in wartime Germany—you can get lupine bean coffee.

Cellulose, used in hundreds of ersatz products, is obtained from poplar trees. But German poplars didn't grow fast on thin soil. So the experts crossed them with American and Siberian poplars.

Then they gave the sprouts a shot in the arm by soaking them with the sap of meadow-saffron. This is colchicine, the gout remedy—an American discovery. Sprayed on plants, it results in permanent changes, such as thicker stems, larger flowers and sometimes useless freaks.

With this treatment, the experts say, has at least doubled the growth of the poplars.

Among other experiments, they are trying to make sugar beets grow above ground like kohlrabi, and they're making lifebelts out of sunflower stems.

MARINES IN ICELAND TO REPEL FOES

SEP 11 1941

Totally Equipped to Fight—Sure They Can Win, Too

Editor's Note—Drew Middleton, war correspondent, who was with the British Expeditionary Force in France early in the war and later covered the German aerial blitz on England, tells how the U. S. marines are getting along in Iceland.

NO. 1

BY DREW MIDDLETON

U. S. MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS IN ICELAND, Sept. 10 (The Post Special News Service) (Passed by Field Censor)—Hard-bitten soldiers of the sea, men of the United States marine corps, are confident they can repel any foe.

FULLY EQUIPPED

Anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, tanks and scout cars are evidence the marines are not in Iceland merely to build snug winter quarters. They are a fully-equipped fighting force.

Their commanding officer, Brigadier-General John Marston, is confident they will be able to fight well if the need arises. The British in Iceland concur—they are impressed by the marines' extensive equipment and their soldierly bearing.

The basic force is infantry, armed with Springfield and Browning automatic rifles and machine guns. The foot soldiers boast plenty of marksmanship medals, and left the United States after long and complicated maneuvres convincing officers they were skilled not only in the prime marine duty of landing operations but also of holding their position.

Scout Gun Carrier

The most startling novelty in the marines' equipment is a scout car mounting two 30-calibre and one 50-calibre machine guns. It hurls its armored body over the rough Icelandic roads and rougher fields at speeds up to 60 miles an hour.

Faster than the British Bren gun carrier, it lacks the overhead protection of the armored cars which the British use for scouting duties.

The marines say it is useful for patrol, pointing out that two more machine guns could be mounted and the car thus making a valuable weapon of great fire power for such things as covering withdrawals.

The anti-tank guns are very similar to the British two-pounder. They appear easier to move, however, and have a wider range.

Can Halt Tanks

The marines are enthusiastic about the possibilities of these guns. "Tank vs. tank is bad strategy when an anti-tank gun can do the work," one officer said, adding he believes tanks ultimately will be halted, not by other tanks or make-shift weapons like French 75s, but by anti-tank guns firing armor-piercing shells.

I asked a sergeant from Portland, Ore., whether he'd like to have a shot at a tank with this gun. "You bet your teeth I would," he said. "If the French and British had enough of these, they would have knocked h—l out of those panzer divisions."

The British say this is bad country for tanks.

Good Sample

But I rode in one of the American tanks up hill, across a field thickly strewn with jagged lumps of lava, and across a bed of fine sand, and it went well enough.

The anti-aircraft equipments consist of 30 and 50-calibre machine-guns for low flying craft, and three-inchers for high flying bombers.

The guns under command of Lieutenant W. R. Wendt of Milwaukee, were a good sample. A great deal of work has gone into protecting their positions with sandbags and camouflage. All the detection devices are brand new.

Veteran Force

The marines admit they could use more trucks to transport infantry rather than rely on marching men. Their pride was hurt because they had to borrow some trucks from the British.

Not that they don't like the British. They do. It's just the idea of the United States marines asking anything from anybody.

But in essentials this is a well-equipped, veteran force, by the standards of the present conflict. It is better equipped in all but the trucks for troop transport, than any of the British Expeditionary Force units I saw in France except the guards regiments, the crack units of the British army.

War Communiques

Russian

SEP 11 1941

Moscow, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique today:

Throughout the night of September 9-10 our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front.

Soviet tank troops are battling heroically with the German Fascist hordes. According to far from complete data, on September 7 alone, in the course of stubborn encounters with the enemy, our tank units destroyed on all sectors of the front more than 100 German tanks and armored cars, 80 anti-tank guns, 42 guns of various calibers, about 300 machine guns and mine-throwers, 560 trucks, 7,000 German infantrymen, 3 cavalry squadrons, 300 carts, 225 motor cycles, 415 bicycles and 16 wireless stations.

The men, commanders and political instructors of tank units are displaying valor and courage in the battle.

In the northwestern direction of the front, forty German tanks attempted to attack our units, capture a railway station and break through our lines. When the enemy machines approached within 500 meters of the station, Soviet tanks violently attacked the German column from ambush. A battle of tanks ensued. In one hour the Germans lost nineteen tanks. The rest took flight.

Assistant Political Instructor Flegentov especially distinguished himself in this battle. Although his tank was damaged, Flegentov, by accurate gunfire, put out of action two light enemy tanks.

The following day the enemy hurled a new column of forty-six tanks and an infantry battalion into an attempt to capture the station. Soviet tank men repulsed this attack, too, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. In the fighting, which lasted two days, the Germans lost forty tanks and 743 men.

Tank Commander Lieutenant Lobassov distinguished himself in action. He brought his tank into close range of a group of German machines and opened fire. In this engagement Lobassov disabled eight German tanks.

Tank Commander Lieutenant Alexeyenko has repeatedly displayed initiative and courage in action. Ordered by the command to cover our units retreating to a new defense line, Alexeyenko single-handed held the enemy at bay a while day and night, setting fire to four German tanks and killing many soldiers and officers.

Lieutenant Mishustin's tank platoon made a daring raid into the enemy's rear. In the dead of night the Soviet platoon destroyed the headquarters of an enemy regiment, two field wireless stations, eight guns and six mine throwers. Taking advantage of the enemy's confusion, our tankists successfully carried out their orders and returned to their unit without loss.

Lieutenant Slesarenko's heavy tank was guarding a bridge across a river. Selecting a suitable vantage point, the crew camouflaged the machine. Soon German tanks and about a half company of soldiers appeared on the opposite bank. Allowing the enemy to approach quite close, the Soviet tank opened fire. Six German tanks were disabled. The remnants of the German column retired.

Examples of courage and heroism are displayed by artillerymen of Major Sobolev's unit, operating in the northwestern direction of the front. In seven days they killed more than 3,000 German soldiers, inflicting heavy losses on the second and third battalions of the Forty-third German Infantry Regiment, the first battalion of the Two Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry Regiment and the ninth company of the Five Hundred and Sixth Infantry Regiment. Our men destroyed 15 guns, 31 mine-throwers, 56 machine guns and 6 ammunition trucks.

Numerous reports continue to come in of incredible atrocities perpetrated by the German armies in occupied districts.

All inhabited localities around Yelnya, recaptured by the Red Army, were completely demolished and devastated by the Nazis. There are villages where the Nazi blackguards destroyed all peasant dwellings. The population was robbed literally of everything, down to the last ounce of bread, clothing and children's footwear.

In occupied villages of the Smolensk region the Nazi fiends are brutally outraging the non-combatant population. A telephone wire was cut near the village of Pochinko. The Germans rounded up in collective farm offices all the old folk, women and children still remaining in the village and burned them alive.

In the village of Lyady the Germans brutally treated three Red Army men who refused to answer questions. During interrogation they were savagely tortured, then tied to trees and beaten. The Nazis meted out the same punishment to two local residents who expressed sympathy for the wounded Red Army men.

A seventh-grade schoolboy, Shura Marmov, was shot by the Germans in Yelnya because a safety razor blade which he used for sharpening pencils was found in his pocket.

Two kilometers from the village of Bolshie Nezhody the Germans shot several scores of peasants, including children 13 and 14 years of age, and an old man named Khydakov, both of whose eyes were first gouged out.

After these bloody deeds in the village the drunken Fascists fired from rifles and pistols at the portrait of the great Russian poet Pushkin.

In the village of Khanino a group of German officers arranged a drunken orgy to which they dragged the local teacher and raped her. A 16-year-old collective farm girl, "CH.," was raped by five German soldiers in turn.

The Fascists herded together all girls and young women from Tokarevo and neighboring villages and drove them in an unknown direction. None of them so far has returned home.

Lettish guerrillas are causing heavy damage to the Fascists. They destroy communication lines, blow up bridges and set fire to armament repair shops set up by the Nazis on Latvian territory.

In the vicinity of Krustpils and Daugavpils (Dvinsk) the guerrillas noticed that the Germans were regularly using waterways to transfer war materials to the front. On September 2 a flotilla of barges on the Dvina river was attacked by a guerrilla detachment commanded by Micis. In the dead of night the guerrillas from their boats boarded a tug and two

barges, killed the guards and seized the barges and steamer.

The barges were found to be laden with 2,000 bicycles and large quantities of ammunition. The barges and steamer were sunk.

A detachment under Karlson's command attacked a detachment of Storm Troopers which had requisitioned food and warm clothing from peasants near Plajavinjas. The German Storm Troopers barricaded the house and opened fire from automatics. The guerrillas threw fuel bottles and grenades through the windows. The house was set on fire and the Fascist pillagers were destroyed.

A guerrilla detachment of railway men commanded by Lacis is operating successfully. In fifteen days of August this detachment wrecked several munitions trains. Since its formation Lacis' detachment has increased numerically sevenfold, Micis' detachment ninefold and Karlson's detachment twelvefold. In two weeks these detachments have annihilated 390 German privates and 40 officers.

Russian

MOSCOW, Thursday, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué today:

During Sept. 10 our troops continued to fight stubbornly against the enemy along the entire front.

On Sept. 8 fifty-nine German aircraft were destroyed in air combat and on enemy airdromes. We lost twenty-seven planes.

On Sept. 9 German planes made several attempts to raid Leningrad, but every time were driven back by our air force and anti-aircraft fire.

At about 10 P. M. some isolated enemy planes broke through to Leningrad at a high altitude and dropped high explosive and incendiaries in various parts of the city.

Several fires broke out in dwelling houses as a result of air raids.

Our air force and anti-aircraft fire destroyed thirty-one German planes on approaches to Leningrad, over the city and on enemy airdromes.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué, issued from "the Fuehrer's headquarters," said today:

In the east there were steady successes in the attack.

In Northern Africa German combat planes night before last attacked the airport of Abu Suwer on the Suez Canal. There were big fires in hangars and fuel dumps. A bomb hit was scored on a freighter in Great Bitter Lake. Another merchantman was badly damaged in the Gulf of Suez.

Additional successful air attacks were directed against port facilities of Tobruk and British airports and rail facilities in Northern Egypt.

Last night a strong German bomber unit raided the airport of Ismailia.

There were no enemy operations over Reich territory day or night.

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British

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 10 (AP)—Today's Middle East R. A. F. communiqué said:

Heavy bombers of the R. A. F. bombed the Corinth Canal on the night of Sept. 8-9. A number of direct hits were registered on both banks and it is estimated that considerable damage was caused. On the same night Candia Airdrome was attacked.

Landing grounds at El Tmimi, Martuba, Derna and El Gazala were raided. Our aircraft subsequently carried out machine-gun attacks on motor transport on the road between Derna and Tobruk, starting a number of petrol fires.

R. A. F. fighters patrolling over shipping off the Cyrenaica coast yesterday were attacked by a larger force of ME-109's, but the attack was beaten off and no subsequent raid by enemy bombers materialized.

During the night of Sept. 8-9 enemy aircraft raided Malta but caused only slight damage to civilian property. One of our night fighters shot down a Cant-Z1007 into the sea after it had been caught in searchlights. Five survivors of the crew were captured.

On the same night an unsuccessful attempt was made to raid Haifa. No damage or casualties were caused.

Last night enemy aircraft carried out two attacks on R. A. F. stations in the Canal zone. On both occasions our night fighters intercepted the enemy. One JU-88 was shot down and another damaged. There were no R. A. F. casualties and damage caused was slight.

From all above operations two of our aircraft are missing.

Today's Middle East General Headquarters communiqué said:

Libya: At Tobruk our patrol activity continues and our artillery carried out successful shoots against enemy positions. A small enemy patrol which attempted to approach our line was driven off. In the frontier area there is nothing to report.

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué tonight:

This afternoon aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked an enemy convoy off the coast of Norway and torpedoed one of the enemy's supply ships.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command in the course of offensive patrols today attacked gun positions in Northwest France and enemy ships in the North Sea.

One aircraft of the Fighter Command is missing.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

In North African artillery activity is reported on the Solum and Tobruk fronts. Enemy motor vehicles were destroyed.

Our bombing planes effectively hit land objectives in the Tobruk and Matruh zones. Anti-aircraft defense at Bardia shot down a Bristol-Blenheim bomber.

In East Africa there is nothing of particular importance in the various sectors of the Gondar front to report.

British aircraft carried out raids on Reggio Calabria [in Italy] and Messina [in Sicily] without casualties among the population.

Our aircraft bombed port installations at Famagusta, Cyprus, and oil plants at Haifa. Fires and big explosions were observed.

MOSCOW-SECOND ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT X X X ENEMY AIRDROMES. (NIGHT)

A GROUP OF SAPPERS COMMANDED BY SENIOR SERGEANT DUBIN WAS PREPARING TO BLOW UP A BRIDGE. HAVING PLACED THE CHARGE THE SAPPERS IGNITED THE FUSE AND TOOK COVER IN THE NEAREST SHELL CRATER. A STRAY BULLET SEVERED THE FUSE AND THE CHARGE DID NOT EXPLODE.

MEANWHILE AN ENEMY COLUMN APPEARED ON THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE RIVER. DISREGARDING THE DANGER DUBIN RUSHED UPON THE BRIDGE AND THREW A GRENADE INTO THE CASE WITH THE EXPLOSIVE. A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION COMPLETELY DESTROYED THE BRIDGE. THE DARING SERGEANT MANAGED TO SAVE HIMSELF.

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SENIOR LIEUTENANT MEKLONYAN WITH HIS GROUND OF SAPPERS WAS PREPARING TO BLOW UP A HIGHWAY ALONG WHICH ENEMY TROOPS WERE MOVING. A GERMAN TANK AND SEVERAL TRUCKS WITH INFANTRY HALTED ON THE ROAD. USING FUEL BOTTLES AND GRENADES THE SAPPERS SET FIRE TO THE FASCIST TANK AND TRUCKS. LOSING AN OFFICER AND SEVERAL MEN IN THE ENGAGEMENT THE OTHER GERMANS FLED. OUR SAPPERS RAPIDLY MINXED AND BLEW UP THE ROAD.

REACHING A RAILROAD STATION IN THE ENEMY'S REAR, SENIOR SERGEANT BOROVTSOV WITH HIS SAPPERS, KHARYBIN, ITNIKOV, CHTCHOUKINE AND JELOUDEV, BLEW UP A LOCOMOTIVE, A RAILROAD BRIDGE AND A WATER TOWER. AFTER A SKIRMISH WITH FASCIST SOLDIERS WHO SAW THEM THE SAPPERS WITHDREW. ON THE WAY THEY SET FIRE TO TWO FUEL TANK CARS.

IN A WESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT ONE RED ARMY UNIT DISLODGED THE ENEMY FROM FOUR VILLAGES AND IN FIERCE ENCOUNTERS DESTROYED 20

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GERMAN ANTI-TANK GUNS, TWO MINE-THROWER BATTERIES, 23 BLOCKHOUSES, SEVEN TANKS, AND ELEVEN MACHINE-GUNS AND KILLED 600 OFFICERS AND MEN. THEY CAPTURED SIX GUNS, 14 MACHINE-GUNS, THREE TANKS, A STAFF CAR, AN ARMORY SHOP, 1,000 MINES, DOZENS OF CASES WITH HAND GRENADES, SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSANDS OF CARTRIDGES AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL.

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AT ONE SECTOR OF THE NORTHERN FRONT SENIOR LIEUTENANT BAGRIKOV'S INFANTRY BATTALION INFLICTED A HEAVY DEFEAT UPON AN EMEY UNIT. THE ENEMY LEFT ON THE BATTLE FIELD ABOUT 500 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED, EIGHT SMASHED MINE-THROWERS, AND FOUR DAMAGED GUNS. BAGRIKOV'S MEN CAPTURED 30 MACHINE-GUNS, 15 SUB-MACHINE-GUNS, MANY RIFLES AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION.

BY ACCURATE FIRE JUNIOR LIEUTENANT SHCHERBAKOV, COMMANDER OF A BATTERY OPERATING IN A SOUTHWESTERN DIRECTION, REPELLED AN ATTACK BY A LARGE ENMY UNIT. HAVING LOST ABOUT 500 OFFICERS AND MEN, THE ENEMY RETREATED.

IN A WESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT OUR TROOPS TOOK PRISONER A LARGE GROUP OF GERMAN SOLDIERS. THE PRISONERS TESTIFY THAT THEIR UNITS ARE SUSTAINING ENORMOUS LOSSES. THE MEN WERE WEARIED AND EXHAUSTED BY THE SUSTAINED FIGHTING. MANY SOLDIERS HAVE LOST EVERY HOPE OF RETURNING HOME AND HAVE LAPSED INTO COMPLETE INDIFFERENCE.

CAPTIVE WILHELM HEIFEL, A LANCE CORPORAL OF THE SECOND COMPANY OF THE 510TH INFANTRY REGIMENT TOLD UPON QUESTIONING:

"AT NIGHT COMPANY COMMANDER OBERLIEUTENANT KRAR TOLD US THAT AT DAWN WE WOULD ATTACK. THE SOLDIERS' SPIRITS SANK. TO RAISE THEIR SPIRIT THEY WERE ALL GIVEN LIQUOR BUT EVEN DESPITE INTOXICATION MANY SOLDIERS COULD NOT FORGET THE DANGER AWAITING THEM. AT NIGHT SOLDIERS SHERKER, BUSHKE AND KRAUSE SHOT THROUGH THEIR OWN HANDS. DURING THE ATTACK OFFICERS FOLLOWED BEHIND THE MEN SHOOTING THOSE WHO REFUSED TO ADVANCE. OWING TO THE FIRE OF SOVIET GUNS AND RED ARMY SNIPERS WE COULD NOT MAKE A SINGLE STEP WITHOUT LOSSES. AFTER TWO ATTACKS NOT MORE THAN 30 MEN OF OUR COMPANY SURVIVED."

CAPTIVE ILATTO SAYS: "EPIDEMICS OF DYSENTERY BROKE OUT AMONG THE GERMAN TROOPS. TO COMBAT IT HEADQUARTERS ISSUED ORDERS FORBIDDING SOLDIERS TO DRINK UNBOILED WATER. THE SICK ARE LEFT TO THEMSELVES. MEDICINES ARE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO PROCURE. MEDICAL PERSONNEL IS LACKING. WITHIN FIVE DAYS TWELVE SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD COMPANY OF THE 511ST REGIMENT DIED OF DYSENTERY."

X X X DYSENTERY."

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CAPTIVE PRIVATE GERHARDT FAUSE OF THE 84TH INFANTRY REGIMENT RELATED:

"EPIDEMICS OF GRIPPE AND DYSENTERY RAVAGED OUR REGIMENT. THE SOLDIERS THINK WITH HORROR OF THE FORTHCOMING WINTER. ALREADY THE TROOPS ARE EXPERIENCING AN ACUTE SHORTAGE OF CLOTHES. WHAT WILL IT BE LIKE IN THE WINTER?"

CAPTIVE PRIVATE JOACHIM BICHELM OF THE SAME REGIMENT TOLD ABOUT THE INHUMAN TREATMENT OF SICK SOLDIERS BY GERMAN OFFICERS: "THEY ARE GIVEN

NO MEDICAL AID. THEY ARE DYING IN HUNDREDS, NOT FROM SHELLS ONLY BUT ALSO FROM DISEASE."

BEGINNING WITH THE VERY FIRST DAYS OF THE OCCUPATION OF WESTERN DISTRICTS IN THE DNIEPEROPETROVSK REGION THE HITLERITE INVADERS HAVE SUSTAINED HEAVY LOSSES FROM THE HANDS OF NUMEROUS GUERRILLA PARTIES.

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ON SEPT. 5 A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY A MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT SOVIET LAID AN AMBUSH FIVE KILOMETERS FROM THE HIGHWAY BETWEEN PAVLOVO AND MIKHAILOVKA. TEN MEN HEADED BY TRACTOR DRIVER SEMENOV WERE DETAILED TO THE HIGHWAY. WHEN A GERMAN INFANTRY COMPANY APPEARED ON THE ROAD THE GUERRILLAS OPENED FIRE. THE GERMANS SENT TWO PLATOONS AGAINST SEMENOV'S GROUP. THE GUERRILLAS RETURNED THE FIRE AND BEGAN TO RETREAT OVER ROUGH TERRAIN IN THE DIRECTION OF THE AMBUSH. HAVING DRAWN THE GERMANS TO CLOSE RANGE THE DETACHMENT'S MAIN FORCES OPENED A MACHINE-GUN AND RIFLE FIRE. LOSING 40 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED THE ENEMY RETREATED. THE GUERRILLAS CAPTURED 30 RIFLES, TWO MACHINE-GUNS AND DISAPPEARED.

A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY "G," FOREMAN OF THE DNIEPEROPETROVSK METAL WORKS, WAS INFORMED BY COLLECTIVE FARMERS THAT HEADQUARTERS OF A LARGE GERMAN FORMATION WAS STATIONED IN A GROVE AT A GULLEY NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BASSHMACHKA. ON SEPT. 5 THE STAFF OFFICERS GATHERED FOR A DRUNKEN ORGY. AT NIGHT THE GUERRILLAS SURROUNDED THE GROVE, SILENTLY DISPOSED OF THE SENTRIES AND ATTACKED THE DRUNKEN FASCISTS. TEN GERMAN OFFICERS AND MORE THAN 20 SOLDIERS WERE KILLED. THE GUERRILLAS DESTROYED FIVE TRUCKS AND CAPTURED ARMS.

NEAR THE VILLAGE IVANOVKA, A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY "C," STOREKEEPER OF A MACHINE AND TRACTOR STATION, INTERCEPTED AND DESTROYED 14 GERMAN TRUCKS WITH SAPPERS' EQUIPMENT.

DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF SEPTEMBER THE SAME DETACHMENT BLEW UP TWO BRIDGES JUST RECENTLY BUILT BY THE FASCISTS ACROSS THE MOKRAYA SUMA RIVER AND SET FIRE TO A LARGE FUEL DUMP AT SURSKOYE STATION.

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(END)

SN840PED

BERLIN--[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (ORIGINAL) X X X OCCUPIED REGIONS.

IN LENGTHY REPORTS ON LUFTWAFFE ACTIVITY WEDNESDAY MILITARY DISPATCHES SAID RETREATING SOVIET COLUMNS HAD BEEN ATTACKED EFFECTIVELY AND SEVERAL BARGES FILLED WITH FLEEING RED SOLDIERS HAD BEEN SUNK. LOCATION OF THIS ACTION WAS NOT GIVEN.

ALONG THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE FRONT SOVIET ARTILLERY POSITIONS AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS.WERE BOMBARDED WITH "GOOD RESULTS" THE DISPATCHES SAID. IN ADDITION, THE REPORTS CLAIMED A NUMBER OF RUSSIAN RAIL LINES WERE INTERRUPTED BY AIR BOMBARDMENT.

JR1101PED

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ADD TOKYO—NL JAP—XXX BONDS

MEANWHILE THE FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT GOVERNMENTAL BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IN AUGUST TOTALLED 33,537,000,000 YEN, OR AN INCREASE OF 602,000,000 YEN OVER THE JULY FIGURE.

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GASOLINE RATIONING ALREADY HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED AND TODAY THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT COAL SUPPLIES ALSO WOULD BE RATIONED THIS WINTER WITH PRIORITY GIVEN TO FACTORIES, STORES AND PLANTS WHERE COAL IS INDISPENSABLE FOR DEFENSE NEEDS.

THE JAPANESE TIMES ADVERTISER REPORTED THAT A NEW ALLOY "ALUDRY" SHORTLY WOULD REPLACE COPPER IN ALL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WIRES. THE ALLOY IS SAID TO BE A COMBINATION OF ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM SILICON "ALMOST" AS GOOD AS COPPER.

GENERAL PRESS CRITICISM OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY MOVES HAS SLACKENED HERE BUT THE NEWSPAPER HOCHI TODAY SAID THAT "THE VISION OF PACIFIC PEACE WHICH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IS CHERISHING IS POLES APART FROM THE PRINCIPLE OF PEACE THAT JAPAN IS READY TO DEFEND."

THIS WAS HOCHI'S REACTION TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH TUESDAY IN WHICH CHURCHILL SAID HE AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THEIR MEETING HAD DECIDED ON A POLICY TO TRY TO CHECK JAPAN'S "FURTHER ENCROACHMENT IN THE FAR EAST LIKELY TO ENDANGER THE SAFETY AND INTERESTS OF BRITAIN OR THE UNITED STATES."

WAR MINISTER EIKI TOJO, WHO WAS RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE EMPEROR YESTERDAY AFTER REVIEWING THE SITUATION BEFORE THE JAPANESE PRIVY COUNCIL, AGAIN WAS RECEIVED BY THE EMPEROR TODAY.

THE IMPERIAL HIGH COMMAND HELD A LIASON CONFERENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT FOLLOWING THE AUDIENCE. LATER THE EMPEROR WAS HOST AT A LUNCHEON TO PRINCE KONOYE, OTHER CABINET MEMBERS AND THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD MINISTER. THE LUNCHEON WAS ANNOUNCED AS IN APPRECIATION OF THEIR OUTSTANDING SERVICES TO THE STATE.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPT.11-(AP)-DOMEI REPORTED TODAY THAT JAPANESE ARRIVING IN KOBE FROM BURMA SAID MORE THAN 1,500 UNITED STATES-MADE TRUCKS NOW ARE EMPLOYED IN CARRYING WAR MATERIALS OVER THE BURMA ROAD TO CHUNGKING.

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THE TRUCKS RETURN LOADED WITH OIL AND TIN, IT WAS SAID, AND SUCH MATERIAL HAS BEEN JAMMED INTO VIRTUALLY EVERY WAREHOUSE IN RANGOON.

BRITISH SHIPS RARELY DOCK AT RANGOON, BUT MATERIALS ARRIVE IN AMERICAN OR AMERICAN-CHARTERED VESSELS, DOMEI REPORTED.

R113AED

TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPT.11-(AP)-UMEKICHI YONEYAMA, CHAIRMAN OF THE MITSUI TRUST COMPANY AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE DISSOLVED JAPAN-MANCHUKUO ROTARY CLUB, TURNED OVER 38,000 YEN (APPROXIMATELY $9,000) FROM CLUB FUNDS TO THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION TODAY TO ASSIST FOREIGN STUDENTS INCONVIENCED BY FUND-FREEZING REGULATIONS.

YONEYAMA SAID THE SUM REPRESENTED THE AMOUNT IN THE ROTARY CLUB'S TREASURY WHICH COULD NOT BE SENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL

HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES FOLLOWING DISSOLUTION OF HIS ORGANIZATION LAST YEAR.

THE MONEY WILL HELP YOUTHS FROM THE UNITED STATES THE PHILIPPINES, INDIA AND BURMA. THE FUND WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

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R111AED

LONDON, SEPT 10-(AP)-ANTHONY J.BIDDLE, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE GOVERNMENTS IN EXILE HERE WAS STRUCK IN THE LEFT HAND BY "A SPLINTER" TODAY WHILE WATCHING MANEUVERS OF THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS ARMY, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION SAID.

NO FURTHER EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN AS TO HOW BIDDLE INCURRED THE INJURY.

SN1118PED

MOSCOW, SEPT 10-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR LAURENCE STEINHARDT AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS CALLED JOINTLY ON FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOV YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IT WAS LEARNED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS TODAY.

BZ1048PED

MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 10-(AP)-MEXICO HAS QUIETLY EQUIPPED AND TRAINED ITS FIRST PARACHUTE BATTALION OF 400 MEN, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE NEW UNIT WILL BE INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC NEXT TUESDAY WITH FULL EQUIPMENT INCLUDING LIGHT MACHINE-GUNS, PORTABLE RADIOS AND PARACHUTE PACKS.

JR1058PED

SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPT.10-(AP)-CANADA AND CHILE AGREED TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AS A JOINT DECLARATION CALLING FOR EXPANDED TRADE BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND THIS COUNTRY WAS SIGNED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY.

CHILE WILL BE THE THIRD SOUTH AMERICAN NATION WITH WHICH CANADA HAS ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND EXCHANGED MINISTERS. CANADA'S NEW MINISTER TO BRAZIL, JEAN DESY, ARRIVED AT RIO DE JANEIRO TODAY, AND A LEGATION IS BEING ESTABLISHED AT BUENOS AIRES.

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R108AED

REGINA, SEPT 10-(AP)-THE FRONT PAGE OF THE REGINA LEADER-POST TODAY WAS DEVOTED TO PICTURES OF 62 SASKATCHEWAN MEN KILLED OR MISSING IN THE WAR. THEY WERE GROUPED AROUND A CENTRAL BOX GIVING THE CASUALTY LIST FOR THE PROVINCE.

A BOLD HEAD READ: "THESE SASKATCHEWAN MEN HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR FREEDOM!" AND IN RED, "WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?"

AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE LEADER-POST MAKES NO APOLOGY FOR TURNING OVER ITS FRONT PAGE TO THE UNMISTAKABLE CHALLENGE IT CARRIES ON THIS OPENING DAY OF RECONSECRATION WEEK. THE 62 SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN SHOWN HERE LOVED LIFE AS DEARLY AS ANY OF US. THEY HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES IN THE MOST PRECIOUS CAUSE FOR WHICH MEN HAVE EVER FOUGHT. ALMOST AS MANY MORE SASKATCHEWAN MEN, WHOSE PICTURES WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS LAYOUT, HAVE DONE LIKEWISE.

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LOOK INTO THESE EAGER, YOUNG FACES; THEN LET EACH ONE OF US PAUSE AND CONSIDER THE PALTRY PART WE HAVE PLAYED TO SPEED THE DAY OF VICTORY.

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"OTHER VITAL NEWS OF THE WORLD WILL BE FOUND ON INNER PAGES."

JR1055PED

OTTAWA, SEPT. 10-(AP)-MRS. FREDERICK BEGGS OF NEW JERSEY, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CAUSE AND CURE OF WAR, TODAY TOLD THE FINAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE WEEK-LONG REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATIED COUNTRYWOMEN OF THE WORLD THAT HER ORGANIZATION WORKS FOR PEACE "BUT WE REALIZE THAT TODAY TO WORK FOR PEACE IS TO WAGE WAR."

"AMERICANS," HE SAID, "ARE BECOMING MORE CONSCIOUS OF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN DAKAR AND NATAL. THEY ARE BECOMING MORE AWARE OF THEIR POSITION IN THE WORLD THROUGH DAILY, NON-STOP TRANSOCEAN BOMBER FLIGHTS."

MRS. BEGGS SAID THERE ARE THREE PERIODS WHICH MUST BE CONSIDERED BY WOMEN WHEN MAKING THEIR PLANS FOR STUDY AND ACTION:

1. "FROM NOW TO THE END OF THE WAR: THINKING MUST BE CLARIFIED ON HOW AND WHY THE WAR CAME ABOUT AND HOW WE MUST ALL -- INCLUDING AMERICANS--TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY IN BRINGING IT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION."

2. "THE PERIOD OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE: WOMEN MUST HAVE A VOICE IN THESE DELIBERATIONS WHICH WILL AFFECT NOT ONLY THEIR OWN FUTURE BUT THAT OF THEIR CHILDREN."

3. "THE PERIOD FOLLOWING IN WHICH THE DECISIONS MADE AT THE PEACE TABLE MUST BE BROUGHT INTO FORCE."

MRS. BEGGS UAID ALREADY THOUSANDS OF DISCUSSION CLUBS ARE STUDYING THE PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND PREPARING FOR ACTION.

MRS. ALFRED WATT, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRYWOMEN, TOLD THE CLOSING CONVENTION SESSION THAT "NOW IS THE DAY AND NOW IS THE HOUR" FOR CANADIAN AND AMERICAN WOMEN TO DECIDE HOW THEY ARE GOING TO USE THE COMMON POWER FOR GOOD WHICH THEY WIELD.

THE CONFERENCE, THROUGH MRS. WATT AND MRS. H. MACGREGOR (CAP G), HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATED WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF CANADA, SENT MESSAGES TO LONDON TO BE BROADCAST TO THE COUNTRY-WOMEN OF FRANCE.

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JR1232AED

SANTA FE,N.M.,SEPT.10-(AP)-PATRICK J.HURLEY, SECRETARY OF WAR IN PRESIDENT HOOVER'S CABINET, SAYS THE UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY LAW IS SIMILAR TO THE PROHIBITION LAW "EXCEPT THAT THE PROHIBITION LAWS WERE VIOLATED BY INDIVIDUALS AND THE NEUTRALITY LAW IS BEING VIOLATED BY THE GOVERNMENT."

"IF WE ARE GOING INTO THIS WAR, WE SHOULD NOT BACK INTO IT. WE SHOULD GO INTO IT FACE FORWARD, IN KEEPING WITH THE CHARACTER OF OUR NATION," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY.

FJ533ACS

WASHINGTON 1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD MOVIES X X X THE SCREEN.

NEVILLE MILLER, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS, TOOK ISSUE TONIGHT WITH A STATEMENT HE SAID CLARK, OF MISSOURI, HAD MADE TO THE COMMITTEE THAT THE NATION'S BROADCASTING FACILITIES WERE BEING USED LARGELY TO DISSEMINATE PROPAGANDA FOR WAR, AND THAT A SMALL GROUP OF RADIO BROADCASTERS WERE EXERCISING MONOPOLISTIC CONTROL OVER FREEDOM OF THE AIR.

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"OF COURSE," MILLER SAID IN LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE, "IT IS ABSURD ON ITS FACE TO SAY THAT ANY GROUP OF MEN CONTROL WHAT IS BROADCAST IN THIS COUNTRY. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEY ALONE EXERCISE A DAY-TO-DAY CONTROL OF BROADCASTING FAR TOO POWERFUL FOR ANYONE, EVEN GOVERNMENT ITSELF, TO INTERFERE WITH. BUT BEYOND THIS, THESE MEN AND WOMEN HAVE VOLUNTARILY ACCEPTED AS PART OF THEIR PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY THE DUTY TO SEE TO IT THAT RADIO SHALL PROMOTE AND ENLARGE FREE PUBLIC DISCUSSION AND DEBATE, THAT IT SHALL SERVE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF ENLIGHTENMENT AS WELL AS OF ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL THE PEOPLE. X X

"RADIO IS 'ALL-OUT' FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. IF THAT IS WHAT THE SENATOR MEANS, RADIO ADMITS IT. AND ANY MALICIOUS ATTEMPT TO SMEAR A GREAT INDUSTRY AT A TIME WHEN IT IS PLAYING SO IMPORTANT A PART IN THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE--ANY ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE CONFUSION, DISBELIEF AND DISUNITY AMONG OUR PEOPLE--WILL FAIL, AS ALL SUCH EFFORTS HAVE FAILED IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNION."

WILLKIE SAID THE INDUSTRY WAS UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FROM 1938 TO 1940 WITH THE RESULT THAT AN AGREEMENT WAS ENTERED INTO UNDER THE AUSPICES OF A FEDERAL COURT "WHICH COMPLETELY SATISFIED THE DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH ENFORCING THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS."

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CLARK NAMED MEN WHOM HE SAID RULED THE INDUSTRY AND WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR "PROPAGANDA."

"UP NEAR THE TOP OF THE LIST," HE SAID, "I WILL PUT THE MEN WHO CONTROL THE METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER COMPANY. THEY ARE THE MEN WHO CONTROL LOEW'S,INC., WHICH IS HEADED BY MR.NICHOLAS SCHENCK IN NEW YORK, WHO HAVE MADE ONE PROPAGANDA FILM AFTER ANOTHER TO ROUSE THE HATREDS OF THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

"NEXT TO THEM I WILL PUT THE WARNER BROTHERS, WHO PROBABLY HAVE MADE MORE OF THESE HATE-PRODUCING FILMS THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN AMERICA. NEXT TO THEM I WILL PUT 20TH CENTURY-FOX OF WHICH MR. JOSEPH M.SCHENCK WAS CHAIRMAN UNTIL HE WAS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY AND OF WHICH MR.DARRYL ZANUCK IS NOW HEAD.

(PROMPTED BY CHAIRMAN CLARK, THE SENATOR ACKNOWLEDGED THAT WHILE SCHENCK HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF INCOME TAX EVASION, HE HAD APPEALED AND WAS NOT IN A PENITENTIARY.)

"I SHOULD SAY, NEXT TO THEM, THOUGH SOME MIGHT DISPUTE THEIR CLAIM TO THIS DISTINCTION, IS THE UNITED ARTISTS, WHICH MR. ALEXANDER KORDA NOW HEADS--A HUNGARIAN WHO IS A BRITISH SUBJECT AND WHICH COMPANY IS DOMINATED BY TWO BRITISH SUBJECTS--MR.ALEXANDER KORDA

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AND MR.CHARLIE CHAPLIN, WHO HAS LIVED IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THIRTY YEARS AND MADE A GREAT FORTUNE HERE, AND NEVER THOUGHT WELL ENOUGH OF THE UNITED STATES TO BECOME A CITIZEN.

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"AND HIGH ON THE LIST, OF COURSE, MUST GO THE MARCH OF TIME AND THE MEN WHO CONTROL THAT, CHIEFLY MR.HENRY LUCE, WHO DOMINATES THAT AND A GROUP OF PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE PLUGGING NOT MERELY FOR AMERICAN ENTRY INTO THE WAR, BUT FOR AMERICAN ABDICATION OF HER INDEPENDENCE TO FORM A UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN."

CLARK DECLARED THAT WHILE A "HANDFUL" OF MEN WERE TURNING THE NATION'S 17,000 THEATERS INTO "17,000 DAILY AND NIGHTLY MASS MEETINGS FOR WAR," NON-INTERVENTIONISTS GOT NOT "A FOOT OF FILM OR A SYLLABLE OF SOUND ANYWHERE, ANY DAY IN ANY OF THE 17,000 THEATERS IN THIS COUNTRY."

IN HIS STATEMENT TO REPORTERS, WILLKIE CONTENDED THAT NEITHER CLARK OR NYE, WHO TESTIFIED YESTERDAY, HAD "PRESENTED AN IOTA OF EVIDENCE THAT WOULD STAND UP IN A COURT."

"ALL THEY HAVE SAID, IN EFFECT," HE ADDED, "IS THAT THEY OPPOSE THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY, AND THAT MEN WHO DISAGREE WITH THEM ARE NEITHER OF GOOD WILL NOR OF INTEGRITY. AND THAT SOME OF THE MEN WHO DISAGREE WITH THEM ARE THE EXECUTIVES OF THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

"INDIVIDUALS, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, HAVE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF PROTECTION. THE POWERS OF THE SENATE SHOULD NOT BE USED, AS SENATORS NYE AND CLARK ARE NOW USING THEM, TO DISSEMINATE UNSUBSTANTIATED GOSSIP. X X X

"THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY IS ANTI-NAZI AND FRIENDLY TO THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY. WE HAVE MADE NO PRETENSE ON THIS. BUT I CHALLENGE SENATOR NYE AND SENATOR CLARK TO POINT TO ANY INACCURACIES IN THE PICTURES ABOUT WHICH THEY COMPLAIN.

"THERE IS A BASIC ISSUE INVOLVED IN THIS HEARING, THE RIGHTS OF AN INDUSTRY TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS TO THINK AS THEY PLEASE. THIS IS AS IMPORTANT AS ANYTHING IN OUR WAY OF LIFE.

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"I THINK THE TIME HAS COME TO END THE SPORT OF UNITED STATES SENATORS BADGERING AND THREATENING UNPROTECTED WITNESSES ON THE ONE HAND, AND REFUSING TO ALLOW THOSE WHO ARE BEING ACCUSED FROM HAVING A HEARING. DESTROYING REPUTATIONS BY WHIM AND FANCY, ON THE PART OF SENATORS, IS NOT A FITTING ROLE FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE."

HY1117PES

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SEPT. 10--(AP)--TWO ITALIAN AND TWO DANISH SHIPS WERE TAKEN OVER BY URUGUAY TODAY FOR INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCE UNDER A DECREE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT ALFREDO BALDOMIR AND THREE OF HIS MINISTERS.

THE SHIPS, TAKEN IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY LAST APRIL

APRIL 5. AND THEIR TONNAGES ARE: ITALIAN, FAUSTO 5,285. AND ABAMELLO, 5,785; LAURA, 1,471. AND CHRISTIAN SASS, 3,812.

THEY WILL BE GIVEN NEW NAMES.

THE VESSELS HAVE BEEN IN MONTEVIDEO PORT SINCE THE START OF THE WAR. [redacted]

SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPT. 10 -(AP)-THREE GERMANS WERE HELD OVERNIGHT FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING AND EIGHT OTHERS WERE FREED TONIGHT BY POLICE OFFICIALS INVESTIGATING NAZI ACTIVITIES IN CHILE.

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THOSE HELD WERE IDENTIFIED AS OFFICIALS OF GERMAN FIRMS AND BANKS. CRIMINAL JUDGE GUSTAVO MONTERO ORDERED THE [redacted] DETENTION OF 11 GERMANS TODAY AT THE REQUEST OF [redacted] THE POLICE OFFICIALS.

THE NAMES [redacted] WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT IT WAS REPORTED THAT SOME [redacted] WERE PROMINENT [redacted].

THE INVESTIGATION BEGAN AT PUERTO MONTT AUGUST 10 WITH THE ARREST OF FOUR NAZIS ALLEGED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARIZED LANDESGRUPPE, AN ORGANIZATION [redacted] WHICH CHILEAN AUTHORITIES SAID HAD 25,000 MEMBERS THROUGHOUT CHILE.

TEHERAN, IRAN, SEPT. 10--(AP)--THE UNITED STATES LEGATION REPORTED [redacted] TODAY ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS IN IRAN WERE KNOWN TO BE SAFE, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH SOME PARTS OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

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CAIRO, EGYPT, SEPT. 10--(AP)--[redacted] GEORGE N. BRETT, CHIEF OF THE U.S. AIR CORPS ON AN AIR TOUR OF AFRICAN, [redacted] EAST, MEDITERRANEAN AND ATLANTIC WAR FRONTS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY.

WHILE IN CAIRO HE WILL MAKE A STUDY OF BRITISH REQUIREMENTS OF U.S. AIRCRAFT.

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U. S. NAVY TO 'SHOOT FIRST;' RAIDERS ENTER ATLANTIC AT 'OWN PERIL,' FDR WARNS AXIS

SEP 12

President Says U. S. Does Not Seek Shooting War, But Puts It Up to Axis

Declares Nation Will Protect Its Vessels "No Matter What It Costs"; Does Not Define Defense Waters, but Obviously Would Include Iceland, Bermuda, Caribbean, Panama Areas; Critics Call Address "Declaration of War"; Others Applaud It

Text of President Roosevelt's Address on Page SEP 12 1941

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP) — President Roosevelt firmly warned the Axis tonight that "no matter what it takes, no matter what it costs," German and Italian warships will be sunk on sight if they enter areas vital to American defense.

At the same time, delivering a world-wide address in reply to recent attacks on American shipping, the chief executive offered the protection of the United States Navy to any merchant vessel "of any flag" plying those waters. And, he asserted:

"No act of violence or intimidation will keep us from maintaining intact two bulwarks of defense: First our line of supply of materiel to the enemies of Hitler, and, second, the freedom of our shipping on the high seas."

The President, in solemn and earnest mood, spoke from the diplomatic reception room on the ground floor of the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt was with him, and a few aides.

Speaks Quietly

He spoke slowly, clearly and quietly, raising his voice only occasionally to emphasize such phrases as, when striking at foes of his foreign policy, he said that despite "what any American obstructionist organization may prefer to believe," the German submarine struck first in its skirmish last week with the destroyer Greer.

And, he chose to emphasize a statement that "we have sought no shooting war with Hitler," and "do not seek it now," but:

"Neither do we want peace so much that we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our naval and merchant ships while they are on legitimate business."

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, had said earlier in the day that the speech would leave no questions unanswered. One, however, did remain. That was a definition of what areas of the sea were considered vital to American defense.

Obviously they were intended to include the North Atlantic as far as the American outpost in Iceland, and a little beyond. How much beyond was the question. Obviously, too, they would include the areas of approach to the Nation's outposts in Bermuda, in the Caribbean and in the Panama Canal area.

Sees Step Toward War

Congressional opponents of the President's policy were quick to declare that the country had gone a step nearer full-fledged war.

"Clearly," said Senator Nye (R-N. D.) "we are going to have convoys irrespective of law and irrespective of President Roosevelt's own promises and assurances. This means definitely that we are nearer to a shooting war by presidential proclamation."

Senator McCarran (D-Nev.) called it an "unauthorized declaration of war" and Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) "a declaration of war so far as it can be made by the executive branch alone."

But Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said it was "an eloquent and clear exposition of the historical and traditional policy of the United States with regard to freedom of the seas." Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky.) said "he has laid before the American people the problem that faces them and the method by which he proposes to deal with it. In my opinion, he could pursue no other course."

Mr. Roosevelt himself called his action purely a defensive one.

"We have not sought a shooting war with Hitler," the President said in a world-wide address. "But neither do we want peace so much that we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our naval and merchant ships while they are on legitimate business."

"Let Warning Be Clear"

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And, he asserted:

"Let this warning be clear. From now on, if German or Italian vessels of war enter the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defense, they do so at their own peril.

"The orders which I have given as commander-in-chief of the United States Army and Navy are to carry out that policy—at once."

Before making this historic announcement, the chief executive recounted, one after another, attacks upon American ships which led to his statement of policy—the U. S. S. Greer, the Robin Moor, the Steel Seafarer, the Sessa. And to these he added an incident at sea which had not hitherto been known to the public.

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"On July 4," he said, "an American battleship in North American waters was followed by a submarine which for a long time sought to maneuver itself into a position of attack.

"The periscope of the submarine was clearly seen. No British or American submarines were within hundreds of miles of this spot at the time, so the nationality of the submarine is clear."

Sees Nazi Scheme

These incidents, taken collectively, the President said, could only be regarded as part of a general Nazi design "to abolish the freedom of the seas, and to acquire absolute control and domination of the seas for themselves."

With that control in their hands, he said, the next step would be "domination of the United States and the Western Hemisphere by force," with no American vessel "free to carry on any peaceful commerce except by the

condescending grace of this foreign and tyrannical power."

Although, Mr. Roosevelt continued, some like to regard the United States Navy as invincible, this was true only so long as the British Navy survives. With Britain gone, Hitler would be able to far outstrip the United States in building ships.

"It is time for all Americans of all the Americas," he added, "to stop being deluded by the romantic notion that the Americas can go on living happily and peacefully in a Nazi-dominated world."

Freedom of Seas

Then, he turned to the question of freedom of the seas, terming it a "basic and fundamental" policy for which generation after generation of Americans had battled.

"That has been our policy proved time and again, in all our history," he said.

"Our policy has applied from time immemorial — and still applies — not merely to the Atlantic but to the Pacific and to all the other oceans as well.

"Unrestricted submarine warfare in 1941 constitutes a defiance—an act of aggression — against that historic American policy.

"It is now clear that Hitler has begun his campaign to countrol the seas by ruthless force and by wiping out every vestige of international law and humanity.

"His intention has been made clear. The American people can no longer have any illusions about it. . . .

"We Americans are now face to face not with abstract theories but with cold ruthless facts. . . .

"There has now come a time when you and I must see the cold inexorable necessity of saying to these inhuman, unrestrained seekers of world conquest and permanent world domination by the sword:

"'You seek to throw our children and our children's children into your forms of terrorism and slavery. You have attacked our own safety. You shall go no further'."

Calls Subs "Rattlesnakes"

Calling Nazi submarines "the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic," he said it was clear that the time had come when the Americas themselves must be defended, because if submarines and raiders can attack in distant waters "they can attack equally well within sight of our own shores."

If attacks within our own waters or in waters which could be used for further and greater attacks upon us are continued, he argued, they "will inevitably weaken American ability to repel Hitlerism."

There was no sense in "splitting hairs," Mr. Roosevelt said, about whether American resistance should begin after the fifth attack or the 10th or the 20th.

"The time for active defense is now."

Nor, he continued, should there be hair-splitting on whether we should defend ourselves only "if the torpedo succeeds in getting home," or passengers and crew are drowned.

"This is the time for prevention of attack," the President said, and then added:

"In the waters which we deem necessary for our defense, American naval vessels and American planes will no longer wait until Axis submarines lurking under the water, or Axis raiders on the surface of the sea, strike their deadly blow — first.

"Upon our naval and air patrol — now operating in large numbers over a vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean —falls the duty of maintaining the American policy of freedom of the seas—now.

"That means, very simply and clearly, that our patrolling vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters.

"They will protect them from submarines; they will protect them from surface raiders."

It was not "an act of war," he said, "when we decide to protect the seas which are vital to American defense," for "the aggression is not ours; ours is solely defense."

There followed his direct warning to Germany and Italy that if their vessels of war enter areas of the sea which this country considers vital to its protection, those ships of war do so at their own risk.

"That is my obvious duty in this crisis," he said. "That is the clear right of this sovereign Nation. That is the only step possible, if we would keep tight the wall of defense which we are pledged to maintain around this Western Hemisphere.

"I have no illusions about the gravity of this step. I have not taken it hurriedly or lightly. It is the result of months of constant thought and anxiety and prayer. In the protection of your Nation and mine it cannot be avoided. . . .

"And with the inner strength that comes to a free people conscious of their duty and of the righteousness of what they do, they (the American people) will—with divine help and guidance—stand their ground against this latest assault upon their democracy, their sovereignty and their freedom."

Wide Radio Hookup

Arrangements were made for all major networks to carry the speech, and for all available short wave transmitters to carry it about the earth in foreign translations—French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Polish and Serbo-Croat among others.

A series of recent incidents at sea formed the background for the address.

Last Thursday, a German submarine fired torpedoes at the American destroyer Greer in the North Atlantic, some 300 miles southwest of Iceland. The Greer, unhit, replied with depth bombs, but the submarine apparently escaped. Mr. Roosevelt ordered the Navy to search for the U-boat and eliminate it.

Other Incidents

Then, it was announced that he would address the Nation on Monday night. On Sunday, the chief executive's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, died, and the speech was postponed until tonight. In the interim, further incidents at sea were reported.

The Navy picked up three survivors of an American-owned steamship, the Sessa, formerly Danish, who said she was torpedoed, shelled and sunk without notice on Aug. 17. Twenty-four of her crew were presumed lost. The Sessa flew the Panamanian flag.

The American flagship, Steel Seafarer, was bombed and sunk in the Red Sea by an unidentified plane on Sept. 5.

Apparently as a result of these further incidents, the President extended the length of the speech from 15 to 25 minutes. It was drafted at Hyde Park, N. Y., and was all but finished when the presidential party entrained yesterday to return to Washington.

The address, however, remained open to revision until the time of delivery, and last night, Mr. Roosevelt went over it with Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of War Stimson, and Secretary of the Navy Knox.

Sees Congress Leaders

Today he called in congressional leaders of both parties. His conferees, in addition to Connally were Vice-President Wallace, Senator Barkley, the Democratic floor leader; Senator McNary, the Republican floor leader; Rep. Woodrum (D-Va.), the acting majority leader; Rep. Martin (R-Mass.), the Republican floor leader, and Chairman Bloom (D-N. Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In connection with the Greer incident, Senator Nye (R-N. D.), an opponent of the President's foreign policy, today proposed a secret congressional investigation, with officers and men of the destroyer and high government officials on the witness stand.

"Congress ought to be informed," he said, "about the circumstances of this encounter. It ought to know from an official source, also, the nature of the orders under which American vessels are proceeding in the Atlantic patrol."

Boundaries Of Defensive Waters Vague

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Seas Barred to Axis War Vessels Presumed to Extend From Iceland to South America

Washington, Sept. 11. — (AP.) — President Roosevelt, warning tonight that Axis vessels entering American defensive waters did so at their own peril, gave no definition of those waters.

He made entirely clear, however, that waters about all American Atlantic outposts were so considered.

It was generally presumed that defensive waters included, as a minimum, the vast Atlantic stretch from Iceland to the South American coast now being patrolled by American craft.

The presidential statement recalled to some Mr. Roosevelt's publicly-expressed attitude toward what is the Western Hemisphere.

At press conferences and in public addresses, the Chief Executive has left no doubt that he considers it futile to attempt to mark off a geographical line and to say that to cross it is an attack on this hemisphere.

Thus, he has made clear that assembly of a German force at Dakar on the African Coast, or any point useful as a springboard for attack, could only be regarded as an aggressive action against the Americas.

In the same way, many thought that the term defensive waters might prove, in practice, to be elastic and applicable to different waters as the necessity of time and circumstances might dictate.

Labrador an Outpost Of U.S., Sneech Shows

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—Mention by President Roosevelt tonight that the United States has an outpost in Labrador, as well as those in Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland, was believed to be the first revelation of such an outpost.

The President did not amplify the statement.

In the historic deal by which the United States transferred fifty over-age destroyers to Great Britain, President Roosevelt said the nation acquired the right to establish naval and air bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua and British Guiana. Outposts have also been established at Greenland and Iceland, but available sources tonight recalled no previous mention of a Labrador outpost.

300 Warships in Atlantic Get Roosevelt's Order

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The exact make-up of American naval forces in the Atlantic is a military secret.

Opinion in well-informed quarters, however, is that there are about 300 surface craft, great and small, as well as numerous aircraft to enforce President Roosevelt's policy of keeping American defensive waters free of Axis war craft.

It was noted that Mr. Roosevelt said that his instructions had been given to the Army and the Navy.

There was no elaboration of what might be the Army's part, but it was presumed this referred primarily to planes of the Air Force based on island outposts.

It is time for all Americans of all the Americas to stop being deluded by the romantic notion that the Americas can go on living happily and peacefully in a Nazi-dominated world.

Normal practices of diplomacy —note writing—are of no possible use in dealing with international outlaws who sink our ships and kill our citizens.

One peaceful nation after another has met disaster because each refused to look the Nazi danger squarely in the eye until it actually had them by the throat. The United States will not make that fatal mistake.

No matter what it takes, no matter what it costs, we will keep open the line of legitimate commerce in these defensive waters.

In the waters which we deem necessary for our defense, American naval vessels and American

Roosevelt Abstracts

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Washington, Sept. 11 (AP)—Here are some of the salient sentences from President Roosevelt's address tonight:

In spite of what Hitler's propaganda bureau has invented and in spite of what any American obstructionist organization may prefer to believe, I will tell you the blunt fact that the German submarine fired first upon this American destroyer (the Greer) without warning, and with deliberate intent to sink her.

This was piracy—legally and morally. It was not the first nor the last act of piracy which the Nazi Government has committed against the American flag in this war. Attack has followed attack.

It is the Nazi design to abolish the freedom of the seas. . . . For with control of the seas in their own hands the way can become clear for their next step—domination of the United States and the Western Hemisphere by force.

It must be explained again and again to people who like to think of the United States Navy as invincible that this can be true only if the British navy survives. That is simple arithmetic.

planes will no longer wait until Axis submarines lurking under water, or Axis raiders on the surface of the sea, strike their deadly blow—first.

From now on if German or Italian vessels of war enter the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defense, they do so at their own peril.

. . . Our patrolling vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters. They will protect them from submarines; they will protect them from surface raiders.

The sole responsibility rests upon Germany. There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it.

The American people have faced other grave crises in their history —with American courage and American resolution. They will do no less today.

All Around The World

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 11—Powerful short-wave radio stations broadcast throughout the world tonight President Roosevelt's warning that the United States Navy had been ordered to shoot first any Axis warcraft found in areas considered vital to the country's defense.

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The National Broadcasting Company immediately began broadcasting the speech in Portuguese and Spanish, following later with German, Italian and French translations. It will be rebroadcast again tomorrow. The Columbia Broadcasting Company included Polish and Serb-Croatian in addition to the other languages in its broadcasts.

In Boston the World Wide Broadcasting Company prepared translations for broadcast in Norwegian, Dutch, Czech, Slovakian, Arabic, Greek, Turkish and Russian.

A Chinese translation was to be sent out on the air at San Francisco.

ROOSEVELT TALK SCORED

"Policy Obviously Means War," Says Peace Group Leader

New York, Sept. 11 (AP)—Mary W. Hillyer, executive director of the Keep America Out of War Congress, said tonight that if it were possible for a President to declar war, Mr. Roosevelt's instructions to United States armed forces "would constitute such an act."

"While the American people through Congress have approved the policy of aid to Britain," she declared, "they have given no sanction to the President's duly-announced policy of shooting our way through belligerent waters to get the supplies to Britain, since such a policy obviously means war."

30.24-1749

30.24-11749

How Congress Reacted To Speech

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 11—Capital reaction to President Roosevelt's address tonight ranged from the assertion of Senator McCarran (Dem., Nev.) that it was "nothing short of an unauthorized declaration of war" to the statement of Senator Thomas (Dem., Utah) that "driving pirates off or out of the seas is not war." Here are some of the comments:

WENDELL L. WILLKIE, 1940 Republican Presidential Nominee — "The President spoke as he should have spoken. He could not yield on such a fundamental right. This is the time for all Americans to rally to his support. No man can say whether this will involve the United States in war, but every thoughtful person knows that if the President were less firm disastrous war woulud be inevitable."

SENATOR NYE (Rep., N. D.)—"Clearly, we are going to have convoys irrespective of law and irrespective of President Roosevelt's own promises and assurances. This means definitely that we are nearer to a shooting war by Presidential proclamation. The President declares in eect that we shall defend our rights on such seas as are essential to our security, with the President reserving to himself alone the determination of which waters are thus essential, be they the Caribbean, Red or Black seas."

SENATOR BARKLEY (Ky.), Democratic Leader — "He has laid before the American people the problem that faces them and the method by which he proposes to deal with it. In my opinion, he could pursue no other course."

SENATOR MCNARY (Rep., Ore.), Republican Leader — "It was a candid statement on the part of the President of his purposes and policies, without any attempt to involve Congress."

SENATOR CONNALLY (Dem., Texas), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee—"The address was an eloquent and clear exposition of the historical and traditional policy of the United States with regard to the freedom of the seas. . . . If our ships or our citizens are attacked we shall defend them. I hope our destroyers will shoot hard and straight."

REPRESENTATIVE PATRICK (Dem., Ala.) —"It was the only tenable position the President could take. To follow that action through is the logical way to hold what has been gained."

REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG (Dem., Ohio)—"Our commander-in-chief gave the nation a masterly appraisal of the danger of a Nazi-controlled world. His clarion call to defend our sovereignty will have approval of a united people."

REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN (Rep., Mass.) Republican Leader—"The President has told the country what his course of action will be in the event Axis shipsappear in certain sea zones. This means we move closer to the shooting."

REPRESENTATIVE BLOOM (Dem., N. Y.)—Chairman of the Foreign Avairs Committee—"President Roosevelt is on eternally solid ground when he declares that the American flag will be protected wherever it flies."

SENATOR GILLETTE (Dem., Iowa)—"The address of the President is a declaration of war so far as it can be made by the Executive branch alone. Every American citizen will support the commander in chief in any step he takes in foreign relations regardless of whether we approve or not. However, in my opinion, it would have been a preferable approach if the Executive had laid before the Congress a message citing the facts he had covered in the speech and had asked for the appropriate legislative action."

REPRESENTATIVE COCHRAN (Dem., Mo.), acting majority leader—"I don't think the American public could expect the President to do anything else."

SENATOR HILL (Dem., Ala.)—"All Americans can thank heaven that we have a President who has the courage and the wisdom to repel the assault by Hitler on the United States. The defense of our country demands such action."

REPRESENTATIVE MAY (Dem., Ky.)—"The President's speech was a fearless statement of sound American doctrine and ought to and will receive the support of the American people."

SENATOR O'MAHONEY (Dem., Wyo) praised the address as a "masterpiece of hard-headed Americanism." The Senator said he believed the President's words had the "wholehearted support of American people," and added that he thought the talk was "indicative of his desire to keep America out of a shooting war" but left the next move entirely up to Germany.

ALF M. LANDON, 1936 Republican Presidential Nominee and a Critic of the President's Foreign Policies—"I have had no illusions for many months that when you go looking for trouble you always find it."

ENGLAND PUTS COMMENT UP TO CHURCHILL

Everyone Else Declines To Discuss President Roosevelt's Speech

But Germans Attack Address Even Before It Is Delivered

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[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, Sept. 12—The official British response to President Roosevelt's declaration for shooting Axis craft on sight in American defense waters was expected by authoritative sources today to come from Prime Minister Churchill.

These sources declined comment on the President's speech, saying it was of such import that the reaction must be left to a "person of equal standing"—Churchill—so far as the British are concerned.

The statement that United States warships would shoot to protect merchant ships of any flag in a large part of the Atlantic was believed to be just what the British were hoping the President would announce.

Churchill In Bed

The Prime Minister was in bed when the President started speaking—at 3 A. M. here—but he had made arrangements to hear rebroadcasts by the British Broadcasting Corporation later in the morning.

Late editions of the morning papers splashed the speech under the biggest captions carried in weeks. But the speech came too late for editorial comment.

The *Daily Mail's* front-page banner was "U. S. To Guard Our Ships," and the second line, "Roosevelt Warns Hitler 'Keep Out.'"

The *Daily Herald* carried a picture of the President at the microphone and printed the speech under the headline, "F. D. R. Orders 'Sink Nazis in U. S. Seas.'"

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"Sensational," One Paper Says

The *Daily Express* described the "shoot first" declaration as "sensational," and in the first editorial comment to appear said:

"Today is a big day for the democratic cause, a decisive day in the war.

"In advance of Roosevelt's speech the Germans feared the worst. They shouted abuse to keep up their courage. And as the first flashes of the President's speech reached this office early this morning the fears of the Germans proved to be justified."

Official Silence In Reich Greets Roosevelt Speech

Berlin, *Friday*, Sept. 12 (AP)—Official silence today met President Roosevelt's broadcast warning that Axis naval units and aircraft entering areas deemed vital to American security would risk destruction.

The speech lay on official German desks hours before the broadcast, but no spokesman would comment on it before or after its delivery.

German commentators in anticipation of the speech earlier had denounced the President, and Adolf Hitler's newspaper carried a red underscored headline: "Warmonger Roosevelt Needs Provocation Corpses."

"Feverish Search"

The article in the *Völkischer Beobachter* added that the President was "on a feverish search for possibilities of further friction."

Ordinarily, the controlled press waits twenty-four hours to react to public utterances abroad, because it takes that long for the higher-ups to lay down the guiding lines for comment, but this time the unofficial German view was that the tone of Mr. Roosevelt's speech had been suggested in advance by his previous speeches, together with recent statements of the American Government concerning torpedoed and bombed American ships.

"Propaganda Appeal"

The authoritative commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, which sometimes expresses the views of the German Foreign Office, said:

"It did not go unobserved in Berlin with what propaganda appeal the reports of the sinking of United States freighters off Iceland and the Red Sea were given to the American public.

"From the German standpoint they appeared undoubtedly as an attempt to create the necessary atmosphere for an announced declaration of Roosevelt, inasmuch as such sought-for incidents are piled up in order to excite public opinion in the United States."

Cites Greer Case

Referring to the case of the U. S. Destroyer Greer (which the United States declares was attacked in Iceland waters by a German submarine) Dienst recalled Hitler's declaration that any ship coming within range of German guns within blockade zones would be subject to attack.

The German press was even more angry in reference to the United States government's approval of American nations' traveling homeward from Britain on belligerent ships.

The President, said the Lokal Anzeiger, "consciously puts American citizens in the position where they must jeopardize their lives and whereby one has to assume a great probability of many North Americans losing their lives. By their sacrifice the war monger of the White House wants to promote his policy of hatred."

Axis Answers Beforehand

Berlin, Sept. 11 (AP)—Late editions of Adolf Hitler's *Völkischer Beobachter*, dealing with President Roosevelt's speech hours in advance of its delivery tonight, carried the scarlet-underscored headline:

"Warmonger Roosevelt Needs Provocation Corpses."

Its story said the American President was "on a feverish search for possibilities of further friction."

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The authoritative commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland*, under the heading "Preparations for Roosevelt Address," cited the "wide publicity" given the sinking of American ships near Iceland and in the Red Sea as preparing public opinion for "what the President is going to say."

Rome, Sept. 11 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, a leading Fascist editorialist, predicted today a new American step toward war, citing what he called a publicity buildup for President Roosevelt's radio address tonight.

Writing in *Il Giornale d'Italia*, he said, "The American war patrol is heading toward some new fatal gesture that would satisfy the anxious requests of England and delude the Moscow Government on the efficiency of American aid. . . . Everything would seem to prove that American war-mongering is preparing to take a new step forward on the slippery slope toward the unknown."

The President's Address

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The complete text of President Roosevelt's address tonight follows:

My fellow Americans:

The Navy Department of the United States has reported to me that on the morning of Sept. 4 the United States destroyer Greer, proceeding in full daylight towards Iceland, had reached a point southeast of Greenland. She was carrying American mail to Iceland. She was flying the American flag. Her identity as an American ship was unmistakable.

She was then and there attacked by a submarine. Germany admits that it was a German submarine. The submarine deliberately fired a torpedo at the Greer, followed later by another torpedo attack. In spite of what Hitler's propaganda bureau has invented, and in spite of what any American obstructionist organization may prefer to believe, I tell you the blunt fact that the German submarine fired first upon this American destroyer without warning, and with deliberate design to sink her.

Our destroyer, at the time, was in waters which the government of the United States had declared to be waters of self-defense—surrounding outposts of American protection in the Atlantic.

In the north, outposts have been established by us in Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland. Through these waters there pass many ships of many flags. They bear food and other supplies to civilians, and they bear materiel of war, for which the people of the United States are spending billions of dollars, and which, by Congressional action, they have declared to be essential for the defense of their own land.

"On Legitimate Mission"

The United States destroyer, when attacked, was proceeding on a

legitimate mission.

If the destroyer was visible to the submarine when the torpedo was fired, then the attack was a deliberate attempt by the Nazis to sink a clearly identified American warship. On the other hand, if the submarine was beneath the surface and, with the aid of its listening devices, fired in the direction of the sound of the American destroyer without even taking the trouble to learn its identity—as the official German communique would indicate—then the attack was even more outrageous. For it indicates a policy of indiscriminate violence against any vessel sailing the seas—belligerent or non-belligerent.

This was piracy—legally and morally. It was not the first nor the last act of piracy which the Nazi government has committed against the American flag in this war. Attack has followed attack.

A few months ago an American-flag merchant ship, the Robin Moor, was sunk by a Nazi submarine in the middle of the South Atlantic, under circumstances violating long-established international law and every principle of humanity. The passengers and the crew were forced into open boats hundreds of miles from land, in direct violation of international agreements signed by the government of Germany. No apology, no allegation of mistake, no offer of reparations has come from the Nazi government.

In July, 1941, an American battleship in North American waters was followed by a submarine which for a long time sought to maneuver itself into a position of attack. The periscope of the submarine was clearly seen. No British or American submarines were within hundreds of miles of this spot at the time, so the nationality of the submarine is clear.

"Torpedoed Without Warning"

Five days ago a United States Navy ship on patrol picked up three survivors of an American-owned ship operating under the flag of our sister republic of Panama—the S. S. Sessa. On Aug. 17 she had been first torpedoed without warning, and then shelled, near Greenland, while carrying civilian supplies to Iceland. It is feared that the other members of her crew have been drowned. In view of the established presence of German submarines in this vicinity, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the identity of the attacker.

Five days ago another United States merchant ship, the Steel Seafarer, was sunk by a German aircraft in the Red Sea two hundred and twenty miles south of Suez. She was bound for an Egyptian port.

Four of the vessels sunk or attacked flew the American flag and were clearly identifiable. Two of these ships were warships of the American Navy. In the fifth case the vessel sunk clearly carried the flag of Panama.

In the face of all this, we Americans are keeping our feet on the ground. Our type of democratic civilization has outgrown the thought of feeling compelled to fight some other nation by reason of any single piratical attack on one of our ships. We are not becoming hysterical or losing our sense of proportion. Therefore, what I am thinking and saying does not relate to any isolated episode.

Instead, we Americans are taking a long-range point of view in regard to certain fundamentals and to a series of events on land and on sea which must be considered as a whole—as a part of a world pattern.

It would be unworthy of a great nation to exaggerate an isolated incident or to become inflamed by some one act of violence. But it would be inexcusable folly to minimize such incidents in the face of evidence which makes it clear that the incident is not isolated, but part of a general plan.

The important truth is that these acts of international lawlessness are a manifestation of a design which has been made clear to the American people for a long time. It is the Nazi design to abolish the freedom of the seas and to acquire absolute control and domination of the seas for themselves.

"Next Step Domination"

For with control of the seas in their own hands, the way can become clear for their next step—domination of the United States and the Western Hemisphere by force. Under Nazi control of the seas, no merchant ship of the United States or of any other American republic would be free to carry on any peaceful commerce, except by the condescending grace of this foreign and tyrannical power. The Atlantic Ocean, which has been, and which should always be, a free and friendly highway for us, would then become a deadly menace to the commerce of the United States, to the coasts of the United States, and to the inland cities of the United States.

The Hitler government, in defiance of the laws of the sea and of the recognized rights of all other nations, has presumed to declare, on paper, that great areas of the seas—even including a vast expanse lying in the Western Hemisphere—are to be closed, and that no ships may enter them for any purpose, except at peril of being sunk. Actually, they are sinking ships at will and without warning in widely separated areas both within and far outside of these far-flung pretended zones.

This Nazi attempt to seize control of the oceans is but a counterpart of the Nazi plots now being carried on throughout the Western Hemisphere—all designed toward the same end. For Hitler's advance guards—not only his avowed agents but also his dupes among us—have sought to make ready for him footholds and bridgeheads in the New World, to be used as soon as he has gained control of the oceans.

His intrigues, his plots, his machinations, his sabotage in this New World are all known to the government of the United States. Conspiracy has followed conspiracy.

Reviews Series of Plots

Last year a plot to seize the government of Uruguay was smashed by the prompt action of that country, which was supported in full by her American neighbors. A like plot was then hatching in Argentina, and that government has carefully and wisely blocked it at every point. More recently an endeavor was made to subvert the government of Bolivia. Within the last few weeks the discovery was made of secret air landing fields in Colombia, within easy range of the Panama Canal. I could multiply instances.

To be ultimately successful in world mastery, Hitler knows that he must get control of the seas. He must first destroy the bridge of ships which we are building across the Atlantic, over which we shall continue to roll the implements of war to help destroy him and all his works in the end. He must wipe out our patrol on sea and in the air. He must silence the British Navy.

It must be explained again and again to people who like to think of the United States Navy as an invincible protection, that this can be true only if the British Navy survives. That is simple arithmetic.

For, if the world outside the Americas falls under Axis domination, the shipbuilding facilities which the Axis powers would then possess in all of Europe, in the British Isles, and in the Far East would be much greater than all the shipbuilding facilities and potentialities of all the Americas—not only greater, but two or three times greater. Even if the United States threw all its resources into such a situation, seeking to double and even redouble the size of our Navy, the Axis powers, in control of the rest of the world, would have the manpower and the physical resources to outbuild us several times over.

'Time to Stop Being Deluded'

It is time for all Americans of all the Americas to stop being deluded by the romantic notion that the Americas can go on living happily and peacefully in a Nazi-dominated world.

Generation after generation, America has battled for the general policy of the freedom of the seas. That policy is a very simple one—but a basic, fundamental one. It means that no nation has the right to make the broad oceans of the world, at great distances from the actual theater of land war, unsafe for the commerce of others.

That has been our policy, proved time and time again, in all our history.

Our policy has applied from time immemorial—and still applies—not merely to the Atlantic but to the Pacific and to all other oceans as well.

'Act of Aggression'

Unrestricted submarine warfare in 1941 constitutes a defiance—an act of aggression—against that historic American policy.

It is now clear that Hitler has begun his campaign to control the seas by ruthless force and by wiping out every vestige of international law and humanity.

His intention has been made clear. The American people can have no further illusions about it.

No tender whisperings of appeasers that Hitler is not interested in the Western Hemisphere, no soporific lullabies that a wide ocean protects us from him—can long have any effect on the hard-headed, far-sighted and realistic American people.

Because of these episodes, because of the movements and operations of German warships, and because of the clear, repeated proof that the present government of Germany has no respect for treaties or for international law, that it has no decent attitude toward neutral nations or human life—we Americans are now face to face, not with abstract theories, but with cruel, relentless facts.

This attack on the Greer was no localized military operation in the north Atlantic. This was no mere episode in a struggle between two nations. This was one determined step toward creating a permanent world system based on force, terror and murder.

And I am sure that even now the Nazis are waiting to see whether the United States will by silence give them the green light to go ahead on this path of destruction.

The Nazi danger to our Western World has long ceased to be a mere possibility. The danger is here now—not only from a military enemy but from an enemy of all law, all liberty, all morality, all religion.

Time to Call a Halt

There has now come a time when you and I must see the cold inexorable necessity of saying to these inhuman, unrestrained seekers of world conquest and permanent world domination by the sword—"You seek to throw our children and our children's children into your form of terrorism and slavery. You have now attacked our own safety. You shall go no further."

Normal practices of diplomacy—note writing—are of no possible use in dealing with international outlaws who sink our ships and kill our citizens.

One peaceful nation after another has met disaster because each refused to look the Nazi danger squarely in the eye until it actually had them by the throat.

The United States will not make that fatal mistake.

No act of violence or intimidation will keep us from maintaining intact two bulwarks of defense: first, our line of supply of materiel to the enemies of Hitler, and second, the freedom of our shipping on the high seas.

'No Matter What It Costs'

No matter what it takes, no matter what it costs, we will keep open the line of legitimate commerce in these defensive waters.

We have sought no shooting war with Hitler. We do not seek it now. But neither do we want peace so much that we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our naval and merchant ships while they are on legitimate business.

I assume that the German leaders are not deeply concerned by what we Americans say or publish about them. We cannot bring about the downfall of Nazism by the use of long-range invective.

But when you see a rattlesnake poised to strike, you do not wait until he has struck before you crush him.

These Nazi submarines and raiders are the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic. They are a menace to the free pathways of the high seas. They are a challenge to our sovereignty. They hammer at our most precious rights when they attack ships of the American flag—symbols of our independence, our freedom, our very life.

It is clear to all Americans that the time has come when the Americas themselves must now be defended. A continuation of attacks in our own waters, or in waters which could be used for further and greater attacks on us, will inevitably weaken American ability to repel Hitlerism.

Do not let us split hairs. Let us not ask ourselves whether the Americas should begin to defend themselves after the fifth attack, or the tenth attack, or the twentieth attack.

The time for active defense is now.

Do not let us split hairs. Let us not say—"We will only defend ourselves if the torpedo succeeds in getting home, or if the crew and the passengers are drowned."

This is the time for prevention of attack.

If submarines or raiders attack in distant waters, they can attack equally well within sight of our own shores. Their very presence in any waters which America deems vital to its defense constitutes an attack.

In the waters which we deem necessary for our defense, American naval vessels and American planes will no longer wait until Axis submarines lurking under the water, or Axis raiders on the surface of the sea, strike their deadly blow—first.

Upon our naval and air patrol—now operating in large number over a vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean—falls the duty of maintaining the American policy of freedom of the seas—now. That means, very simply and clearly, that our patrolling vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters. They will protect them from submarines; they will protect them from surface raiders.

This situation is not new. The second President of the United States, John Adams, ordered the United States Navy to clean out European privateers and European ships of war which were infesting the Caribbean and South American waters, destroying American commerce.

The third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, ordered the United States Navy to end the attacks being made upon American ships by the corsairs of the nations of North Africa.

My obligation as President is historic; it is clear; it is inescapable.

'Defense, Not Aggression'

It is no act of war on our part when we decide to protect the seas which are vital to American defense. The aggression is not ours. Ours is solely defense.

But let this warning be clear. From now on, if German or Italian vessels of war enter the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defense, they do so at their own peril.

The orders which I have given as commander in chief of the United States Army and Navy are to carry out that policy—at once.

The sole responsibility rests upon Germany. There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it.

That is my obvious duty in this crisis. That is the clear right of this sovereign nation. That is the only step possible, if we would keep tight the wall of defense which we are pledged to maintain around this Western Hemisphere.

I have no illusions about the gravity of this step. I have not taken it hurriedly or lightly. It is the result of months and months of constant thought and anxiety and prayer. In the protection of your nation and mine it cannot be avoided.

The American people have faced other grave crises in their history—with American courage and American resolution. They will do no less today.

They know the actualities of the attacks upon us. They know the necessities of a bold defense against these attacks. They know that the times call for clear heads and fearless hearts.

And with that inner strength that comes to a free people conscious of their duty and of the righteousness of what they do, they will—with divine help and guidance—stand their ground against this latest assault upon their democracy, their sovereignty, and their freedom.

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CLARK DEMANDS LOG OF THE GREER

Missourian Asks Senate to Request It of Navy.

SEP 12 1941

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, proposed in the Senate today that the Navy Department be required to furnish Congress witn the log of the United States destroyer Greer covering its encounter with a German submarine near Iceland a week ago.

Mr. Clark introduced a resolution of this nature immediately after the Senate had referred to its Naval Committee a proposal by Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, for a senatorial investigation of the incident.

Asserting that "a great many of us are unwilling to accept the statements of the propaganda bureau of the Navy Department," Senator Clark said he thought the Greer's log would furnish "the very best evidence" of what happened when the submarine fired torpedoes and the destroyer dropped depth charges.

He said he had been informed by the Navy that while it had been publicly stated that the Greer's encounter with the submarine took place on September 4, the events of the two preceding and subsequent days were military secrets which could not be disclosed.

[The Navy Department announced that the Greer was attacked first by the submarine. Berlin contended that the Greer was the aggressor.]

Senator Nye's resolution said that "numerous groups in America, many of them high public officials, have been calling on the navy to shoot first on the Atlantic."

"This and similar incidents," the Nye proposal said, "might well bring about a situation resulting in actual warfare, either declared or undeclared, against the Axis Powers with consequent great loss of life and staggering debt to the nation."

NATURALIZED AMERICANS FACE LOSS OF RIGHTS

Thousands In Foreign Countries Must Return By Oct. 14

By Lloyd Lehrbas

Washington, Sept. 11. (AP)—Several thousand naturalized Americans who have lived in foreign countries beyond the time limit permitted by the Nationality Act of 1940 will lose their American citizenship unless they return to the United States by October 14 .

Officials said today that the new law becomes effective on that date and any naturalized Americans outside American territory—unless they are within categories excepted by the act—will automatically forfeit their citizenship.

They said that all of the absent Americans have been warned through United States consulates in European and Asiatic countries of the law's provisions and the consequences of its violation.

Some naturalized Americans, desirous of returning to this country, have been stranded in belligerent territory or other areas which they have been unable to leave, because of war-disrupted transportation facilities.

Arranging For Transportation

The State Department, which has arranged for the return of more than 50,000 Americans since the start of the war, is now intensifying efforts to arrange for their transportation home before October 14.

In that category, officials said, are between 75 and 100 naturalized Americans living in the British isles. Until the State Department announced a new policy yesterday, they had been unable to secure maritime transportation back to the United States since American ships are barred from navigating belligerent waters.

Secretary Hull has explained that a major reason for permitting Americans in the British Isles to take passage on foreign vessels was to enable them to save their citizenship.

The Neutrality Act prohibits Americans from traveling on belligerent vessels "except in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed" by the Secretary of State acting under authority from the President.

Under the emergency rule Americans living in the British Isles who can show urgent need to return to this country may secure visas from American consular officers there to sail at their own risk on British, Norwegian, Dutch or other vessels sailing from British ports.

Many Have Lost Lives

Although heretofore only a very small number of exceptions have been granted, between 50 and 60 Americans have lost their lives when the foreign ships on which they were traveling were sunk by German submarines, planes or mines. Twenty-eight Americans died in the sinking of the British liner Athenia, lost September 3, 1939.

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The Nationality Act of 1940 provides that a naturalized American shall lose his citizenship by:

1. Residing for at least two years in the country where he was born, or of which he was formerly a national, if he acquires through such residence the nationality of that state.

2. Residing continuously for three years in the country of his birth or of which he was formerly a national, except as exempted by specific provisions of the law.

3. Residing continuously for five years in any other foreign state, except as exempted by the law.

Those exempted from the time limit on residence in foreign countries include:

Persons employed by or under the orders of the United States government.

Persons receiving compensation from the United States Government and residing abroad on account of disability incurred in its service.

Persons who resided in the United States not less than 25 years subsequent to naturalization and who were 65 years old when foreign residence was established.

Education, Religious Exemptions

Residents abroad representing a bona fide American educational, scientific, philanthropic, religious, commercial, financial, or business organization having its principal office in the United States, or paid representatives of an international agency of an official character in which the United States participates.

Persons residing abroad on account of ill health.

Persons residing abroad to pursue studies of a specialized character or attending an institution of learning (above that of a preparatory school) for a period not exceeding five years.

Wife, husband, or child under 21, residing abroad with an American citizen who is exempt from the law's provisions.

A person born in the United States or its possessions, originally of American nationality, and who, after having lost such nationality by marriage, reacquired American citizenship.

London, Sept. 11. (AP) — The United States embassy said today inquiries had poured into the consulate from American citizens desiring to return to the United States even though they must go back by belligerent boat.

The consulate estimated these numbered several hundred.

First making application were naturalized citizens many of whom were threatened with the possibility of losing their American citizenship unless they return to the United States by October 14.

BERLIN ASSAILS NEW U. S. POLICY ON SEA TRAVEL

Safety Of Americans On Belligerent Ships Not Guaranteed

Berlin, Sept. 11. (AP) — The United States' decision that American nationals may return from England on belligerents' ships was interpreted by authorized German sources today as a "direct result of efforts to create possibilities for incidents."

Germany, it was asserted, cannot guarantee the safety of American passengers traveling on belligerent ships because the areas around Britain not only are subject to air and submarine attack but also are heavily mined.

Panama to Close Its Consulates

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Complies With Nazi Request; to Probe Sinking

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 11 (AP)—Panama today complied with Germany's request that its consulates in Nazi-held territories be closed, and also ordered an investigation of the recent sinking of the American-owned freighter Sessa flying the Panama flag in North Atlantic waters.

A reliable source indicated Panama would retaliate shortly by ordering the closure of all German consulates in this country.

Panama's ambassador to Washington was instructed to investigate the case of the Sessa but observers did not expect strong government action in the matter. Should it develop that a German submarine attacked the vessel "outside the belligerent zone," it was indicated a formal Panamanian protest would be made.

But observers recalled a government decree last February which read:

"The Government of Panama does not assume responsibility for risks incurred or damage received by vessels of the Panamanian flag engaged in unneutral activities whether in European war zones or generally in belligerent waters and establishes that responsibility shall fall only on the persons or entities assuming them."

SAYS U-BOAT SANK ICELANDIC VESSEL

Official Reports 1,215-Ton Hekla Was Attacked by Submarine Late in June

14 OF CREW LOST, 6 SAVED

Ship Said to Have Been Bound for Canada—Survivors on Raft 10½ Days

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—V. Thor, chairman of the Icelandic Government Trade Commission, said today that the 1,215-ton Icelandic vessel Hekla was sunk in late June by a submarine while en route from Iceland to Canada.

Mr. Thor said that the vessel was torpedoed and that fourteen members of the crew were lost, while six survivors were picked up by a British warship.

He thought the sinking took place June 29. United States armed forces did not occupy Iceland until July 7.

Mr. Thor said that the Berlin radio announcement picked up by the National Broadcasting Company's listening post in New York was the first positive information that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine.

The vessel was Icelandic-owned and flying the Icelandic flag, Mr. Thor said.

He added that the Hekla was normally engaged in trade between Iceland and England, Canada and the United States before the war and on its last voyage was in ballast, bound for a Canadian port.

The Hekla was the second Icelandic vessel to be lost since the start of the war.

An Icelandic fishing trawler was machine-gunned, then shelled and sunk by a submarine, presumably German, in April.

The Hekla was not one of the former Danish vessels taken over by the Maritime Commission, and no Americans were among the crew.

The State Department said it had received word of the sinking but had no official information.

[The Berlin radio announcement, to which Mr. Thor referred, said that the Hekla was sunk while en route to the United States. The announcement as heard by the N. B. C. listening post in New York gave no further details except that fourteen men of the crew were lost.]

With Icelandic colors painted plainly on her sides, the Hekla was torpedoed without warning in broad daylight and sunk in two or three minutes, Thor Thors, Iceland Consul General in New York, said here yesterday.

She left Reykjavik on June 27, he reported, and was sunk two days later about 500 miles southwest of Iceland. The survivors spent 10½ days on a raft before being rescued by the warship which took them to St. John's, Nfld.

Nazis Report Icelandic Vessel Sunk, 14 Men Lost

New York, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today that the 1,215-ton Icelandic vessel Hekla was sunk while en route to the United States and that 14 men of her crew were lost, according to the NBC listening post.

No further details were given in the first report.

It was received following the U. S. State Department's publication yesterday of details of the sinking of another vessel on the Iceland route, the American-owned, Panamanian-registered Sessa.

This ship was torpedoed and sunk without warning Aug. 17, 300 miles from Reykjavik, Iceland, while en route to New York.

The Hekla is a 225-foot ship registered out of Reykjavik.

REDS CLAIM DAILY 10-MILE ADVANCES

SEP 12 1941

Great Losses Inflicted On German Tank Forces, Moscow Reports

Many Machines, 2,500 Men Part In One Battle, Soviet Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Friday, Sept. 12—Red soldiers, forging ahead through the center of the German lines at a reported rate of seven to ten miles daily, today claimed to have inflicted heavy losses on the Forty-seventh German Tank Corps, wiping out several armored salients.

The Russians employed the Germans' own tactics against the invaders, it was reported, closing in with a pincers

movement around tank wedges, cutting them off from the infantry and destroying them unit by unit.

2,500 Casualties Claimed

In a single encounter, the Russians said, a Red army tank unit destroyed 9 tanks, 32 guns, 2,500 officers and men and routed the staffs of two regiments.

The successes in the center were reported as Soviet defenders of Leningrad jabbed back at the Germans in a series of counter-attacks and Red airmen and German dive bombers engaged in constant day and night air battles on the fringes of Russia's second city.

Great Losses Near Kiev

To the south, in the heavy fighting for the Ukraine capital, Kiev, the Germans were said to have lost 30,000 dead and wounded in fifty days.

The counter-attacks of Marshall Semeon Timoshenko's western armies were reported spreading.

A dispatch to *Red Star*, the army newspaper, said the seven-to-ten-mile daily pace was being maintained in the pursuit of the Germans toward Smolensk.

Nazi Retreat Forced

The increasingly strenuous Red army push was said to have forced the Germans to retreat in sectors where they had dug in, apparently intending to hold the center while attacking Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa on the flanks.

Dispatches said the counter-drive had thrown the Germans back as much as twelve miles in twenty-four hours at some points.

Naval pilots of the Baltic fleet were said to have joined the Leningrad air fights. Germans thus far have tried to raid Leningrad 123 times. The raids reached the city itself for the first time Tuesday.

"Carpeted With Nazi Dead"

Approaches to both Leningrad and Kiev were said to be carpeted with German dead.

Front-line dispatches pictured Red troops as holding the initiative along a front of some 400 miles, from Gomel north to Yelnya and thence to Velikie Luki.

The Russians claimed the railway connection with Leningrad still was unbroken and said there was no confirmation of the reported German capture of Schlusselburg east of that city on Lake Ladoga.

Fighting In Far North

In the far north the Russians reported repulsing a German-Finnish attempt to cut the Leningrad-Murmansk railroad, and said fierce fighting continued in defense of Murmansk.

Although the official communique Thursday said merely that stubborn fighting was continuing, this picture of the war was given in dispatches received during the day by the army newspaper *Red Star* and by Tass, the official news agency.

Central Front

Tanks which crossed River "N" Wednesday and advanced six miles have pushed forward another twelve miles and captured ten towns. The Gomel, Yelnya and Smolensk counter-attacks continue.

A Red army attack against the village of Starina, on the west bank of the upper Dvina, 135 miles northwest of Yelnya, has frustrated a German attempt to cross. Large forces concentrated at Starina and near-by Zapadnaya Dvina were forced to withdraw.

340 Tanks Claimed

Russians captured, killed and wounded 12,000 German officers and men, destroyed 340 tanks and armored cars and 140 cannon in fierce fighting at Velikie Luki, sixty miles northwest of Starina.

Leningrad—Russian defenders in five days of counter-attacks closed in on the German-occupied village of "Y." The numerically superior Germans attempted a counter-drive with artillery and plane support, but were repulsed.

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Leningrad — Russian defenders in five days of counter-attack closed in on the German-occupied village of "Y." The numerically superior Germans attempted a counterdrive with artillery and plane support but were repulsed.

Kiev — Russians working under the fire of German guns have surrounded Kiev with an unbroken series of fortifications, anti-tank obstacles, trenches and artillery emplacements. In 50 days of fightitng at Kiev the Germans have lost 30,000 dead and wounded and hundreds of planes and tanks.

Odessa—A "considerable part" of the Rumanian force which Gen. Ion Antonescu hurled against Odessa has been annihilated. This force was one-half of Antonescu's Army.

Northern front — Russians advancing in the area between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega are driving German-Finnish troops back toward the Soviet-Finnish frontier. The Russians recaptured point "D" and destroyed an infantry battalion.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda issued a call for defenders of Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa to hold every inch of Soviet soil they now occupy.

"Exterminate the Nazis in every town and village," Pravda urged. "Exterminate them on land and water and in the air. Defend every street and every house. Many Fascist divisions already have been destroyed at the approaches to Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. A similar fate awaits the entire Fascist horde."

Pravda compared the three cities with Verdun in the World War, where the Germans lost hundreds of thousands in a futile attempt to capture the French fortress. Verdun undermined the strength of the German Army," Pravda said. "Not one but many Verduns are already mincing the frenzied Fascist hordes."

Other ships arriving here had told of having been pursued by a raider along the route of the Kota Nopan and recently a report said that a vessel with a rubber cargo bound for the United States had been sunk by a raider.

The Kota Nopan, which had a crew of forty-eight and accommodations for twelve passengers, was said to be carrying rubber, tin and palm oil to the United States. The fate of her crew and any passengers she had at the time of her departure from Batavia were not known here.

SOVIET REPORTS A 12-MILE GAIN IN CENTER ZONE

Also Claims Army Repulsed Attack on Railway Line Near Leningrad.

CITY HOLDS OFF INVADERS

Nazi Raider Sinks Ship West Of Canal Zone

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 11—A German raider operating in the Pacific Ocean about 1,000 miles west of the Panama Canal has sunk the 7,322-ton Dutch motorship Kota Nopan and threatened other vessels, shipping sources said today.

Close on the heels of an announcement that she was long overdue at the canal on a voyage to New York from Batvia, in the East Indies, and presumed lost due to enemy action, came confirmation of the Kota Nopan's sinking, placing the action in the general locale of the Galapagos Islands.

Germans Drop Leaflets Offering Residents a Chance to Save Homes From Destruction.

Moscow, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The Red Army declared today that its counter-attacks had pushed as deep as twelve miles into German lines on the central front and repulsed a German-Finnish attempt to cut the Leningrad-Murmansk Railroad in the north.

Red Star, the army newspaper, said the defenders of Leningrad also had taken the initiative on the approaches to the northern city and had closed in on a German-occupied point from three sides. The point was identified only as village "Y" where, the report said, the Russians have been attacking for five days. The Russians held the village yesterday against an attempted counter-attack with numerically superior forces supported by planes and artillery, it was said.

Battles continued also outside Russia's two other beleaguered cities—Kiev, the Ukraine capital, and Odessa, the big Black Sea port.

Fifty days of fighting in front of Kiev has cost the Germans 30,000 dead and wounded and hundreds of planes, tanks and guns, Red Star estimated. It said the Germans at first tried to storm the city, relying on an enormous concentration of forces to take it with one sweeping blow but the frontal assault failed.

Kiev Surrounded.

Kiev now is surrounded by a "steel ring" of fortifications and anti-tank obstacles and has unbroken circles of artillery fire and trenches manned by Red Army and civilian soldiers of the People's army, the newspaper said.

The Germans and Finns were reported resisting fiercely on the north, but the dispatch said they were being driven back to the west with heavy losses.

Russian counter-attacks, Red Star declared, have pushed the line back toward the Russian-Finnish frontier in the Kesteng sector on the shores of a Karelian Isthmus lake. It said the Russians retook one position, destroying an opposing infantry battalion and taking considerable booty, including radio-transmitting apparatus.

[This apparently is in the region of the Svir River where the Leningrad-Murmansk rail line curves westward to parallel the Stalin canal system. The Germans have reported both the railroad and the canal cut in the encirclement of Leningrad.]

The advances on the central front were claimed on the sector where the Russians said three wedges had been thrust into the German lines to relieve pressure on the Red Army's flanks.

By last night, one report said, Russian forces under Commander Eremenko had regained ten villages and had driven forward roughly ten to twelve miles, overcoming stubborn German resistance with the help of the Russian air force in the central sector.

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Air Support Described

Soviet bombers, the army newspaper, *Red Star*, said, "do not allow Fascist troops a moment's respite, dropping tons of metal on their heads continuously, destroying tank columns and exterminating the enemy's manpower."

The Red army said it had frustrated a German attempt to cross the upper Dvina river at the town of Zapadnaya Dvina and had driven the invaders not only from the town but also from nearb, Starina in a determined counter-attack.

More than 700 Germans killed and a large amount of armament were left on the battlefield, it said.

Deep Front Indicated

This dispatch, coupled with a Tass report of fierce fighting in the Velikie Luki area, indicated an active front of considerable depth about 300 miles west of Moscow. Velikie Luki is deep behind the farthest German penetration and about sixty miles northwest of Zapadnaya Dvina.

In recent fighting, *Tass* said, Soviet troops have captured, killed and wounded more than 12,000 German officers and men and have destroyed 340 tanks and armored cars, 140 guns, 400 trucks.

Forty-seven German planes have been shot down, it said.

Termed Axis Graveyard

An editorial in *Pravda*, the Communist party organ, declared the tenacious defense of Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa was making their approaches an Axis graveyard. It compared those cities with Verdun in the World War, where the Germans sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers against the never-captured French fortress which *Pravda* called a "mincing machine."

"Verdun undermined the strength of the German army," said the editorial. "Not one but many Verduns are already mincing the frenzied Fascist hordes."

It declared that Rumanian Generalissimo Ion Antonescu already had hurled half his army against Odessa and "a considerable part of it has been annihilated."

[A British radio report heard by NBC in New York quoted Russian sources as saying the German 95th and 97th divisions had been hard hit in fighting around Kiev and that Rumanian forces had met disaster outside Odessa.]

More than 300 German planes, it said, lie scattered around Leningrad.

Prisoners, a communique reported, said epidemics of influenza and dysentery had struck among the invaders, "wearied and exhausted by the sustained fighting."

Official midday and early morning communiques repeated the familiar, "Our troops continued to fight stubbornly against the enemy along the entire front."

Pursuit Reported Continued

Dispatches to Moscow reported continued pursuit westward of German troops defeated in the twenty-six-day battle of Yelnya, the Soviet crossing of a river identified only as "N" in the same battle-torn region and routing of the Twenty-ninth German Infantry Division in the Gomel area, 170 miles south of Smolensk.

Red Army defenders of Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa are standing firm, dispatches said. The Soviet information bureau said thirty-one German planes were downed Tuesday in the Leningrad area, although some bombers went through at high altitudes and "several fires broke out in dwelling houses."

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Kiev Schools Operated

Kiev dispatches said all schools in that Ukrainian capital were open, theaters were crowded, sixty per cent of the provincial wheat crop was stored and sowing of winter grain had begun.

There was other evidence of the tenacity of Soviet purpose. Red army military schools maintained their courses despite war conditions, to turn out thousands of shaven-headed young officers to reinforce the front. Soviet plane scattered 20,000,000 propaganda leaflets at the rear of the German lines.

Three out of ten Italian planes fighting their first air battle since arrival on the Russian front were reported to have been shot down yesterday in the lower Dnieper river area.

75,000 Casualties Claimed

War correspondents said German units routed in the battle of Yelnya

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with a loss of 75,000 to 80,000 men in dead and wounded were in flight toward Smolensk, forty miles away.

Thousands of German dead were declared to have been left on the battlefield in the defeat of Adolf Hitler's Twenty-ninth Infantry Division near Gomel.

In the German retreat at the river "N" after a five-day tank battle, it was said, almost 4,000 Germans drowned and the survivors lost 238 tanks, 50 planes, 486 trucks and other material. Russian infantrymen reported that they had pursued the Nazis six miles beyond the stream in large-scale operations.

NAZIS SCOFF AT CLAIMS OF RED VICTORIES

Fires Raging in Leningrad, German Spokesman Asserts

SEP 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 11—Scoffing at Russian claims of successful counter-attacks on the central front, German military spokesmen tonight concentrated on besieged Leningrad, declaring that fires set by bombs and shells were raging in many sections of that old northern capital.

No general conflagration has yet been set, they said, in the hope that the Russians will "think it over" and decide to surrender the city before it is destroyed.

Pamphlets urging the citizens to make that decision were dropped today, along with bombs.

"No Fear Of Winter"

There was no intimation when this avowed policy would change, Germans stating, "the time of Leningrad's capture will be determined by Germany and by no one else."

A military spokesman raised the question of winter weather, saying the Germany army "does not fear winter," having made thorough preparations for that eventuality.

In any event, he said, it is safe to count on two months of good fighting weather in the north and more in the south, and "the most important decisions will fall before blizzards hamper operations."

Wide Successes Claimed

All along the front, offensive operations were declared to be proceeding successfully.

Replying to reports abroad of Russian successes in the Smolensk and Gomel regions in the center, the spokesman declared the fighting front was about 70 kilometers (43½ miles) east of Smolensk, with Gomel even deeper behind the German lines.

Other German sources acknowledged that at one point a Russian tank thrust broke into the German lines, but said the Reds were repelled with the loss of 63 out of a 100 tanks at one point and that 3,700 attackers were captured at another. The Russian counter-attacks were described as "bold," however.

2,000 Captives Reported

In one village north of Kiev the Russians fought for each house, but were reported defeated, with 2,000 captured and 60 of their guns, 90 machine guns and many motor vehicles seized.

Reports from the southernmost sector indicated the German air force again was concentrating on railways, claiming derailment of numerous trains.

Other reports claimed that dive bombers had smashed a Russian submarine base on the Black Sea, destroyed a number of submarines and sunk a 10,000-ton steamer which was trying to leave Odessa. Location of the base was not disclosed.

25 Ships Reported Involved

German flyers said they hurled their bombs with devastating effect among about twenty-five ships at the base.

"One stick struck near three subs," a flyer said. "They were literally torn to bits."

A submarine mother ship also was reported destroyed and oil depots burned.

Leningrad Bombarded With Nazi Pamphlets Urging Surrender

SEP 13 1941

Might Is Withheld to Give Citizens Chance to Yield Peacefully, Germans Say

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—German planes showered Leningrad today with pamphlets urging its civilians not to defend the city, and Germans said the Russians must decide whether Leningrad is to be taken as a fairly intact city or as a heap of debris.

An authorized commentator said the Germans were in a position to inflict much heavier punishment on Leningrad but were withholding their full might to give its citizens a chance to reconsider defense tactics.

The pamphlets, he said, emphasized that if civilians resist, the German army must regard them as enemies and act accordingly. They warned that if a civilian house-to-house defense were attempted, Leningrad would be subjected to a more general bombardment.

Decision Up to Inhabitants.

Shells and air bombs up to now have been concentrated on food and munitions stores and other facilities to enable the city to withstand siege, it was asserted, with electricity and transport serves marked out first for demolition.

The commentator declared it was hoped that would be enough to soften Leningrad, but the decision lay with its inhabitants. Smoke already is visible at considerable distances from the city, he said, but there is no general conflagration.

German sources acknowledged that at one point on the Russian front tank-supported Soviet forces broke into the German lines, but said they were repelled.

Dispatches reported destruction of 68 of 100 attacking Red Army tanks on "one sector of the eastern front" yesterday and said a two-day battle at another point had ended with the Russians losing 3,700 men in prisoners as well as heavily in killed and wounded.

"Important Locality" Taken.

Other reports said Germans had captured an important locality in heavy fighting yesterday north of Kiev, taking 2,000 prisoners and seizing 60 cannon, 90 machine guns and large numbers of motor vehicles, horses and munitions.

German news dispatches said tonight that dive bombers had smashed a Russian submarine base on the Black Sea, destroyed a number of submarines and sunk a 10,000-ton steamship which was trying to leave Odessa. Location of the base was not disclosed. German flyers said they hurled their bombs with devastating effect among about twenty-five ships at the base.

"One stick struck near three subs," a flyer said. "They were literally torn to bits."

A submarine mother-ship also was reported destroyed and oil depots burned.

In the middle sector the Germans annihilated one Soviet "combat group," the news agency D.N.B. said, and in mopping up an encircled area captured more than 2,000 prisoners. In all, it said, the Russians lost 23 tanks on that front.

The agency claimed capture of an undisclosed town on the central front after driving the Russians back house by house. While infantry was storming the town, it said, a motorized detachment encircled it and captured Red Army staff officers.

The Russians, the news agency said, sent blazing oil tankers down the Dnieper River in the Ukraine to fire a bridge, but failed.

These terse dispatches provided the only elucidation to a terse comment on the eastern front contained in today's high command communique: "In the east, offensive operations continue successfully."

Waterworks Damaged.

Luftwaffe dive-bombers were reported in German dispatches to have destroyed a number of Leningrad's field fortifications and effectively damaged the city waterworks in support of ground siege operations.

Several Soviet anti-aircraft guns and artillery batteries of the Leningrad defense system were silenced in the aerial attacks, war correspondents said.

Military commentators said damaging of water distribution facilities was intended to hamper fire-fighting work in the oft-bombed former czarist capital as well as to restrict the supply for other services among the defenders.

However, supporting a possibility that the Germans might rely on bombers and long-range guns to the exclusion of direct assault, the commentators said the day and hour of the city's fall was a matter of secondary importance. Red-hot defense was acknowledged.

D.N.B. said a tank-supported Russian attack on German positions throughout Monday and Tuesday on the central front 37 miles northeast of Smolensk had been broken "with bloody losses" among the Red Army units.

(Russian war correspondents said the Red Army had driven three wedges into the German lines on the central front. A German panzer spearhead once was reported operating as far east as Vyazma, 90 miles northeast of Smolensk.)

Fleeing Barges Sunk.

The bomb sinking of several barges laden with fleeing Russian soldiers was reported in military dispatches from an unidentified sector. Troop concentrations and railway lines also were strafed, the accounts said.

The newspaper Boersen Zeitung spoke of "assault troop successes on the far side of the lower Dnieper."

A German infantry captain in the last half of August, the newspaper said, led assault detachments across the wide stream and captured 164 prisoners without losing a man. The newspaper carried no more recent references to that embattled zone.

New Offensive Reported.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Authoritative spokesmen said today that there were indications that the Germans had launched an attack in the Murmansk area in northern Russia, presumably from the west.

FINNS REOPENING KARELIAN RAILWAY

Helsinki, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—A large network of railroads in territory recaptured from Russia will be opened tomorrow by the Finnish Railroad Administration. The roads from here to Viipuri and Sortavala are under repair and rails imported from Sweden are being used to facilitate the restoration of service, it was said.

Finns said that with the resumption of railway operations a resettlement of the Karelian Isthmus was expected to develop into boom proportions.

SOVIET GETS PLANES

Hundreds of British Craft Reported Sent.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Hundreds of British fighter planes are being sent to Russia and many already have arrived, it was stated officially today.

Presumably the planes are being flown to the U. S. S. R., via the Near East, across Iran.

Two Finn Athletes Killed

Ex-Champion Skier and Shotputter Are Victims at Karelian Front

HELSINKI, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Two of Finland's outstanding athletes, Kalle Jalkanen, skier, and Kalle Jarvinen, shotputter, were killed in action on the Karelian Isthmus Sept. 5, it was announced today.

Jalkanen, former world champion cross-country skier, scored a notable victory in the 1936 Olympics when he came from behind in anchor position to beat Norway in the forty-kilometer relay race.

Jarvinen was the oldest of three athletic brothers. His best known brother is Matti, who hurled the javelin 251 feet, six inches, in 1934 for a world record. In the 1936 Olympics Matti Jarvinen walked away with the championship. The other Jarvinen is Akilles, who finished second in the 1936 Olympic decathlon. Their father, Werner, was Finland's first Olympic performer of note.

REDS ACCUSE BULGARIA OF HOSTILE ACTS

Full-Scale Bases For Axis Land, Sea, Air Attacks Reported Set Up

Swift And Stern Soviet Reprisals Intimated By Foreign Office

SEP 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 11—Soviet Russia formally accused Bulgaria tonight of acting as a full-scale base for German-Italian land, sea and air attacks on the Soviet Union and strongly intimated that Red reprisals would be swift and stern.

Bulgaria herself is preparing to participate in the attacks, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov declared in a long statement handed to the Bulgarian Minister in Moscow and broadcast on the Moscow radio.

The Crimea, the Caucasus and Odessa are the main objectives of the Axis forces concentrating in Bulgaria, Molotov charged.

Warnings Recalled

Long before the German attack on Russia, he said, Bulgaria had evinced lack of loyalty and friendship for Russia, her long-time friend, and had been warned repeatedly as far back as last January.

This was even before Bulgaria signed with the Axis in March, a step which caused Britain to sever relations with her.

Citing Bulgaria's role as a jumping-off place for German-Italian attacks on Yugoslavia and Greece last April, Molotov alleged a long list of more extensive acts against Russia, including:

Concentration of German-Italian troops in Bulgaria.

Use of Bulgarian airdromes.

Preparation of the Black Sea ports of Verna and Burgas as bases for submarines and warships which are being concentrated there under personal command of Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, of the German navy.

Use of Bulgarian railways to transport troops, naval forces and materials for Germany.

Use of a German-built bridge across the Danube river at Ruschuk, Bulgaria.

Other Charges Made

For her own part, the statement said,

RUSSIANS ACCUSE BULGARIA OF AID TO AXIS POWERS

Hint at Reprisals in Note—Hungarian Leaders Talk With Hitler.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The Soviet Government tonight formally charged Bulgaria with turning her seaports, airports and soil over to Germany and Italy for attacks on Russia, particularly against the Crimea, the Caucasus and Odessa.

The charge, contained in a statement made by Foreign Commissar Molotov to the Bulgarian Ambassador and broadcast by the Moscow radio, apparently presaged Russian sea-air reprisals against Bulgaria, a nation long friendly to Russia.

The Russian declaration charged that Bulgaria herself was preparing to attack the Soviet Union along with the Germans. It cited a long list of alleged provocative acts, accused Bulgaria repeatedly of disloyalty, denied that Russia had attacked or provoked Bulguria in any manner, and concluded ominously:

"This attitude of the Bulgarian Government to a high degree does not correspond with the interests of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian nation."

The announcement said: "On September 10 Comrade Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, received the Bulgarian Minister, and on behalf of the Soviet Government gave the following declaration to the Bulgarian Government:

"'Up to the treacherous aggression by Germany on the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian Government had taken up in relation to the Soviet Union a position incompatible with official assurances given by the Bulgarian Government on loyal or even friendly relations of Bulgaria with the Soviet Union.

Warnings Cited.

"'The Soviet Government has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Bulgarian Government to this attitude contrary to normal relations between the two States and leading to an entirely inadmissible situation. The Soviet Government had especially drawn attention to this unfriendly attitude on January 14, February 4 and February 20 this year and on a series of other occasions.

"'Such an unfriendly and, more than that, disloyal atitude on the part of the Bulgarian Government increased even more after the aggression by Hitlerite Germany against the Soviet Union.

"'According to data at the disposal of the Soviet Government, Bulgaria recently started to become a jumping off place for military activities against the Soviet Union on the part of Germany, Italy and Rumania and other States which have attacked the Soviet Union.

"'Last spring Bulgaria, without formal declaration of war on Greece and Yugoslavia, played the role of "places d'armes" for aggression by Germany and Italy, by giving Bulgarian territory to Germany and Italy as a base for this attack. All the facts are known to the Soviet Government, undoubtedly proving that Bulgaria has become a "place d'armes" for this attack by Germany and her allies on the Soviet Union, employing Bulgarian soil for attacks on Odessa, the Crimea and the Caucauses

Reports Troops Massing.

"'The following facts prove the allegation:

"'1. German and Italian divisions in increasing numbers are concentrating on Bulgarian territory and preparing for landing operations on the Soviet Crimea.

"'2. The German Air Force is being concentrated on airdromes in Bulgaria, and Bulgarian airdromes are under control of German military authorities.

"'3. The Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas in the Black Sea are adapted as bases for German and Italian submarines and warships.

"'4. In the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas as well as the Bulgarian Danubian port of Rushchuk, German and Italian warships and submarines and German and Italian naval troops are being concentrated.

"'5. German Admiral Raeder, who at present is dwelling in Bulgaria, and other representatives of the German naval staff are busy organizing a naval fleet on the Black Sea consisting of German and Italian submarines and war vessels for operations which are being prepared against the Soviet Union.

"'6. Bulgarian railways are employed in transporting German troops and naval forces and German war material.

"'7. German authorities have built up and are using a pontoon bridge over the Danube at Rushchuk for the transport of German material and troops.'"

Says Attack Is Prepared

"Repeated attempts by the Bulgarian Government to put at the Soviet Government's doorstep bombing by Soviet aircraft of Bulgarian territory despite the obviously provocative character of these attempts and despite categorical denials by the Soviet Government; the provocative attempted shooting of a deputy Soviet military attaché in the center of Sofia on Sept. 7, together with a series of similar provocations against the Soviet Union, not to speak of the hostile war campaign against the Soviet Union in the pages of the semi-official Bulgarian press; all these facts prove the Bulgarian Government does not only not maintain a loyal attitude toward the Soviet Union but even has encouraged provocative acts against the Soviet Union.

"All these facts as well as measures by the repressive military regime in Bulgaria prove that Bulgaria is preparing to attack Soviet Russia together with Germany. Similarly Rumania has become a 'place d'armes' for attack on the Soviet Union from the Black Sea.

"In view of all the above-mentioned, the Soviet Government considers [itself] unavoidably forced to inform the Bulgarian Government and to draw their attention to the fact that the attitude and actions of the Bulgarian Government in relation to the Soviet Union are disloyal and do not correspond to the attitude and activity of a State maintaining normal relations with the Soviet Union.

"According to the deep convictions of the Soviet Government, this attitude of the Bulgarian Government to a high degree does not correspond with the interests of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian nation."

BLACKGUARD LABEL HURLED AT CHURCHILL

SEP 12 1941

Communist M. P. Assails Premier For Attitude Toward Russia

Retraction And Apology Are Made Later, However, In House

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Sept. 11—Winston Churchill defending one of his Ministers from charges of hostility toward Britain's Russian allies, was called a blackguard and a liar today by William Gallacher, the only Communist member of Parliament, who later apologized to both the Prime Minister and the House.

The brief and ugly storm arose over allegations made recently by Jack Tanner, a Labor leader, that Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, the Minister for Aircraft Production, had expressed a hope that the German and Soviet armies would exterminate each other

It brought an incidental and official disclosure that hundreds of British fighting planes already are being sent to Russia by Moore-Brabazon's ministry.

Bitter Feeling Reported

"Very deep and bitter feeling" existed among trade unionists over the colonel's alleged remark concerning Russia, Gallacher said at the outset.

He went on then to demand that Churchill "clear out of this Government anyone who is not one hundred per cent. for cooperation with Russia."

"I do not think," Churchill retorted coldly, "that I should be prepared to receive guidance in policy or conduct from an honorable gentleman who, it is notorious, has to change his opinions whenever he is ordered to by a body outside this country."

Withdrawal Demanded

Shouting a demand for withdrawal of this "insulting remark," Gallacher cried out:

"I have never at any time taken orders from anyone outside this country. . . . It is a dirty, cowardly, rotten action on the part of the Prime Minister. It is the action of a blackguard. It is a foul and dirty lie."

Later Gallacher returned repentantly to address the speaker:

"After very deep reflection about what occurred this morning, I want to apologize to you, sir, and to the House for the offensive words I used when I put to you my point of order, and I want to make a complete withdrawal of the offensive remarks made and directed toward the Prime Minister."

Conversation Recalled

The House cheered and went on with its business.

Churchill already had stated that on the day that Germany attacked Russia he had telephoned Moore-Brabazon to advise him of "the line I was going to take that night"—that is, a promise of all aid to the Soviet.

Moore-Brabazon, the Prime Minister recalled, "wholeheartedly supported that line and he expressed enthusiastic assent.

"Moreover, he has been ardently at work sending hundreds of fighter aircraft to Russia, many of which have already got there."

Regret Is Expressed

As to the accusation against Moore-Brabazon, Churchill declared he was "astonished that anyone could have taken the mischievous action of making this a sensation which does nothing but harm to Russia as well as Britain and leads to suspicion between those whose fortunes are linked together."

Moore-Brabazon, the Prime Minister added, "is with us heart and soul—otherwise, I should not have appointed him."

Asked in the beginning whether the hoped-for mutual destruction of the German and Russian armies represented the Government's policy, Churchill had replied that versions given the public of Moore-Brabazon's remarks at a private gathering "bear a construction which represents neither the policy of his Majesty's Government nor the views of the Minister."

Commmunist Calls Churchill A 'Blackguard' in Commons

Later Apologizes for Attack Made on Prime Minister to His Face When He Rejected Red M. P.'s Advice.

SEP 12 1941

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—William Gallacher, the only communist Member of Parliament, today called Prime Minister Churchill a "blackguard" to his face and accused him of "dirty, cowardly, rotten action" in an angry outburst in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gallacher later apologized to the House.

The incident came over charges that Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister for Aircraft Production, had expressed hope that the Russian and German armies would annihilate each other.

Florid and excited, Gallacher first told the House that very deep and bitter feeling exists among trade unionists over statements attributed to Col. Moore-Brabazon. He asked Mr. Churchill to "clear out of this Government any one who is not 100 per cent for co-operation with Russia."

Churchill Answers.

The Prime Minister replied to this:

"I do not think I should be prepared to receive guidance in policy or conduct from an honorable gentleman who, it is notorious, has to change his opinions whenever he is ordered to by a body outside this country."

Mr. Gallacher retorted that "I have never at any time taken orders from any one outside this country," and he shouted a demand for withdrawal of the "insulting remark."

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"It is a dirty, cowardly, rotten action on the part of the Prime Minister," he said. "It is the action of a blackguard. It is a foul and dirty lie."

The speaker of the House requested the press gallery not to use a story on the outburst, but the request came long after the evening newspapers already had published their accounts.

The debate, which thus brought the harshest words leveled at Mr. Churchill since he became Prime Minister, was the aftermath of an accusation against Col. Moore-Brabazon in a speech by Jack Tanner, president of the Amalgamated Engineers Union, to the Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh on September 2.

Question on Policy.

Mr. Gallacher opened with a question whether the statements attributed to Col. Moore-Brabazon, namely Mr. Tanner's charge that the Minister had publicly expressed a wish for the exterminа-

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tion of both the Russian and German armies, represented the Government's policy.

Mr. Churchill answered that the versions given the public of Col. Moore-Brabazon's remarks at a private gathering "bear a construction which represents neither the policy of his Majesty's Government nor the views of the Minister."

Mr. Churchill asserted that he had telephoned Col. Moore-Brabazon the day that Germany attacked Russia and had told him "the line I was going to take that night" in a world-wide broadcast pledging aid to the Soviet Union.

The Minister of Aircraft Production "wholeheartedly supported that line and he expressed enthusiastic assent. . . ." Mr. Churchill added.

"Moreover," Mr. Churchill continued, "he has been ardently at work sending hundreds of fighter aircraft to Russia, many of which have already got there."

He said that he had read correspondence relating to the accusation against Col. Moore-Brabazon and that he was "astonished that any one could have taken the mischievous action of making this a sensation which does nothing but harm to Russia as well as Britain and leads to suspicion between those whose fortunes are linked together."

He added that he was convinced that Col. Moore-Brabazon was "with us heart and soul."

"Otherwise," he said, "I should not have appointed him."

Mr. Gallacher's demands for withdrawal of Mr. Churchill's remark were interrupted by the speaker's call for the next question, whereupon the House went on with other business.

In his apology, addressed to the speaker this afternoon, Mr. Gallacher said:

"After deep reflection about what occurred this morning I want to apologize to you, sir, and to the House for the offensive words I used when I put to you my point of order and I want to make a complete withdrawal of the offensive remarks made and directed toward the Prime Minister."

The House cheered.

NAZIS THREATEN IRAN REPRISALS

SEP 12 1941

Berlin, Sept. 11 (AP)—German authorized quarters threatened broad reprisals today if Britain and Russia persist in their demands for surrender and extradition of German nationals in Iran.

"Not only Iranians in Germany but subjects of certain other nations" might become subject to reprisal, they said.

The latest reports from the German legation in the Iranian capital, received yesterday, indicated that as yet the legation still was officially uninformed concerning the British-Russian demand regarding the German nationals.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Teheran Wednesday said that a mixed commission had decided that German residents of Iran named on British-Russian blacklists as leading Nazi agents would be handed over to Britain and Russia for immediate internment. A special train was arranged to transport 225 Germans out of the country tonight, with another 50 leaving later.)

2,000 Russians Removed By Spitzbergen Force

Miners Put on Liner by Landing Party

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Canadian-British Norwegian expeditionary force which landed recently at Spitzbergen, it is now disclosed, withdrew 2,000 Russian miners as well as the Norwegian population of about 1,000 after destroying rich coal shafts of the Arctic Archipelago so that they would not fall into German hands.

Thus the landing party removed the entire population of Spitzbergen, which is owned by Nazi-occupied Norway.

Some forty-eight hours after the operation was first reported, along with the fact that Norwegian families were taken to England, censorship was relaxed last night to permit announcement of the Russian evacuation aboard a giant liner. Where the Russians were taken was still regarded here as a military secret.

Most of them were taken aboard at the Town of Barentsberg, an occasional jumping-off place for expeditions to the North Pole, 700 miles away.

Many of the Russian men expressed a desire to join the Red Army to fight against the Germans. (Murmansk, Russian Arctic port, is about 700 miles southeast of Spitzbergen and a logical destination for the party in the event it was headed toward Russia).

SPEED URGED IN DISPATCHING AID TO SOVIET

Red Ambassador Confers For Hour And A Half With Roosevelt

Meanwhile, Special Mission To Moscow Prepares To Begin Journey

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 11—Constantine Oumansky, the Russian Ambassador, was understood to have urged the quick shipment of available war supplies to the Soviet Union today in a conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

The three were together in the President's office for an hour and a half, and meanwhile the American mission to Moscow prepared to begin its journey to the Russian capital. There it will confer with a similar British delegation and with Russian officials on ways to help the Red army.

Press Conference Canceled

Before it leaves, however, the chairman, W. Averill Harriman, will discuss the situation with President Rosevelt. To make room on his program for the meeting, the President canceled tomorrow's regularly scheduled press conference.

Soon after the Nazi army invaded Russia, the United States and Britain announced that the Soviet Union would receive war materials from both countries.

Such assistance does not come under the lease-lend program, however, and Russia has been paying for materials purchased here. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, has said if need be loans would be made to Russia to finance these purchases.

Loans Believed Discussed

It was understood that the question of extending such loans was discussed at today's conference at the White House.

The American Red Cross announced tonight it would send a delegation, headed by Allen Wardwell, of New York, to Russia "within a few days" to study and report on the most urgent relief needs of the nation and how to supply them. Dr. George K. Strode, associate director of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Robert J. Scovell, of the Red Cross staff here, will accompany Wardwell.

Reich Plugged Blockade Gap

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 11—Germany herself sealed "the ring of the Allied blockade" by invading Russia, the Commerce Department said today, and "shut off, for the time being at least, supplies of the utmost importance to the Reich's war effort."

This conclusion was reached in an economic survey of Germany prepared for the department's foreign commerce weekly, which called attention to pre-invasion Nazi claims that food and raw materials from Russia were of decisive importance in "breaking" the Allied blockade of Continental Europe.

Vital Supplies Cut Off

German agricultural journals "emphasized repeatedly," the department said, the importance of fodder grain from the Soviet for maintenance of the German hog population.

The department also held that the loss of such products as petroleum, barley, cotton, manganese ore, asbestos and similar items was of great added significance.

"German authorities are said to believe," the survey said, "that the Reich will be able to obtain from Soviet territories occupied, organized and exploited by Germany, larger quantities of materals than it had been able to obtain as voluntary deliveries on the part of the Soviet Government.

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Door To Far East Slammed

"Such a prognosis is undoubtedly predicated on a complete and early victory of Germa arms in the Russian campaign. However, regardless o. ti.. outcome, several factors may very possibly postpone the realization of these plans, including deliberate destruction of stocks and equipment by a retreating enemy and congestion of transport by military operations."

Another consideration, the department added, is the cutting off of trade from Middle Eastern and Far Eastern countries. This has put an end to heavy imports of soybeans from Manchuria and of cotton, hides, rice and other products from Iran and Afghanistan. At the same time, the department noted, Germany has slammed the door on the route that could bring the Reich shipments of rubber, tin and other war essentials by way of Siberia.

Horthy Sees Hitler.

Berlin, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, and Hungarian Premier Laszlo de Bardossy visited Adolf Hitler at his field headquarters from Monday until yesterday, it was announced officially tonight.

[The Hungarian Premier's visit to the front presumably accounts for the sudden and mysterious interruption of international communications with Budapest last night, probably pending the Regent's safe return.]

Hitler and Horthy were said to have held penetrating discussions on military and political questions concerning their two countries, comrades-in-arms against Soviet Russia.

Der Fuehrer decorated the Hungarian Regent with the knight's cross of the iron cross.

Horthy, accompanied by Hungary's highest military leaders, also visited Reich's Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the German Army.

Envoys Visit Hitler At Front

SEP 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 11—Adolf Hitler has received the Hungarian Regent and Premier and new envoys of Spain, Portugal and Denmark at his headquarters on the Eastern front, it was announced tonight.

Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy and Premier Laslo de Bardossy of Hungary visited the Führer from Monday until yesterday.

The visit was believed to have accounted for sudden interruption of international communication with Budapest last night. Communications were cut off presumably pending the Regent's safe return.

The Führer decorated the Hungarian Regent with the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross.

Horthy, accompanied by Hungary's highest military leaders, also visited Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the German army.

BUDAPEST CUT OFF FROM THE OUTSIDE

Nazis Deny They Know of Any Political Flare-up.

Berlin, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—A mysterious interruption of telephone service to Budapest drew interest in Central European cities today.

Authorized German spokesmen said they knew of no startling political developments in Hungary. Newspaper correspondents in countries surrounding Hungary were unable, however, to get in touch with spokesmen there, and some earlier telephone conversations were cut off abruptly without any explanation.

Communication Restored.

Berne, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—International communication with Budapest was restored this morning after interruptions during the night by difficulties described in the Hungarian capital as technical. All was said to be quiet in the Danubian city.

[Advices from Budapest indicated that an official announcement of some nature was to be expected.]

Telephone service to Budapest was interrupted mysteriously, some cenversation being cut off abruptly without explanation. Newspaper correspondents in countries about Hungary were unable to get in touch with sources there for several hours.

Hitler's Paper Ignores War Action on First Page

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 11—Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, did not carry a single action story of the war on its front page today.

The front-page headlines included:

"United States Taxpayers Must Pay for Roosevelt's Adventure."

"Ciano: 'All the Peoples of the Earth Will Harvest Victory With

Us.'"

"Plutocrats Approve Stalin's Murder Plan [referring to transfer of Volga Germans to Siberia]."

"Painful Confessions of English Sea Losses."

"Zionists Jubilant — British-Bolshevik Alliance a Great Success of World Jewry."

"Destruction of Bolshevik System Unprovisionally Demanded." Ankara dateline.

"Former Prime Minister Tanner's Radio Address." Helsinki dateline.

Nazi Expert Says England Bound To Be Invaded Soon

Berlin, Sept. 11 (AP)—A German military expert threatened tonight that England would be invaded "at a time and in a manner which the English do not expect."

"England," he added in an article in the weekly Das Reich to which especial attention was called here because Propaganda Minister Goebbels is a regular contributor, "may rest assured that the catastrophe is nearer than (American) help."

Invasion of an island, like the storming of a fortress, follows after a through-going preparation, the writer said. A wise General, he said, gives the command to storm only after a previous siege, comparable to the blockade, and after previous shelling, comparable to bombardment of English cities from the air, have made the fortress ripe for conquest.

"The British haven't noticed that invasion in this respect has long been under way," the writer said. He accused the British of thinking in terms of the last war. "The war won't be won with rigid outdated rules, but with imagination and boldness," he wrote.

Discussing Britain's sea warfare strategy, the writer maintained that England's position has "worsened exceptionally" because of the development in sea warfare tactics.

This, he said, has led to a "shrinkage" of the sea, bringing English waters into the sphere of the European continental coast. As a result, the mass use of new types of coastal weapons and of aeroplanes loaded with mines, torpedoes and bombs becomes possible, it was stated.

GERMANS PROMISE SURPRISE INVASION

Tell British Catastrophe Is Nearer Than U. S. Aid.

Berlin, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—England will be invaded "at a time and in a manner which the English do not expect," a German military expert predicted tonight in the widely circulated weekly Das Reich.

"England may rest assured that the catastrophe is nearer than (American) help," the article said.

The authoritative Dienst aus Deutschland commentary emphasized the "great importance" of the statement because of its publication in the weekly, to which Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels is a regular contributor.

4-Motor Bombers Bombard Italian Industry Cities

British Squadrons Give Mussolini Targets Drubbing

(By The Associated Press)

London, Sept. 11 — The R.A.F raided Northern Italy last night and early today for the first time since January, pounding Turin and other industrial cities with new 4-motored bombers in the heaviest attack there of the entire war.

Heavy loads of explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped from new Sterling and Halifax warcraft making, in the 1,200-mile round trip, their first crossings of the Alps.

Large fires were left burning in Turin, the Air Ministry said, where the main objective was the royal arsenal.

The British Middle East Command disclosed at Cairo, that on the night before R.A.F. fliers of the Mediterranean front delivered a heavy attack on the Sicilian city of Messina, attacking a power station, ferries and landing stages and on Monday night pounded docks and quays at Palermo, Sicily.

(Rome stated that two civilians were killed and several injured Wednesday night in attacks on both Turin and Genoa. Four persons were injured in the Messina attack, the Italians reported.

(French anti-aircraft guns at Vichy opened fire on a British plane, apparently one of those en route to Northern Italy, which flew over the capital of unoccupied France early Thursday morning.)

Today Spitfire fighter planes carried out patrols over German-occupied territory, flying at a height of only 50 feet over the Channel and then sweeping inland over Northern France, Belgium and Holland to attack airdrome hangars with their cannon and machine-guns, the Air Ministry reported.

As the Admiralty announced that the 3,867-ton Italian tanker Maya had been sunk by a British submarine in the Aegean, an official British compilation was made public at Alexandria stating that 200 Axis merchant ships totaling 651,000 tons had been lost in the Mediterranean and Red Sea areas since Italy entered the war 15 months ago.

bombers. It was the first time they had crossed the Alps, although some of the crews which bombed Turin were over Berlin Sunday night.

One Crew Counts 3 Fires

They described the trip to Italy as "like an air-liner trip in peacetime."

The pilot of a two-engined Wellington which took part in the raid came down to 2,000 feet to plant five large fires, the Air Ministry said. Another crew counted thirty-four fires and said that smoke was rising 7,000 feet from a single blaze in the center of the city.

Other bombs hit a big factory, it was stated.

One pilot said: "Things seemed to burst out of the fire and explode at heights of 2,000 to 6,000 feet. Flashes were visible from the French side of the Alps on the homeward journey.

Blast Other Objectives

The last previous attack on northern Italy occurred the night of January 12-13 when Turin was raided for the fifteenth time.

Other targets also were blasted by the R. A. F., the British said.

Italian objectives in southern Italy and Sicily have been bombed frequently, but these operations were carried out by planes based in the Mediterranean area.

558 R. A. F. Bombers Lost Since April 1

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—The R. A. F. lost 558 bombers in Western Europe between April 1 and September 8, Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Under Secretary of State for Air, disclosed in the House of Commons today.

This period included the unusually heavy mass attacks on Germany and German-occupied territory undertaken this summer.

SEP 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 11—Cannon-carrying British Spitfire fighter planes raided northern France, Belgium and Holland today, attacking airdromes and hangars of the occupied territories, the Air Ministry reported tonight.

Royal Air Force bombers raided Turin last night in the heaviest attack yet made on northern Italy, authoritative British sources said.

The main objective of the many heavy bombers was given as the royal arsenal. British officials said large fires were started.

The attackers were led by Britain's new Stirling and Halifax four-motored

1,200-Mile Round Trip

Turin and other northern Italian industrial centers which were attacked last Winter by the R. A. F. are about the same distance from airdromes in Britain as Berlin—roughly a minimum of 1,200 miles for the round trip.

(Geneva, Switzerland, heard airplane engines overhead three times during the night and concluded even before the British announcement that the R. A. F. had reopened offensive operations against northern Italy. No alarm was sounded.

Turin, Genoa, Milan and Marghera, near Venice, were bombed in last Winter's operations. Industrial works and oil tanks were the main objectives.

LIST AXIS LOSSES IN MEDITERRANEAN

British Say 200 Ships Were Sunk in 15 Months.

Alexandria, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Two hundred Axis merchant ships, totaling 651,000 tons, have been lost in the Mediterranean and Red seas since Italy entered the war fifteen months ago, an official British compilation showed today. Scores of other vessels were listed as hit and possibly sunk.

An official compilation of Axis naval losses, all Italian, follows:

Cruisers: Four 8-inch-gun cruisers sunk, one doubtful; one damaged; three 6-inch-gun cruisers sunk; two to six damaged.

Submarines: Undisclosed.

Destroyers and torpedoboats: Thirty, possibly more.

Battleships: None listed as sunk, but one damaged in battle off Calabria early in war, three torpedoed at Taranto, one torpedoed at battle of Cape Matapan, one salvaged but out of commission.

Italian Tanker Sunk.

London, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—The 3,867-ton Italian tanker Maya has been torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine in the Aegean Sea, the Admiralty announced today.

Palermo Docks and Quays Bombed, British Report

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 11 (AP).—The R. A. F. reported today it scored main hits on docks and quays and believed three merchant ships were damaged in a raid the night of September 8-9 on Palermo, Sicily. Airdromes at Satania and Gerbini were bombed the same night.

A power station, ferries and landing stages at Messina, Sicily, were raided the night of September 9-10.

Genoa and Turin Bombed.

Rome, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Two civilians were killed and several others injured when British planes attacked Genoa and Turin last night in the first raid on north Italian cities since last winter, the Italian High Command reported today.

The communique said the raiders "dropped several bombs" on the outskirts of Genoa and Turin, and that the Sicilian city of Messina suffered a new air raid.

"Several civilian buildings were damaged," it said of the Messina operations, and four persons were injured among the population. An enemy plane was shot down by the anti-aircraft defense."

On the other hand, Axis bombs were declared to have hit a British destroyer and a British merchant ship in Mediterranean operations, and German fighters were credited with shooting down five Hurricanes in combat. The destroyer was struck while steaming east of Salum, Egypt, the communique said, and the merchant ship near Tobruk, the British-occupied Libyan port.

Report Havoc in Egypt.

Berlin, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—DNB, the German official news agency, reported today that the entire traffic system of lower Egypt "is involved in damage wrought by continued German air force attacks."

The agency also said that German pursuit planes shot down five British fighters without a loss in a combat near Matruh, Egypt, on Tuesday, and that munition dumps, anti-aircraft positions, truck columns, warehouses and port facilities at Tobruk were bombed during the last two days and last night by German planes.

Vichy's Anti-Aircraft Guns Fire

VICHY, France, Sept. 11 (AP)—French anti-aircraft guns opened fire early today on a British plane that flew over Vichy.

Inhabitants who were up at 2 A. M. could hear the roar of the airplane motors and the sound of anti-aircraft fire.

It was forbidden at first, however, to speak of the presence of R. A. F. fliers over this seat of government, although there had been a two-hour air alarm before.

Vichy's anti-aircraft guns, which were not known to have fired on British planes before, recently have been practicing.

Danish Ship Reported Sunk

Berlin, Sept. 11 (AP)—DNB reported today the 1,831-ton Danish refrigerator ship Chilean Reefer, operating in the service of Great Britain, had been sunk. There were no other details.

Sweden Gets U. S. Goods

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11 (AP).—Three Swedish motorships, the 2,595-ton Bardaland, 6,017-ton Peru and 2,734-ton Vingaland, loaded with cotton, wool, piece goods, hides and provisions from the United States, have reached Sweden. The vessels had British and German licenses to pass through the belligerents' blockades.

Two Labor Chiefs Shot In Norway

Status of General Strike Uncertain as Minister Warns Germans 'Not Fooling'

SEP 12 1941

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 11.—(AP.)—The Quisling regime in Oslo asserted today that two days of strikes in the iron and shipbuilding industries of the Norwegian capital had ended after the execution by a firing squad of two Norwegian labor leaders.

The Oslo area was encircled by German troops Vidkun Quisling's men took over complete control of both workers' and employers' organizations in Norway, but the status of a general strike called for today remained uncertain.

Viggo Hansteen, secretary of the Norwegian Labor Federation, and Rolf Vickstroem, a trades union president, were shot by a firing squad last night a few hours after they had been condemned by summary courts set up by Joseph Terboven, the German Commissioner for Norway. Four other men were sentenced to from 10 years to life.

Ludvig Byland, vice-president of the Workmen's Trade Union Congress was sentenced to death in Oslo but because there were no serious disturbances in the city during the day Terboven commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

Another member of the union was sentenced to life and two union representatives to 12 years.

Terboven also dissolved all scout organizations, including Salvation

30.24 — 11757 30.24 - 11757

Army Scouts.

The state of siege which Terboven proclaimed yesterday when German authorities reported discovering plans for the general strike in Oslo was expected to be extended to other areas of Norway.

It empowers German officials to conduct summary executions, mete out sentences of death or life imprisonment and confiscate property. It also imposes a curfew from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m.

The situation was said to be critical in the cities of Moss, Fredrikstad and Sarpsbork, on the railroad connecting Oslo and the east shore of the Oslofjord with the Swedish Coast.

Professor Biger Meidell, Norwegian Minister of Welfare, said in a broadcast from Oslo that he had evidences of Bolshevist disruptive activities.

"I do not dare to think what will happen if there is a new strike," he warned. "You have seen that the Germans will not stand for any fooling."

There were no details of the charges under which Hansteen and Vickstroem were executted. Vickstroem was one of the leaders of transport workers and was a well-known figure in Norwegian workers' youth organizations.

Hansteen was a lawyer and one of the most prominent men in the Norwegian labor movement.

Under authority granted by the state of siege, the Norwegian Federation of Labor was absorbed into Quisling's so-called corporative state structure.

The head of the federation was ousted and the entire board of the employers' union was removed and put under police surveillance.

German S. S. group leader and Lt. Gen. of Police Rediss than appointed Odd Fossum, leader of Quisling's Nasjonal Samling labor organization, to head the labor federation. He picked a Quislingist named Lippestad as head of the employers' union.

Nazi-sponsored regime today took over complete control of both workers' and employers' organizations in German-occupied Norway.

The status of a general strike called for today was uncertain.

(A dispatch from Oslo, censored by the Germans, claimed work was resumed after two days of strikes in iron and shipbuilding industries. There was no amplification. Dispatches coming through the German censorship at Oslo have not mentioned the general strike threat and have minimized the labor trouble ana[illegible]

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The head of the Norwegian Federation of Labor was ousted, arrested and replaced by Odd Fossum, leader of Quisling's Nasjonal Samling labor organization. This put the nation's Federation of Labor into Quisling's so-called corporative state structure.

The entire board of the employers' organizations then was removed and placed under police surveillance. A new employers' leader, one Lippesad, a Quislingist, was apppointed.

The German forces were prepared to meet all strike eventualities under a state of civil siege, proclaimed for the capital and its environs yesterday. Quisling spies betrayed the plan to authorities, bringing on the state of siege.

In last night's darkness, a firing squad executed Viggo Hansteen, secretary of the Norwegian Labor Federation, and Rolf Vickstroem, a trades union president, shortly after they had been condemned by summary courts set up by Joseph Terboven, the German commissioner for Norway.

Four other workers received prison terms of from 10 years to life. There were no details of the charges.

Siege May Be Extended.

The situation was very critical and it was expected that the state of siege would be extended to new areas.

The executed men were shot after Commissioner Terboven refused petitions for their pardon. Details of the charges against the men were not given in first reports.

"State Of War Not At End"

The Norwegian Minister of Welfare, Prof. Biger Meidell, said in a broadcast from Oslo that a small strike in Oslo several days ago had made it clear that Terboven would proclaim a state of siege.

An even smaller strike movement also had broken out, he said, because Oslo workers had not received their ordinary milk ration.

The Minister then accented that the state of war between Germany and Norway was not at an end and in expressing the hope that strikers would go back to their jobs immediately he warned against any new strikes.

Blames Bolsheviks

He said he had evidence of Bolshevist disruptive activities and in warning Oslo in particular and Norway in general against these forces he said:

"I do not dare to think what will happen if there is a new strike. You have seen the Germans will not stand for any fooling."

Prominent Labor Leader.

Hansteen, one of the executed men, was a lawyer and one of the most prominent men in the Norwegian labor movement. He was 41 years old. He was a member of the Communist party for some time, but left when Russia invaded Finland in 1939.

Vickstroem was a well known figure in Norwegian workers' youth organizations and one of the leaders of transport workers.

Under the decree of a state of civil siege, German officials were authorized to conduct summary executions, mete out sentences of death or life imprisonment and confiscate property.

Strikes Reported Ended

OSLO, Sept. 11 (AP).—Authorities said normal work was resumed today after two days of strikes in the iron and shipbuilding industries.

German Troops Encircle Oslo As Norse Nazis Battle Strikes

Quisling Regime Takes Over Both Labor and Employer Groups

SEP 12 1941

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 11.—With all of the Oslo area encircled by German troops and two Norwegian labor leaders already dead by firing squad, Vidkun Quisling's had been handed the job of keeping Norway tranquil while the German armies were busy in Russia, but that he had succeeded only "in uniting our people and making them a violently hostile nation."

Trouble in Holland.

The British radio announced today that there is growing evidence of sabotage in Holland. The broadcaster quoted the Swedish magazine Die Welt as stating that 500 Dutch workers have been arrested by the Nazis on suspicion.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's short-wave listening station recorded the broadcast here.

Vichy Acts In Dakar

SEP 12 1941

Vichy, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Vichy colonial administration in Africa today ordered the internment of persons reporting that Germans are in Dakar, France's reinforced West African base.

The order, issued by Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, coincided with the arrival in Algeria of Admiral Juan Esteva, resident general of Tunisia, to confer with Gen. Maxime Weygand, Vichy's proconsul in North Africa.

Vichy has denied the presence of any Germans in French West Africa.

Policeman Shot By Communists

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 11 (AP)—A policeman was shot today near the town of Douai, near the Belgian border, by an accomplice of Communists whom he had arrested, Paris newspapers reported.

The policeman arrested the Communists for distributing propaganda material, the reports said.

In Paris one of the new anti-Communist courts sentenced seven persons, including two women, to prison terms varying from two to seven years.

A military court at Clermont-Ferrand handed down two sentences of five years each for distribution of Communist tracts.

Quisling Seen Failing In Duty in Norway

London, Sept. 11 (AP)—Disturbances in Oslo and declaration of martial law there are "very definite evidence that Quisling has failed in his assigned task of pacifying the Norwegian people and now the job has been turned over to Heinrich Himmler and his Gestapo," a Norwegian government official declared here today.

He asserted that Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi leader,

Germany, France and Spain Join in West African Defense

Reports Indicate They Fear U. S. and Britain Will Try to Seize Bases—Troops and Arms Said to Be on Hand.

United — [illegible]

France, Germany and Spain have worked out elaborate joint plans to defend West Africa, according to information reaching the Associated Press in New York today. Belief that the United States and Great Britain some day will try to seize bases in the strategic French, Spanish and Portuguese possessions on the South Atlantic has brought the three Powers into virtual alliance, it is stated.

Three-way staff talks started months ago are said to have reached such a point that a permanent joint staff has been set up at Melilla, Spanish Morocco.

Steadily, German - produced arms are flowing down to Casablanca in French Morocco, Villa Cisneros in Spain's Rio de Oro and Dakar, vital port in French Senegal. Ships slipping out of French Mediterranean ports to scud across the Mediterranean to Oran go loaded with coastal and anti-aircraft guns, searchlight batteries, mines, knocked-down 80-and 120-ton submarines and fast torpedo boats.

From Credible Sources.

Such is the outline of the story brought by Europeans of credibility, persons who can cite adequate if unpublishable sources for their information.

Britain and America's general staffs already have most of the story, it is believed. Bits and pieces have been published. But few outside high official circles know the extent to which the three Powers have carried their military collaboration.

Germany, it is asserted, would like to extend the South Atlantic line of defense to Portugal's Atlantic possessions—the Azores, Madeira and Cape Verdes.

Portugal, however, careful of her neutrality, turned down an invitation to participate in joint staff talks. Those talks, it is learned here, began in June, or before. In early July, Gen. von Rintelin, Hitler's African ace; Gen. Nogues, Governor-General of French Morocco, and one of Spain's generals met at Melilla. Out of that meeting grew the permanent tri-Power staff.

Gist of the Plan.

Following is the gist of the plan as outlined by the Associated Press's informants:

Germany will furnish material to fill out France's and Spain's war left-overs, give technical advice and assign needed technicians and specialists, including aviators; France will contribute the sizable remnant of her once-potent navy, planes, officers and troops, and Spain's big Moroccar army will be the backlog of man power, to be thrown into action if needed.

Germany started filling her part of the bargain even before Von Rintelin, Nogues and the Spanish general met. Since early June ships sailing from Marseilles, Toulon and Port Vendres, near Perpignan, have been slipping across the Mediterranean to Oran, loaded with war supplies.

Between June 20 and July 1 the big ships Etoile and Belle Arlesienne and the smaller freighters Juno and L'Orient transferred an estimated 3,000 men of Germany's famed Condor aviation unit, which fought for Franco in Spain, its equipment and other material.

From Oran the Condor unit proceeded to Casablanca, thence to Fez and finally to Mogador, where staff headquarters were set up in the Hotel Paris.

On July 1, the steamship Nazareth and another freighter took aboard three French aviation units previously based at Clermont Ferrand, Rivelsaltes and Tarbes and shifted them across the Mediterranean for African service.

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Others Sent to Africa

Other ships are known to have transported to Africa an artillery regiment formerly based at Aix-en-Provence and the 81st regiment of Senegalese tirailleurs.

Early in July, shipment of the heavier German equipment—the long-range coastal batteries and the baby submarines, these to be mounted and put into the water at the Lyautey yards in Casablanca—began.

Embarkation of the troops and equipment, it was stated, was under the supervision of German Col. Koch, commander of the condor legion, who was last reported making his headquarters at the Hotel Louvre et de La Paix in Marseille.

Taylor Confers Again With Cardinal Maglione

By the Associated Press.

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 11.—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, conferred today with Luigi Cardinal Maglione, papal secretary of state, for the second time in two days in an important exchange of views between the White House and the Vatican.

War and peace aims, it was indicated last night, figured largely in the talks between Mr. Taylor and Pope Pius XII and the cardinal

yesterday.

Harold Tittman, United States diplomatic officer attached to Mr. Taylor's office, accompanied the emissary for the interview, which presumably was for further discussion of how to provide for "the welfare of the peoples of various countries" in war and in peace.

Informed sources said they understood the envoy told the Pope yesterday that, in so far as Soviet Russia was concerned, Mr. Roosevelt was more interested in the welfare of the world's peoples than in the form of government as such.

Mr. Taylor plans to leave tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. Taylor for Florence to spend the week end at their villa and then return for another audience with the Pope next week before starting back to the United States.

When Premier Made Bombs

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 11—Winston Churchill was a bomb maker when a mere boy, it was disclosed today.

And he was inquisitive, determined and forceful—all of which characteristics are described in a book published today under the title "Winston Churchill and Harrow."

Trying to explore a haunted house while attending the Harrow school, the boy, Churchill, found an old well at the bottom of which ran a passage to the house. Churchill made a bomb to clear the passage.

He lighted a time fuse and lowered the bomb. Nothing happened for some time. Churchill leaned over and looked down. The bomb exploded, singeing his eyebrows and blistering his face.

In another incident Churchill was called before the headmaster, who said: "Churchill, I have grave reason to be displeased with you."

To this Winston replied: "And I, sir, have very grave reason to be displeased with you."

Japan Acts Suddenly To Place Its Armed Forces Under Control

Defense Council Set Up Directly Under Emperor In Move Termed Step To Check Military Domination

SEP 12 1941

By GLENN R. BABB
Of the Associated Press Cable Staff

New York, Sept. 11—The Japanese government, faced with the necessity of making decisions that may fix the empire's course for a generation, apparently moved energetically today to place the army under control and prevent military or other terroristic violence that might deflect it from its chosen path.

Japan has given indications of a willingness to review drastically the whole question of war or peace in the Pacific. Sweeping changes of policy may be necessary. Profoundly shaken by the course of the European war and by the rising power of the United States and Britain in the Pacific, the Japanese are trying to come to terms with the United States.

Mistrust Of Ability

For the last decade one major obstacle to an American accord with Japan has been a profound mistrust of the ability of any Tokyo Government to fulfill any pledges opposed by the military.

There was established in Tokyo today a new national defense headquarters under direct command of Emperor Hirohito. It is headed by Gen. Otozo Yamada, inspector general of military education, 60-year-old veteran of the Russo-Japanese and China wars and a leader of the conservative wing of the army. It will control all the land and air forces in Japan proper, Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin.

The circumstances of its establishment suggest strongly that its purpose is not so much to deal with the dangers of foreign invasion as to keep the armed forces in the homeland under control. Tokyo dispatches interpret it as a move to check military domination of imperial policy and establish safeguards against outbreaks of military dissatisfaction with the future course of events.

Important Step

If that is the purpose and if the action is effective the Tokyo Government will have taken an important step in the direction of stability in the Pacific. For the last decade the power of the army, especially its "radical" element, in the form of intimidation, threats or actual violence, has hamstrung the few efforts of the civilian Government to steer a moderate course.

Ten years ago next week the army seized control of imperial policy by launching the conquest of Manchuria. In 1932 army and navy cadets assassinated the comparatively moderate Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai. In February, 1936, part of the Tokyo garrison revolted and held the heart of the capital for four days before yielding to a direct order of the Emperor that they surrender. The army launched the China war four years ago.

Must End Army Domination

If the Government of Prince Fumimaro Konoye is to regain freedom to direct the empire's destinies, measures must be taken first to end this army domination and the terroristic activities of the "patriotic" civilian organizations, such as the notorious Black Dragon society, which support it.

Tokyo dispatches leave unanswered the question of the attitude of the army of nearly 1,000,000 men in China and the powerful force being concentrated in Manchoukuo against Soviet Siberia under command of the Kwantung army, that semi-independent military force which led the empire into the Manchurian and China adventures.

But the very magnitude of the military tasks confronting them tends to lessen their influence at home; the Government will have made a good beginning if it brings the home forces under control.

Premier Prince Konoye has told his people that Japan faces the gravest crisis in her history and there is no reason to believe that he overstates the case. The Government spokesman says that relations with the United States form the most important question before the empire. What goes on in Tokyo may be interpreted as part of the process of clearing for action in the diplomatic contest with Washington.

Repent Last Year's Move

There are indications that many highly placed Japanese—some generals and admirals among them—have repented the decisions of a year ago, when Adolf Hitler's star rode high—that aligned their country with the Axis. They hope that out of the negotiations with Washington may come changes that will at least restore to Japan her freedom of choice between the two groups of powers contending for world mastery.

They see Britain and Russia still standing against the Nazi storm. They foresee a long war with an eventual Axis victory far more doubtful than a year ago. They watch with deep anxiety the rapidly expanding naval power and war industrial capacity of the United States.

They cry out that they are being encircled, and indications are that this cry, originally perhaps only a rallying slogan for the military party, now is tinged increasingly with genuine fear. American pressure on the badly strained economy of the empire is having its effect.

"The encirclement has become strangulation," said a high Japanese military authority in Shanghai today. "America has so tight a grip on our throat that Japan can not even breathe or speak."

Seek Escape From Impasse

In this situation the Japanese are trying to negotiate with the United States in search of an escape from their impasse. But just how far they are ready to go in search of an accord remains to be revealed. Perhaps Prince Konoye indicated this in the personal letter delivered to President Roosevelt two weeks ago, but the contents of that letter remain secret and there has been no word of a reply.

Nor is there any indication from Washington of a willingness to make any important alterations in American policy in return for new Japanese pledges. Nevertheless, some Japanese leaders have indicated their belief that the American negotiations may determine not only Japan's role in this war but her place in the world to be remade after the conflict.

The policies of Washington and Tokyo apparently still are poles apart. It is difficult to see how either or both can withdraw far enough to make any fundamental agreement possible even if the Konoye Government gains freedom from military dictation. Secretary Hull said yesterday he knew of no major development in the near offing.

Committed To Aid China

President Roosevelt and his Administration are committed fully to the policy of aid to China against Japan and of aid to both Britain and Russia, two powers standing in the way of Japan's expansion policies. American aid to China is now reaching Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces in a rapidly swelling flow that soon may alter the entire course of the China campaign. Already the Japanese have relinquished some of their conquests, notably the port of Foochow, and reports persist that further withdrawals are to come.

The Japanese military authority in Shanghai quoted recently said flatly that the United States must choose between Japan and China, that any accord "must be at the expense of Chungking," that none is possible as long as the United States aid to China continues. But the civil government in Tokyo may be preparing to recede from this position. Even the military authority hinted that concessions on French Indo-China were not impossible.

The possibility remains that the Japanese, in their much publicized search for an accord with the United States, merely are stalling for time, seeking to postpone the fateful day when they must choose between the Axis and the Anglo-Saxon combination. They would give much for another six months' or a year's grace.

Do Not Consider Choice Final

There are accumulating evidences that they do not consider that choice finally made, in spite of the treaty they signed with the Axis last September.

Also the Japanese leaders may be building up a picture of a sincere effort to reach terms with the United States so that if they must choose the path of war they can go before their people with the plea that their efforts for peace were rejected.

Further, there is apparent in all the talk of negotiations with the United States the continuing effort to divide the United States from Britain, from China or from Russia. It is noteworthy that the Japanese are announcing their intention of withdrawing their nationals from the British Empire, but taking no such step with respect to American territories.

Japanese Emperor Takes Over Defense To Curb Military

New Headquarters Set Up Believed Barrier to Army Dissatisfaction

By the Associated Press.

SEP 12 1941

TOKIO, Sept. 11—A national defense headquarters, under direct control of the Emperor and apparently apart from the regular imperial high command, was established today for Japan, Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin.

The new system was interpreted as designed to strengthen home defense and at the same time to check militaristic domination of imperial policy and erect a barrier to possible dissatisfaction among the military group with the future course of events.

Gen. Otozo Yamada, an old-line conservative whose fame dates back to the Russo-Japanese war, was named commander in chief of the new headquarters, answerable directly to Emperor Hirohito, in whose favor he is said to rank high.

Gen. Yamada also will retain his old job as inspector of general military education.

Japan Split Into Four Areas.

All national defense activities of Korean and Formosan garrisons as well as the air forces attached thereto will be placed directly under the new headquarters.

A new system of defense provides for the division of Japan proper into four military districts, the eastern, western, central and northern.

Domei, Japanese news agency, in reporting the new setup did not explain what relation the national defense headquarters would have with the imperial high command, which includes the army and the navy.

Liaison Conference Held.

The high command held a liaison conference with the government earlier in the day. This was followed by a luncheon given by the Emperor for Premier Prince Konoye and other cabinet members in appreciation of their outstanding services to the state an announcement said.

Meanwhile, the Japanese economic federation suggested to the Finance Ministry that it institute a campaign to prevent inflation caused by mounting expenditures and a shortage of materials.

The federation recommended a nation-wide savings program, a system of deferred pay, lottery tickets and special taxation privileges for savings bank depositors. The deferred pay plan called for giving workers part of their salaries in cash and the balance in government bonds.

The Government announced coal supplies would be rationed this winter with priority given to factories, stores and plants where coal is indispensible for defense needs. Gasoline already has been rationed.

With further operation of gasoline-powered taxicabs banned and charcoal burners restricted, the rain-soaked streets of Tokio presented a particularly deserted appearance today.

The newspaper Yomiuri called it a "return to the good old days," accompanying its feature article with a large picture of jinrikisha on the main street.

Only physicians, local newspapermen and government officials were permitted to operate gasoline automobiles.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association announced that Fumio Goto, former Home Minister, had been appointed chairman of its Central Co-operative Council, replacing Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu.

Domei reported that the National Mobilization Inquiry Committee approved the drafts of ordinances calling for compulsory labor service for men up to 40 and women up to 25.

Umekichi Yoneyama, chairman of the Mitsui Trust Co. and former president of the dissolved Japan-Manchukuo Rotary Club, turned over 38,000 yen (approximately $9,000) from club funds to the International Students' Association today to assist foreign students inconvenienced by fund-freezing regulations.

British ships rarely dock at Rangoon, but materials arrive in American or American-chartered vessels, Domei reported.

French Warship Off to Japan

TOKIO, Sept. 11 (AP).—Domei news agency announced in a Hanoi dispatch today that the cruiser Lamotte-Picquet, 7,249-ton flagship of the French Indo-China fleet, was heading to Japan for a month's repair work at Japanese yards.

Accord With U. S. Held Unlikely.

Shanghai, Sept 11 (A. P.).—Well-informed spokesmen in Shanghai expressed the belief today that no agreement between the United States and Japan is likely at present, despite indications from Washington and Tokio that an accord may be near. Tending to strengthen this negative impression, a high Japanese Army officer here said that while Japan is anxiously seeking an agreement with the United States, "it must be at the expense of Chungking."

He refused to confirm or deny reports that a possible general

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settlement might include Japanese withdrawal from French Indo-China and part of China, but hinted that this may be possible on a give-and-take basis, saying: "It is out of the question to discuss a Japanese withdrawal from China so long as the United States sends military assistance to Chungking. The United States must choose between Japan and Chungking."

Authorized American spokesmen, commenting on this statement, said there was no reason to believe the United States was contemplating any alteration of its policy of supporting the Chungking Government.

A high Japanese army officer said here today that the Tokyo Government, with united support of all factions, was seeking an amicable settlement of its dispute with the United States if the settlement did no involve a surrender by Japan.

This officer has just returned from a flying trip to Tokyo, which he said was for the express purpose of informing himself and the Japanese command in China regarding "reports of confusion" among the Japanese leaders and people over national policy.

At Chungking's Expense

He said he found no confusion but instead a unanimous desire to reach an understanding with the United States.

He said he talked with "generals and statesmen" whose personal views probably reflected the trend of present thought in Tokyo.

Nazi Move In China Reported

SEP 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Shanghai, Sept. 11 — Unconfirmed Chinese reports from generally reliable sources in Peiping said today that the Chinese National Socialist party there was preparing to form a "North China autonomous government."

Its purpose would be to forestall any effect of a Japanese-American rapprochement on North China's already fairly strong political and economic autonomy, it was said.

Prompted by Germans and approved by the Japanese, the Government would be built along the lines of the one operating in Manchoukuo, the report said.

Nazi Reported Taking Hand

A secret meeting, September 3, attended by high Japanese and pro-Nazi Chinese as well as Dr. Walter Fuchs, veteran German diplomat, decided to announce the new Government when Japanese and American negotiations appeared to be nearing a successful conclusion, the report said.

Fuchs is head of the Deutschland Institute in Peiping, a supposedly cultural organization. Actually, reports said, Fuch's institute is spending vast sums entertaining political and other important Chinese in the city.

Wiedemann Rumor

Peiping observers were reported to be linking the alleged plans for a North China autonomous Government with advices from South America that Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former German counsul general in San Francisco, was en route to China via South America to become consul general in Tientsin, thus indicating the importance the Germans may attach to North China's political potentialities.

Attracting attention also was an announcement in the Peiping press of the formation of a Chinese-German-Japanese trading corporation called the San Yang Company with capital equivalent to $10,000,000 in United States money. The company's announced purpose is to rebuild Chinese-German trade. Observers here said they were unable to see how such trade could be rebuilt in view o Great Britain's control of the sea and Russia's regulation of the Trans Siberian Railroad.

MALAYA EXPORTS RISE

July Total Sets New Peak as Russia Buys.

Singapore, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—British Malaya today reported exports valued at $55,674,000 during July, the highest monthly total ever recorded. One item consisted of $3,189,000 worth of goods, chiefly rubber and tin, sent to Russia, the first such shipments since the outbreak of war.

July trade with the United States netted the Imperial War Treasury $29,343,000, with imports from that country amounting to $2,362,000.

Despite an over-all increase in exports, rubber and tin were 17,000 tons and 18,000 tons, respectively, behind the quotas set by international committees.

This was attributed partly to shipping shortages early in the year and to the reluctance of plantation and mine owners to make large capital outlays to increase production sharply.

Imports to South Africa Restricted

SEP 12 1941

Private Purchases Now Subject to Permit

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 11 (AP) —The government of the Union of South Africa advised importers and consumers today that private purchase in the United States of steel, oil and certain other articles no longer would be possible.

Beginning Sept. 15, it was announced, goods from countries outside the British commonwealth would be subject to permit unless already in transit. There were minor exceptions.

In addition to steel and oil, the private purchase of metals, motor vehicles except passenger cars, fertilizers, machine tools, tobacco, sulphur, timber and agricultural machinery would be impossible.

Arrangements, however, may be may be made by the government with other countries in the commonwealth to obtain goods for essential purposes under the Lease-Lend Act.

Tanks Reach Australia

New York, Sept. 11 (AP)—The London radio relayed today an announcement by Australian Army Minister Percy C. Spender that the first tanks from the United States had arrived for a new Australian armored division. CBS recorded the BBC broadcast.

Chile Holds 3 In Nazi Probe

SEP 12 1941

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 11—Police officials investigating alleged Nazi activities in Chile held three Germans in custody overnight and released eight others after questioning.

A number of other Germans were ordered to appear today for questioning, the police said.

Those held were identified as officials of German firms and banks here.

ARGENTINES ASK BAN ON NAZI AIDE

Conservative Deputies Cry Out Against Ambassador Von Thermann

Chamber Debates Action On Envoy Said To Have Abused Privileges

SEP 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 11—A demand that the German Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann, be declared *persona non grata* on grounds of abusing his diplomatic privileges was indorsed unexpectedly tonight by the Conservative bloc of the Chamber of Deputies.

Cries of "he's got to go" arose amid cheers which greeted the announcement made by Reynaldo Pastor, Conservative leader.

In making his announcement Pastor said "after we adopt this (resolution) it will be up to the German Ambassador to see if he still wishes to stay."

The chamber adjourned after hours of debate without voting on the resolution asking the executive branch of the Government to declare Von Thermann's presence no longer desirable, but the Conservative decision ended doubt about adoption of the measure.

An Argentine Congressional committee investigating subversive activities told the chamber that Von Thermann headed an "almost military" organization of cells disciplined by storm troops and secret police, and financed by taxes on the pay checks of German workers and their Argentine-born sons sworn to support Adolf Hitler "to the death."

Lashly Says U. S. Accepts Challenge to Democracy

Bar Association Head Defines Issue in Toronto Talk

TORONTO, Sept. 11 (AP).—Jacob M. Lashly, of St. Louis, president of the American Bar Association, told the Canadian Bar Association here today that the United States has accepted Hitler's challenge to democracy.

"We will build all our moral support and physical efforts toward the ultimate victory and revival of the democratic ideals," he said in a luncheon address at the association's annual meeting.

"The war which is raging across the seas today can no longer be viewed as just an armed conflict among nations. Even should the democracies of the Western Hemisphere be presently arranged alongside their brethren of the northern provinces and be plunged into total war it still would be inaccurate to describe it as an international war.

"Whether Britain, or Germany, or Italy, or Russia, or the United States shall survive the war is no longer the most important question. More fundamental and vital is the question: Which way of life, which philosophy of government, which standard of morality will eventually prove dominant?"

WAR WORKERS OUT IN CANADIAN SHOP

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 11. (AP)—A number of workers at McKinnon Industries, Ltd., which is engaged in war work, went on strike today, after a four-month-old dispute over wages between the company and the United Automobile Workers of America.

The strike went into effect at 7 a. m., when the night shift left the plant. Early picketing was orderly and Police Chief William Shennan said there had been no disturbances.

The McKinnon plant manufactures parts for motorized vehicles, anti-aircraft guns and munitions and the strike may curtail production in the General Motors plants at Oshawa, Ont., and Windsor, Ont., at the Chrysler plant at Windsor and at the Canadian General Electric Company's plant in Peterborough, Ont.

Including all shifts, McKinnon Industries employe 4,500 workers but neither the company nor the union would estimate how many were on strike. One unofficial estimate said that 1,000 strikers and sympathizers were outside the plant this morning .

The union has asked for a 10-cent-on-hour increase for workers who are paid on an hourly basis and a 15 per cent increase for bonus and piece workers. The company has stated it was complying with the dominion government's war-time policy which calls for a cost-of-living bonus instead of straight wage increases.

TRIO PUSHING FOR WAR, SAYS LINDBERGH

Jews, Roosevelt Administration And British Thus Charged

Iowa Audience Described As Most Unruly Flyer Has Faced

SEP 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 11—"The British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration" were charged tonight by Charles A. Lindbergh as "the three most important groups which have been pressing this country toward war."

Speaking before what was called the most unruly audience he has faced, the famous flyer's points were received with a chorus of mingled boos and cheers. The address was sponsored by the America First Committee and was broadcast.

Catcalls, Cheers Continue

Despite the admonition of several committee leaders that the crowd "not disgrace Iowa," the catcalls continued with the cheers as Lindbergh accused the three groups he named and other "war agitators" of planning a step-by-step campaign to put the United States into the conflict.

Earl C. Jeffrey, Chicago, national director of field operations for America First, who estimated the crowd at 8,500, declared "this is the worst I've seen."

"It is a very small minority, however," he added, referring to the vocal opposition. "It looks like an organized attempt to sabotage the meeting."

The audience heard President Roosevelt by radio before Lindbergh spoke on "Who Are the War Agitators?"

Tells Alleged Plan

"They planned: First, to prepare the United States for foreign war under the guise of American defense; second, to involve us in the war, step by step, without our realization; third, to create a series of incidents which would force us into the actual conflict," he said.

"Only the creation of sufficient 'incidents' yet remains; and you see the first of these already taking place, according to plan—a plan that was never laid before the American people for their approval."

A package of America First cards thrown from the balcony struck and knocked down a plant in a vase directly in front of the flyer.

Roosevelt Cheered

The crowd cheered President Roosevelt eleven distinct times during his address.

Robert J. Bannister, of Des Moines, meeting chairman, and others on the speakers platform, including the minister who pronounced invocation, were both booed and cheered as they entered.

Terming England's position "desperate," Lindbergh asserted:

"Her population is not large enough and her armies are not strong enough to invade the continent of Europe and win the war she declared against Germany. Her geographical position is such that she cannot win the war by

aviation alone regardless of how many planes we send her.

"Even if America entered the war, it is improbable that she Allied armies could invade Europe and overcome the Axis powers."

Lindbergh said he could understand why the Jewish people desired the overthrow of the Nazi regime.

"The persecution they suffered in Germany would be sufficient to make bitter enemies of any race. No person with a sense of the dignity of mankind can condone the persecution of the Jewish race in Germany."

Advice To Jewish Groups

He advised, however, "that instead of agitating for war, the Jewish groups in this country should be opposing it in every possible way, for they will be among the first to feel its consequences."

Tolerance, he declared "cannot survive war and devastation."

"Their greatest danger to this country," he said of the Jews, "lie in their large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio and our Government."

Charging the international situation had been used to obtain a third Presidential term, the flyer declared "the power of the Roosevelt Administration depends upon the maintenance of a wartime emergency."

"The danger of the Roosevelt Administration lies in its subterfuge," he said. "While its members have promised us peace, they have led us to war—heedless of the platform upon which they were elected.

Assails Lease-Lend

"If any one of these groups—the British, the Jewish, or the Administration—stops agitating for war, I believe there will be little danger of our involvement."

Lindbergh assailed the lend-lease program for sending a major part of American plane production abroad.

"Today, two years after the start of the war," he said, "the American army has only a few hundred thoroughly modern bombers and fighters—less in fact, than Germany is able to produce in a single month.

"Ever since its inception, our arms program has been laid out for the purpose of carrying on the war in Europe far more than for the purpose of building an adequate defense for America."

IMMINENT NEW STEPS TO CHECK INFLATION SEEN

Morgenthau Says Treasury and Reserve Officials Have Conferred

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Imminent new steps by the Administration to checkmate inflationary tendencies were indicated today by Secretary Morgenthau, who disclosed that Treasury and Federal Reserve Board officials have been conferring for a week "on the whole problem of what should be done to meet the present situation."

Study Whole Situation

He said the "whole fiscal and monetary situation is being explored."

Morgenthau suggested what might lie ahead in his pronouncement on inflation Tuesday night before the Advertising Club of Boston, when he declared:

"We may have to extend general controls over bank credit and create controls over selected capital expenditures."

At a press conference today, the Treasury chief evaded specific questions about the discussions with the Reserve Board which he said had been going on "continuously." He declined even to name those taking part.

Asked whether a principal item was the board's proposal last December for expansion of its power to increase bank reserves, Morgenthau said, "We have traveled a long way since December."

Some officials recalled the capital issues committee set up during the World War to examine proposed new security issues for their possible drain on men and materials needed for the war effort. The committee examined proposed issues totalling $2,350,000,000 and disapproved about 20 per cent, but had to depend on patriotism to enforce its findings.

Similar Examination

A somewhat similar examination has been under way at the Securities Commission since early in the year, although the commission's authority is limited to a requirement of adequate disclosure of pertinent facts.

The Federal Reserve Board wants additional power to increase the reserve requirements and thus make less money available for lending. The board has used all but about one seventh of its power and could add only about $1,000,000,000 to the total reserve requirements, while the lendable excess of such reserves is over $5,000,000,000.

Increases in reserve requirements and regulation of new capital are only two of the prospective measures, some officials said, still higher taxes and enforced savings were cited as possibilities.

One of the steps Morgenthau advocates is the release of food surpluses to hold down prices by increasing the available supplies. He said today that he also favored unlimited imports of wheat from Canada.

SPAB TO GIVE INVENTORY OF DEFENSE NEED

Priorities Board to Make Detailed Diagram of All Materials.

KEY TO INDUSTRIAL AID

Includes Civilian, Military, Navy and Air Essentials Under Lend-lease.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board moved today to make an over-all inventory of the nation's military and civilian requirements designed to give defense planners a detailed diagram of materials needed, likely shortages of specific supplies and a key to individual expansion needs.

SPAB instructed its executive director, Donald M. Nelson, to work out the schedule to include a detailed outline of both civilian and military needs, taking in procurement schedules for army, navy and air force and such goods as are to go abroad under the lend-lease and defense aid programs.

Both the military production schedules and the statements of civilian requirements are to be broken down into schedules of the raw materials, labor and machinery needed for their production.

Problem of Shortage.

SPAB called the inventory a move striking directly at the allied problems of shortages of essential materials and expansion of productive facilities. Its announcement said:

"In calling for this long range, all-inclusive survey of the nation's total needs under the defense program, SPAB followed the view that there must be one authority to develop the official requirement figures on both levels, holding that there would be confusion otherwise, because the several parts of the requirement picture must be developed by separate agencies."

Meanwhile SPAB announced it had denied, at least temporarily, the Tennessee Eastman Corporation's request for priorities on materials to expand its plastics plan at Kingsport, Tenn. The board found immediate construction was not advisable, although it would have produced plastics capable of replacing 8,000,000 pounds of aluminum, 18,000,000 pounds of chrome plated nickel steel, 6,000,000 pounds of stainless steel and 34,000,000 pounds of zinc.

"Building of the plant would have required the use of large amounts of various critical materials, including stainless steel, which is inadvisable in view of an expected early winter increase in the demand for nickel for armor plate and ordnance items," SPAB ruled.

Henderson Motor Quota Head.

"Hundreds of similar applications are on hand and no single one can properly be granted until it is known how much of a drain on scarce materials would bei nvolved in granting all of them."

Meanwhile William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, announced that Leon Henderson, director of civilian supply, had been put in control of automobile quotas. Mr. Henderson was also given primary responsibility for dealing with industries serving civilian needs.

To get critical materials in ever-increasing quantities, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced plans for producing an additional 30,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year and an additional 112,000,000 pounds of magnesium.

FORD SHOWS OFF NEW EFFORTS IN MANUFACTURING

BY DAVID J. WILKIE
Associated Press Automotive Editor

Detroit, Sept. 11.—Henry Ford, who believes that war never settled any dispute among the earth's peoples, showed a large group of newspaper and trade magazine writers today a few phases of the huge part he is taking in the automotive industry's $2,000,000 armament program.

At the same time he presented for private previewing the 1942 model automobiles his company will make in sharply reduced volume during the coming years because of the defense emergency.

Ford long ago explained the apparent paradox of his hatred of war and his factories in full blast on war material manufacture.

"I hate war," he said, "so I'm fighting like the devil to end it."

The Ford Motor Company has armament contracts — chiefly for bomber planes and aviation engines —totalling more than a half billion dollars. Already in production is a Pratt & Whitney radial, air-cooled aviation motor; in early prospect is mass production of the gigantic Consolidated B-24D bomber planes and in experimental testing is a 12-cylinder, V-type, liquid cooled motor with an injector fuel system and exhaust operated super-charger.

Shown today was the Pratt & Whitney engine in production in the new $37,000,000 aircraft engine plant Ford has built within the River Rouge factory grounds. The aircraft production program contemplates the delivey of 40 engines a day by next Spring. Currently the assembly schedule is one engine daily. The initial order to Ford is for 4,238 of the big double-row radial engines for the United States Army.

Hustling Bombing Plane Factory

Also shown today was the huge $47,000,000 bomber plane factory under construction day and night east of Ypsilanti and some 18 miles west of the main Ford factory in suburban Dearborn.

In this plant, which will include a mile-long assembly line as well as a flying and testing field Ford expects to build not only sub-assemblies for the four-engined 28-ton attack planes, but also complete bombers ready to fly. The plane factory, described as potentially the biggest of its type in the United States represents the major phase of the Ford defense undertaking. It is expected to be ready for occupancy soon after the first of next January.

A $480,000,000 contract awarded to Ford calls for sub-assemblies for 100 planes and 75 completed bombers a month, a program expected to be attained late next Spring.

The Ford war production effort includes also a new magnesium foundry for making lightweight castings for airplane engines; the assembly of small "Jeep" or army reconnaissance trucks; Red Cross wagons and mobile field kitchens. The latter, of which Ford has presented a large number as a gift to Britain, are equipped for feeding the people of bombed areas on short notice.

The new model automobiles shown today included the new six cylinder engine vehicle as well as the various types of Lincoln, Mercury and Ford units. Announced as new optional equipment on the 1942 Lincoln and Mercury cars is a newly perfected automatic gear shift called the "liquamatic drive." Distinctive new frontal designs have been adopted for the entire Ford line.

DAVIES INSISTS THERE STILL IS 'GAS' SHORTAGE

Contradicts Senate Probers, Declares Conservation Must Continue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP) — Bluntly disputing a conclusion of a Senate committee that there is no gasoline shortage in the East, the defense petroleum co-ordinator's office asserted today that a shortage does exist and that conservation measures must continue.

As Previously Reported

Ralph K. Davies, acting co-ordinator in the absence of Secretary of the Interior Ickes on vacation, said in a statement:

"Our appraisal of the present and future stock deficiency remains as previously reported, and the necessity for public co-operation continues. To the co-ordinator's office, the admittedly low condition of petroleum stocks on the East Coast continues to mean shortage and the necessity for appropriate action."

The Senate committee in a report to the Senate earlier in the day had expressed the opinion that there was no existing shortage and had recommended that restrictions on deliveries of gasoline to filling stations be lifted.

By order of the petroleum co-ordinator's office, deliveries to retail outlets in the last five weeks have been held 10 per cent below July deliveries.

No Opinion on Curfew

In another conservation move, the office also has asked that filling stations close between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. The five-man Senate group expressed no opinion regarding this curfew.

"We have not deemed it a part of our duty," the unanimous report said, "to make a study of petroleum prices, or the question of what hours gasoline stations should operate."

In addition to disagreeing with Ickes' office on the necessity for a cut in gasoline deliveries, the Senate group expressed the opinion that "in the handling of the petroleum problem unnecessary alarm was created."

"We are of the opinion that this was caused by over-enthusiasm on the part of those charged with the direction of the petroleum situation," their report added.

Sees No Danger

The Senate group said there appeared to be no danger of a lack of fuel for heating homes or operating defense industries, and that "with proper conservation motorists should find it possible to acquire the gasoline and oil products which they need."

"Paradoxical as it sounds, the shortage, as we see it, is a shortage of surplus—and not a shortage of products, or a lack of facilities to transport them," Senator Maloney (D-Conn.), chairman of the committee, informed the Senate in what he described as a preliminary report.

Completion of new tanker ships, use of railroad tank cars, and a dozen odd methods for increasing petroleum supplies were said to be adequate to take care of future needs as far as they could be seen now.

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STIMSON PRAISES MORALE OF ARMY

Says Public Debate Hurts Soldier Esprit.

SEP 12 1941

Washington, Sept. 11 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson said today that as a whole soldier morale was very good, but that public debate over the whole purpose for which the army is being trained has had a depressing effect on army esprit.

At a press conference the Secretary cited in the latter connection a story about Abraham Lincoln dealing with a similar problem in 1863. Lincoln, according to the story, questioned the justice of shooting a soldier for desertion while nothing was done to an agitator who incited the man to desert.

"I think," Lincoln was quoted as saying, "that in such a case to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional but withal a great mercy."

The Secretary was asked whether in his opinion such an attitude also should apply to 1941, but he responded by saying, "Well, I leave that to you."

Mr. Stimson said that another factor militating against morale in some instances was lack of military equipment. "That is a self-evident obstacle that we're trying to get rid of, as of course everybody is," he said.

The Secretary also reported that the army was on the way toward taking the "drastic, painful step" of removing least capable officers from troop command and replacing them with men of proved leadership.

Maneuver Tests Set

Washington, Sept. 11 (AP)—The army reported today that its total strength was 1,587,190 officers and men, including 705,000 selective service trainees.

[By the Associated Press]

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Washington, Sept. 11—The "finest air force in the world" in point of quality of aircraft, will go into action Monday in the Louisiana maneuvers between the Second and Third Armies, Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, told a press conference today.

Lovett said his estimate of the unmatched caliber of new American-built warplanes was based on "the best information available from abroad" and on tests made by United States pilots with foreign aircraft.

12 To 15 Planes In Squadron

Deliveries, he said, have been speeded to the point of equipping a squadron—twelve to fifteen planes—every two days.

"In point of quantity, we still have a long way to go, but production is now beginning to roll," he said. "Our share of it from here on should enable us to equip combat units at the rate of about one squadron every other day. This rate should increase in the coming months."

Lovett said even better models of the planes he praised were "on the way."

"Fastest Plane In World"

The Assistant Secretary gave some hitherto undisclosed details on performance and armament of the combat planes to be placed at disposal of the Second and Third air-task forces which will collaborate with ground troops in the mock warfare.

The two-engined Lockheed P-38 interceptor, a strik[illegible] departure in pursuit ship design, is the "fastest military plane in the world today" with a speed well over 400 miles an hour with full military load, Lovett said.

It is armed with two 37-millimeter cannon and an unstated number of 50-caliber machine guns.

Other Types Listed

Besides the P-38, the Second and Third Army air commanders will have two other types of pursu[illegible]e Bell P-39 "Cannon With Wings" and the brand new Curtiss P-40E; two types of medium bombers, the Martin B-26 and the North American B-25; the Douglas A-20 attack bomber, or light bomber; and the Douglas A-24 dive bomber, the same plane as the navy's dive bomber which is recognized as the finest in existence.

Two squadrons of army dive bombers will give *Blitzkrieg* realism to the half-million troops in the war games, besides two squadrons lent by the navy and Marine Corps. As recently as June, officers had doubted that the army could get deliveries of the A-24's by maneuver time.

In each of the four main classifications—pursuit ships, light bombers, medium bombers and dive bombers—the air force has planes which "in maneuverability, performance and fire power represent the last word in fighting equipment," Lovett said.

He rated the Douglas A-20 attack bomber superior to anything in its class for its function of bombing ammunition dumps, bridges and troop concentrations. The British use it as a night fighter under the name "Havoc."

Other Good Planes.

The B-25 medium bomber, with a top speed of only slightly under "certain famous fighter types currently used abroad," has range, speed and bomb-load capacity beyond any foreign medium bomber, Lovett said. The Martin B-26, slightly faster at top speed, has a cruising speed which makes it the fastest bomber of its class in the air.

The single-engined pursuit ships are the Bell P-39 and the Curtiss P-40E. The waspish-looking P-39 mounts a 37mm. cannon as well as 50 and 30 caliber machine guns and is rated without equal as a middle-altitude fighter.

The new P-40 performs at high altitudes to meet modern sub-stratosphere bombers, and is a higher powered and more heavily armed successor to the P-40 employed by the British under the name of "Tomahawk" in the Middle East. It mounts six 50-caliber machine guns.

NAVY DEFENDS USE OF GUN TO HALT NEWSMEN

Says They Knew Boats Not Allowed to Come Close to Seattle Station

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Navy Department said today that newspapermen who were fired upon at the naval air station at Seattle, Wash., on Sept. 4 "were fully aware of the limits about the naval air station that were considered restricted areas."

Official Version

According to the Navy's official account, four shots were fired "well forward of the boat," occupied by the newsmen, by a guard using a .45-caliber pistol. The boat, the Navy said, had been ordered to halt.

The Navy account was a report from the commandant of the 13th Naval District at Seattle on the incident which occurred upon the arrival at Seattle from Sitka, Alaska, of two Russian planes carrying Moscow officials.

The Navy said that staffs of the daily newspapers in Seattle had received careful explanations of "the regulations concerning restricted areas now in force at the naval air station."

When the first plane came in, the report said, two small boats circled it and moved with it toward the loading ramp well within the defense area, the outer limit of which was given as 100 yards from the ramp.

Warned by Whistle

"These two boats, now within 100 feet of the ramp," it said, "were warned by sentries' whistle to move out. This they refused to do and came even closer.

"A crash boat was then ordered to bring them in and upon approach of the crash boat one of the small craft started to speed away.

"Four warning shots to halt were fired well forward of the boat by a guard, using a .45-caliber pistol. At the fourth shot, the boat stopped and the crews of both boats were brought ashore."

Films in the cameras, the report said, were developed by the Navy and "many of the pictures showed clearly the industrial section of the naval air station."

The Navy said that the boat which attempted to flee contained "photographers attached to the Seattle Times," while the boat which stopped when ordered to do so contained "photographers from the Post-Intelligencer."

PROBERS BAN WAR PROPAGANDA FILM

Refuse to Halt Hearing To See Questioned Movies

SEP 12 1941

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Senators investigating charges of war propaganda in the film industry refused today to interrupt testimony and see the pitcures in question.

Senator McFarland (D-Ariz.) saying the Interstate Commerce sub-committee was "wasting a lot of time," urged a showing of the films because "the best evidence is the pictures themselves."

"Let's see the pictures and discontinue the bunk," added Wendell Willkie, the industry's counsel, in a statement to reporters.

But the committee rejected the proposal, Chairman Clark (D-Ida.) saying it would be impossible to see all the pictures mentioned, in the charges by Senator Clark (D-Mo) and Nye (R-ND.)

The request was made by McFarland when John T. Flynn, newspaper and magazine writer, asserted from the witness stand that a small group of men controlling the moving picture business was attempting to involve the United States in war.

SAYS FILMS CENSORED

Flynn contended:

"First, that there is a monopoly; second, that the monopoly exercises the most rigid censorship on the moving pictures in its own interests; third, that it has banned not only pictures affecting millions, but pictures based on political themes, and that at this very moment this hated censorship is being exercised to suppress one side of this debate affecting the lives and fortunes of 130,000,000 Americans . . .

"I do not think an intelligent man can have any doubt in his mind that this censorship is being used now to club those who want to present the side of peace in America and to promote the glorification of war, the interests of the British Empire and the involvement of the United States in a war which may destroy its liberties even though we win the war . . .

"I charge that the moving picture industry is using the screen in a concerted effort to make propaganda for the involvement of the United States in this war."

FEARS FASCISM

SEP 12 1941

Flynn said that he was opposed to Hitler but was "more against Fascism than I am against Hitler because I see in Hitler merely an excrescence thrown up by the economic and social chaos of Europe."

At the same time, he told the committee, he saw "in Hollywood and its monopoly of a great instrument of culture, something very closely resembling that kind of thinking which I understand as Fascism."

Willkie, counsel for the movie industry, asserted that in Flynn's testimony "the old monopoly humbug is dragged out again to divert attention momentarily from the real object of the investigation — the sabotage of the country's foreign policy."

Chairman Clark told reporters the committee would go ahead with testimony for several days next week.

Later he said, it would be possible to make a selection of films to be examined.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP).—Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida said yesterday that the Senate inquiry into the motion picture industry was a witch-hunt organized by a group of isolationists seeking to censor films not reflecting their viewpoint.

Biddle Gets One More Assignment

Envoy to Czechoslovakian Government in Exile

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP) — Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Pennsylvania was given an additional diplomatic assignment by President Roosevelt today to go along with the five he has had for many months.

He was nominated to be American minister to the Czechoslovakian government in exile in London, where he already serves as this country's diplomatic representative to the exiled governments of Poland, Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia.

Legionnaires Assail Totalitarian Powers

Committee Report Disapproves Any Compromise In U. S. Dealings With "Bandits"

Milwaukee, Sept. 11 (AP)—The foreign relations committee of the American Legion today denounced the totalitarian powers of the world as international bandits and expressed strong disapproval of any compromise in American dealings with them.

The committee's expression was contained in the report it will submit to the Legion's national convention here September 15-18. The report carried the signatures of Harry A. Sullivan, chairman, of Denver, and the committee membership: Adrian L. Bushman, of Clayton, Mo.; Anson T. McCook, of Hartford, Conn.; Drury M. Phillips, of Huntsville, Texas, and Robin S. Kirby, of Charlotte, N. C.

Defense Officials Outline Steel Industry Policies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Defense officials outlined to the steel industry today the policies of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board in a closed meeting attended by executives of a number of major companies and by representatives of nearly a dozen government agencies.

The steel officials are members o[illegible]

the Iron and Steel Industry Defense Advisory Committee.

Among those who attended were Ernest T. Weir of National Steel, Tom Girdler of Republic, Benjamin J. Fairless of U. S. Steel and Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem.

William S. Knudsen, Leon Henderson, Donald M. Nelson and other defense officials were scheduled to address the conference.

its cargo of American food supplies.

The Leda, a 4115-ton freighter bought from Panamanian interests, reached her home port three days ago, according to a notice received from Robert Brennan, Irish minister in the United States.

Carrying wheat and machinery, she left her Brooklyn pier on July 12 and proceeded to Halifax where she joined a transatlantic convoy.

F. B. I. Silent On Dismissals

Washington, Sept. 11 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation officials refused today to discuss the dismissal of three special agents in New York for "personal misconduct" and said stories of a nation-wide F. B. I. shake up were "too fantastic" for denial.

Officials said the bureau had a long-standing policy of refraining from comment on the departure of employes from the service on the ground that such matters are entirely personal and should be left to the former employe himself for discussion.

From an authoritative source in New York it was learned the agents were discharged "with prejudice for association with a person or persons contrary to the best interests of the bureau."

Hurley Urges Repeal Of U. S. Neutrality Act

Hoover's Secretary Of War Says It Is A Cowardly Surrender Of Freedom Of Seas

Washington, Sept. 11 (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War under President Hoover, urged today that Congress repeal the Neutrality Act, which he called "a cowardly surrender of the freedom of the seas."

Every American ship and individual going into the war zone or attempting to run the Germans' blockade, Hurley said, is violating the act. He added:

"We are a democracy and a democracy must survive on its integrity. If we are going into this war we should not back into it. We should repeal the Neutrality Act and go into it face forward."

First American-Bought Ship of Eire in Dublin

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Headquarters of the American Friends of Irish Neutrality said today that it had been notified of the arrival in Dublin of the Leda, first ship of Eire's newly acquired merchant marine to deliver

AMAZED THAT RUSSIAN STAYS BY TELESCOPE

Harvard Astronomers Hear Neujmin, Near War Front, Discovers Comet

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 11 (AP)—Reporting the discovery of a new comet by a Russian astronomer in Eastern Crimea, Harvard scientists expressed amazement tonight that the observer still is standing by his telescope less than 150 miles from the invading German army.

Radiogram Delayed

Harvard's Dr. Fletcher Watson said a delayed radiogram had been received from the Russian Astronomical Observatory at Simeis, East Crimea, that Astronomer G. Neujmin, an expert asteroid observer, had sighted the comet on the 29th of August.

Simeis is east of Odessa, one of the main objectives of the Germans in the Russian war.

"With the international situation as it is," said Watson, "we were amazed that anyone still remains at Simeis."

Watson said he understood Russian reconnaissance planes maintained a steady patrol over Eastern Crimea to prevent a parachute invasion such as was made at Crete.

The Harvard scientist said more observations would be needed before the orbit of the new comet could be plotted.

He said that about a month ago, the same Russian scientist was a co-discoverer of another comet, a faint one, which also had been sighted by an observer in South Africa.

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

SEP 12 1941

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Probably all of us are acutely conscious of the nearness of the war-danger as we await President Roosevelt's discussion of the position over the air tonight—a talk which cannot be expected to do other than emphasize the gravity of the crisis.

Possibly it is this thought which impelled me to write today on the duration of the war, or maybe the impulse came from the fact that the question most often thrown in my direction is how long the war will last—as though I were a major prophet. Anyway, it certainly is a topic close to all.

The way the European conflict is going right now I for one shouldn't be greatly surprised if it ended sometime next year.

Now that isn't a prophesy, because we know the war might drag on through the ten years for which the Axis claims to be prepared. Such duration isn't likely, however, for if the warring continues a decade poor Europe will be a bag of bones.

The thought that the war might end next year is based on the strong and growing possibility that an already tortured continent won't be able to support the Axis military operations, and may revolt against the terrific burden. Such a thesis presupposes, of course, that the Allies have a good chance to win—a view which this column has previously recorded.

This possibility doesn't condemn Herr Hitler to defeat without further trial. It would be poor judgment to suggest that the creator of the most poweful army in history (paging Moscow on that) hasn't a chance to win, because he has.

We have to know considerably more about the endurance of the Muscovite war machine which has been doing such great things, and which today claims to have mustered the strength to drive a big salient into the heart of the German line in the Smolensk area, before Moscow. We want a further view of the morale of the civilian population, too.

You know they tell us that the continued sounding of a certain high note on a violin may cause the sudden collapse of might stone structures. Herr Hitler says he has so undermined the strength of the Bolshevists that they are on the verge of disintegration. Time alone will prove whether that is so, but we shall be smart not to jump to conclusions.

Hitler may win, but the fact is that he has been grievously hurt in his clash with Russia. His losses in first-line fighting men and equipment have been colossal; he probably has opened up a permanent new war-front which will compel him to defend both east and west simultaneously; and as the Commerce Department in Washington today points out, he has sealed the ring of the Allied blockade by invading Russia and thus has cut himself off, for the time being at least, from vital supplies.

It's unnecessary to dwell over the widespread food shortages on the continent of Europe, or on the epidemics of typhus and other diseases which already are springing up on the trail of the hunger. This column has emphasized that repeatedly.

These facts should be kept in mind, however, for the spirit of revolt which is sweeping through many of the conquered territories is partly due to privation, though mainly to the burning desire to be free again. It will be increasingly difficult for Nazidom to maintain its position over the vanquished.

Look at the news from Norway today. There the anti-Nazi activities have reached the point where the Germans have declared a state of civil siege and the executions have begun. In France there is a similar tale—and so it goes in many parts of Europe.

Meantime the British blockade, which is close to air-tight, is squeezing, squeezing, squeezing. And the Allied fighting machine is growing more powerful, thanks in large degree to America's help.

The British are getting set for an invasion of the continent, and when that comes there will be all possible cooperation by the conquered peoples. They have no weapons, of course, but they can help much.

On the whole it doesn't seem to me so far fetched to say that the war may be over in another year, though as previously remarked, that's not a prediction.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today from Adolf Hitler's Headquarters:

In the east, offensive operations continue successfully.

In Northern Africa, German combat planes yesterday scored direct bomb hits on enemy supply dumps at Tobruk [Libya] and Matruh [Egypt] and dispersed motorized columns and destroyed rail facilities in Northern Egypt.

The air force night before last destroyed a 6,000-ton merchantman in the Gulf of Suez. The enemy lost five chasers in dogfights on the North African coast Sept. 9.

There were no enemy operations over Reich territory day or night.

British

SEP 13 1941

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Targets in Northern Italy were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night. The Royal Arsenal at Turin, which was the main objective, was heavily bombed. Large fires were left burning. Four of our aircraft are missing.

An Air Ministry-Home Security Ministry communiqué said:

During the day a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly at one point in Northeast Scotland. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

An Admiralty communiqué said:

The Italian tanker Maya of 3,867 tons has been torpedoed and sunk by one of our submarines in the Aegean.

The Admiralty tonight issued this communiqué:

The Board of Admiralty regret to announce that H. M. S. Tonbridge, Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Brown, R. N. R., an auxiliary vessel, has been sunk. Next of kin of casualties have been informed.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 11 (AP)—The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Sicily: On the night of Sept. 8-9 R. A. F. heavy bombers attacked the harbor at Palermo. Bombs were dropped on docks and many hits were observed on three main quays and a dry dock. Three large merchant ships are believed to have been damaged. Fire broke out on the northern quay near oil storage installations.

On the same night bombs were dropped on airdromes at Catania and Gerbini and both objectives were machine-gunned.

Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked a power station, ferry ships and landing stages at Messina during the night of Sept. 9-10.

Many direct hits were scored and fires broke out near commercial oil tanks. Another very big blaze was started in the citadel area.

Aircraft of the fleet air arm on the same night bombed and machine-gunned the airdrome at Castelvetrano, where a large fire was started.

Cyrenaica: Aircraft of the fleet air arm bombed airdromes at Gambut and Menastir on the night of Sept. 9-10. At Gambut bombs fell among aircraft on the ground, two of which were destroyed, while others were damaged.

From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

British Middle East Headquarters issued the following communiqué today:

Libya: At Tobruk our artillery dispersed a small enemy tank patrol. Enemy air raids were on a heavier scale, but no serious damage or losses resulted. In the frontier area there was some exchange of shellfire.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué today said:

English aircraft last night flew over the cities of Genoa and Turin, in whose outskirts they dropped several bombs. Two civilians were killed and several injured.

The city of Messina suffered new air raids. Several civilian buildings were damaged and four persons were injured among the population. An enemy plane was shot down by the anti-aircraft defense.

Axis aviation continued to successfully pound the harbor and supply works and defense fortifications of Tobruk. Troop cantonments at Matruh and motorized columns in the zone of Siwa oasis also underwent effective attack.

Italian bombers scored a direct hit on a British merchant ship near Tobruk. German planes hit an enemy destroyer in navigation east of Solum. German fighters shot down five Hurricane planes in combat.

In East Africa our troops in the Uolchefit and Culquabert sectors sustained various clashes. The enemy was repelled everywhere and suffered losses.

Russian

SEP 12 1941

Moscow, Sept. 11 (AP)—Today's Soviet Information Bureau communique:

In the course of the night of September 10 our troops continued to engage the enemy stubbornly along the whole front.

The regiment commanded by Serbrov is manfully battling the Rumanian and German troops at Odessa's approaches. There have been times when this regiment repulsed several attacks a day.

Recently our men repulsed a fierce attack by the First Rumanian Regiment of Chasseurs. The Rumanians advanced in dense columns. Allowing the enemy to approach within a short distance, machine gunner "X" was the firs to open fire at the front files. He was followed by other machine gunners, firing at the flanks and front of the advancing enemy. The attack ended badly for the enemy. Leaving hundreds of dead on the battlefield the Rumanians retired.

In another engagement Serbrov's regiment stanchly withstood an attack by a large Rumanian unit supported by fifty tanks. Our men demolished more than twenty of the tanks by anti-tank artillery and fuel bottles and hand grenades and then, passing to the counter-attack, turned the Rumanians to flight.

Despite heavy rai nand low clouds, Senior Lieutenant Sholpov's group of fighters operating in the northwestern direction of the front effected a successful raid on an enemy airdrome. The Fascist flyers were caught unaware. In this attack

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our flyers set fire to and destroyed by machine guns seven Messerschmitts and several bombers. Senior Lieutenant Sholpov and Lieutenant Aksenov especially distinguished themselves in this raid, destroying four enemy planes.

Reports of the exploits of Soviet artillerymen are pouring in from all sectors of the front.

In a stubborn battle in the Western direction, Anti-Tank Gunner Junior Sergeant Makozubov, by accurate fire, put out of action seven enemy tanks. Lieutenant Kileshov's battery, operating in the northwestern direction while supporting an an infantry unit, disabled by direct fire five German tanks, two machine guns and two mine throwers.

Lieutenant Federonko's battery, in the course of one battle, destroyed seven enemy machine-gun pits, a large number of enemy motor-cyclists and eight regimental guns. In the past three days this battery has destroyed twenty-nine machine guns, five mine throwers and two field forts.

Fascist planes attacked a railway train which included fuel cars. A bomb set fire to one car and one engine, and there was danger that fire would spread to the oil tanks. Ruzanov, Totov, Grigoryev, Antonev and Stonikov, of a company of railway troops, who happened to be at the station, put the fire out by vigorous action. Spasky, junior commander of the railway company, displayed exceptional valor and initiative. He jumped onto the blazing engine and put it at full stream, beating down the flames by the speed of the train. Then, by skillful maneuvering, he quickly uncoupled the cars and shunted them in different directions.

On September 4 and 5 Senior Sergeant Bazilevsky's mine-thrower battery annihilated four enemy anti-tank gun crews and three armored cars. In one engagement the mine-throwers were surrounded, but headed by Bazilevsky the valiant fighters routed two Fascist infantry platoons and broke through the encirclement, preserving their mine-throwers intact.

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Russia

MOSCOW, Friday, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued the following communiqué:

On Sept. 11 our troops stubbornly fought the enemy along the entire front.

Our air force in cooperation with land forces dealt blows to enemy panzer troops, infantry and artillery, and destroyed aircraft on his airdromes.

Eighty-one German planes were destroyed Sept. 9 in air encounters, by anti-aircraft fire and on airdromes. We lost forty-one planes.

Russia's Long Winter, Closing In on Armies, Brings Perils

SEP 12 1941

By CARL C. CRANMER

NEW YORK.—(The J... Special News Service) — Through a critical Summer—for 12 weeks—the Russians have stood off the Germans. Barring a sudden collapse of Soviet defenses, Adolf Hitler's armies which he has trained for blitzkrieg are fated to endure the fogs, rains, snows and gales of a six to nine month Russian Winter.

The war dispatches make it clear that Winter already is setting in. Steady, pouring rains and fog are reported from the northern front about Leningrad and Smolensk, west of Moscow. A German army reporter speaks of "bottomless mud" about Leningrad.

These are the Autumn rains which will extend to the Ukraine and be succeeded by the long, severe Winter. Not until April in the south, until May or June in the north, will there again be warm weather. And even then there will be the brief Spring when the thaw makes a morass of Russian plains and bogs. Huge ice blocks will grind and crunch along the broad, deep rivers then at flood stage.

RAINS INTERFERE

The Autumn rains and the Spring floods may interfere more with the campaign plans of the German generals than the actual Winter. Fog and rain ground scouting and bombing planes. Tanks and supply trucks become mired in the mud. Floods and ice floes sweep away pontoon bridges. Many a disaster can occur to an army depending upon a tenuous line of communications under such conditions.

It is the common German soldier who will hate the Winter. He will have to march and attack through snow two feet, even three or four feet deep. Terrible Winter gales will sweep his camp.

Snapping below - zero temperatures will numb his body. Added to the immense casualties the Germans have suffered in fighting will be the frozen feet, hands and faces which may send tens of thousands of them to the hospitals.

In the Winter War of 1939-40, the Finns and Russians fought in 40-below zero temperatures north of Leningrad. Extreme cold, however, extends far south to all Russia except the Crimea, a narrow strip north of the Black Sea and parts of the Caucasus.

Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, is about the same latitude as Newfoundland or Winnipeg. The Caucasus is about the same as New York City or Salt Lake City. Moscow's latitude is about the same as Edmonton or the south shore of Hudson Bay. Leningrad is about the same as the southern tip of Greenland or Anchorage, Alaska.

RUSSIA A GREAT LAND MASS

But too much cannot be read into these latitudes, for Russia is a great land mass, untempered by warm waters.

By December it is cold enough in the Ukraine to freeze over the rivers. Cattle and sheep perish in the blizzards of mid-winter. Even the northern part of the Caspian sea freezes, and occasionally fishermen are trapped on floes there.

By the end of November Leningrad to the north is closed in by ice, and stays that way until May, sometimes June.

The Russians who started their invasion of Finland on Nov. 30, 1939, found themselves stopped by deep snowdrifts almost immediately.

Pictures of Napoleon struggling back from Moscow through the blizzards, however, should not cause Americans to think the same fate is certain to meet Hitler's armies.

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Skies over the present front probably will be their clearest in the Winter months. The blue Winter skies will be favorable to aerial operations. The rivers, when thickly frozen over, no longer will be formidable barriers to tanks and masses of infantry. The roads, now deep in mud, will be hard and firm for the movement of supplies.

HARD ON RUSSIANS, TOO

Hard as the Winter may be on the common soldier, it may not be the obstacle for the generals that mud and rain now presents. The Winter will be as cold for the Russians as for the Germans.

Much will depend upon who is best prepared for the weather. Fragmentary reports indicate, the Germans are preparing millions of fur coats for their soldiers, ordering skis to give them mobility, buying horses to substitute wagons and sleighs for their motor supply columns.

If the Russians are as ill-prepared with warm clothing and thick boots as they were in the Finnish campaign, they may be worse off than the Germans when their own Winter descends upon them.

One advantage the Soviets may have—the advantage of positions and trenches already prepared, and warm, largely undestroyed towns, cities and farm houses behind them.

The Germans will find it difficult to dig trenches in the frozen earth when they advance. Joseph Stalin's scorched earth policy will leave little shelter behind them.

Marines Face "Comfortable" Winter at Iceland Posts

Nissen Huts Designed to Withstand Northern Blizzards; Morale High

NO 2

By Drew Middleton

U. S. MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS IN ICELAND, Sept. 11 (The Special News Service) (Passed by field censor) — An old saying tells the story:

"The marines have landed and the situation is well in hand."

Have Strong Defenses

A two-day tour of United States marine posts by scout car, truck and once by a stubborn Icelandic pony, disclosed that the marines under Brig. Gen. John Marston have established themselves in positions which are strong defensively and as comfortable as can be expected in a treeless land just under the Arctic circle.

Gen. Marston is satisfied that his troops have done a good job of construction. He and his staff are proud of a cable of congratulations from Gen. Sir John Dill, chief of the British imperial general staff, lauding the marines for their fine appearance in a review before Prime Minister Churchill on the latter's homeward journey after his meeting with President Roosevelt.

Gen. Marston is convinced that the morale of his men is good, but he adds: "We never have to worry about that in the corps."

I talked to about 70 enlisted men and noncoms, and morale certainly appears high. The marines would like more facilities for recreation, such as softball and basketball, and officers have surveyed the craggy Icelandic landscape for possible fields. But every bit of tillable land is a hayfield, and Icelanders won't have their hayfields used for games at any price.

There are remarkably few beefs about food or housing. Some want to go home, but most of these admitted they didn't want to stay home.

"I enlisted in the marines because you keep moving," said one kid from Newcastle, Pa.

"I'd like to get home for a couple of days and show these to the family" — he pointed to his sergeant's chevrons—"and then be moving on again."

The marines get along all right with the British. They still call the Britishers "Limeys" but with an inflection of admiration like that of the true Brooklyn baseball fan when he hollers "You bums" at his Dodgers.

The noncoms — who Gen. Marston says are "as good as any in the world"—are responsible for good morale. They have taught young soldiers—in some battalions the average age of privates is 20—to make themselves at home in a bleak, desolate land.

These noncoms can't understand questions at home about morale.

Take Sgt. Joe Hennessey. "Why in hell shouldn't they feel good?" he asks. "They get three squares a day, they got guns that can shoot and they're in the marines. We don't have any summer soldiers in the Marine Corps."

Posts Cover Many Miles

Marine posts cover many miles. Almost all of the men live in Nissen huts turned over by the British, and the few still under canvas will move into huts when the building program is finished in the next couple of weeks.

"Huts" is a misnomer for these cylinders of tin thickly lined with tar paper. The inside wall is plywood. The British used them in France, and they proved warm even in the winter of 1939-40, the coldest Northern Europe had experienced in 30 years.

So the marines' homes will be snug and warm when the Icelandic winter comes with its blizzards driven by 100-mile-an-hour winds.

Col. W. A. Worton of the Boston Sixth Regiment commands a typical camp, situated on a hillside beside a roaring river which British nobility once fished for salmon, and sheltered partially from the wind.

The Nissen huts have been floored with wood or concrete, with wood and concrete ends. The Marines are naming them. Among the choice names are "Gopher Inn" and "Hogan's Alley"—the kitchen. While I was there, the lunch included soup, roast veal mashed potatoes, string beans, plenty of bread and butter, jelly and coffee.

The cook said fretfully that he was feeding "a lot of blankety - blank boa constrictors" when asked about the marines' appetites.

The officers' mess was about the same. Gen. Marston lunched on soup, hamburger, mashed potatoes, peas, canned fruit and coffee.

Col. Worton is proud of the recreation hall. The movie theater there is showing "That Hamilton Woman." There are about 1000 books, most of them recent and good.

So far as living conditions go, the marines are better off than the British. They have far more facilities for recreation, better if not more food, and more pay.

Effects Of Inflation

SEP 12 1941

When A Nation Fails To Spend All Its Purchasing Power, Chaos Prevails—Wages Can Not Keep Up And Values Depreciate

By CLAUDE A. JAGGER

(... Special News Service)

New York, Sept. 11—What is this vague and shadowy menace?

What is this ugly dragon which we are told will gobble up our income and savings?

Virtually every expert in Washington and in Wall street will assure that it is no myth, that you can feel the hot breath from its nostrils right now, you feel it every time you pay for your groceries.

It is the much-talked-about, long viewed-with-alarm inflation.

It is a vague and shadowy word, but when inflation comes, it is definite and real, as real as hunger.

Doubtless it has come to seem remote or unreal because we have heard about it so long. Ever since the spring of 1933, bankers and economists have been warning of inflation. So perhaps it is not surprising that these later crys of "wolf, wolf" fail to arouse us.

The very word inflation, unfortunately, is a rather abstruse economic term. Economists argue as to proper definitions.

But when it comes, it is very simple, brutally simple. Your money buys less. Most simply stated, prices rise. But there is more to it than that, much more. Only a few years ago the nation was striving to get out of depression by boosting prices. Rising prices are not uncommonly associated with prosperity.

But when inflation comes, prices rise because something is happening to our money.

Reduced to its essentials, inflation occurs when we are creating spendable purchasing power—regardless of whether we use coin, bills or bank checks—faster than we can manufacture goods to meet the demand.

In the early days of the New Deal, we cut the gold content of the dollar by about 40 per cent, and inflation warning signals went up. But it didn't happen. There was vast unused pro-

capacity in the country, we could produce all the goods we had money to buy, and more. Later on, heavy government spending brought more warnings, but still nothing much happened, for the same reason.

Now a drastic change has occurred. The inflation warnings of a few years ago mostly originated in conservative financial quarters, and were promptly pooh-poohed in Washington. Now Treasury Secretary Morgenthau leads the parade of viewers-with-alarm.

What has happened is that our productive machinery has had a $50,000,000,000 defense plan saddled upon it. Just start to spend this money has put millions of unemployed to work, has given us a sharp boost in wage rates and in farm income. But vital machinery is working at capacity on defense. It cannot produce all the things that the purchasing power we are creating can buy.

Billions of spending power, thrown into a limited market, inevitably bring skyrocketing prices, unless something is done about it. Rising prices bring imperative demands for higher wages. The bigger labor costs push prices still higher and wages must be boosted again—and that can go on and on, unless something is done about it.

Now if it merely meant that prices and incomes were going up in the same ratio, it wouldn't matter so much. But that can't be accomplished. If experience means anything, wages can't keep up with prices. Also, the savings of the nation are in fixed numbers of dollars. What those dollars will buy becomes smaller and smaller as prices rise.

If the process were unchecked, your old age pension, your savings bank account, your life insurance would become worthless.

That actually happened in Germany after the World War, and it almost happened in France. The fact that middle class savings were wiped out in Germany, in the opinion of many analysts, left the normally stable element of the people so desperate and cynical as to pave the way for Hitlerism.

Probably almost no one thinks that anything as severe as this can happen here. It isn't happening in Europe now. Limited supplies of goods are being rationed and prices controlled. Much has been learned of inflation control since the World War days.

We are only developing our controls in the United States. There are, basically, three steps that can be taken:

1—Goods may be rationed. Although you have money to buy, you can only get as much as your ration card calls for, so you can't bid up the price. This, of course, requires enormously complex machinery and is almost impossible to apply to everything.

2—The Government may fix prices. This, too, is a job of staggering complexity, if we attempt to apply to the whole economic structure.

3—The Government may tax away your spending power in excess of what the nation's productive capacity can supply.

European Governments are applying all three, and we are making beginnings in the three directions.

There has been no rationing of what you can buy over the counter, but priorities are, in effect, rationing vital raw materials to manufacturers, and merchants and dealers are beginning to feel the pinch in getting deliveries. Congresss has before it a measure boosting taxes, and the Treasury already is studying new and more drastic proposals for Congress to work on next year.

But we haven't gone very far. We have a price administrator in Washington—Leon Henderson—but Congress has not yet decided on the legal forms which his controls will take. Meanwhile, he has made a sweeping start at holding down prices of a wide range of materials chiefly through moral suasion.

Yet comodity prices generally in this country, as measured by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, have aleady jumped about 20 per cent since August, 1939. That is about half as much as they have risen in England, wihch is actually at war. Britain was slow in clamping down her controls, but has held the line pretty steadily for nearly a year now.

But our price level has been pushing up steadily of late, and that is being reflected in the cost of living. Evidently, we have not made up our minds just where and how to try to hold the line. Meanwhile, administration leaders are becoming increasingly concerned. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said in a speech in Boston last Tuesday:

"Our economy today resembles an overloaded steam boiler. The fire is growing hotter and is generating more steam than the boilers can safely hold."

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MOSCOW--FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT X X X 41 PLANES.

OUR TROOPS OPERATING (NIGHT) IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION OF THE FRONT INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES UPON THE 47TH GERMAN TANK CORPS REINFORCED WITH ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY. TAKING INTO PINCERS THE ENEMY TANK REGIMENTS WHICH AT SEVERAL POINTS WEDGED INTO OUR LINES, SOVIET TROOPS CUT THEM OFF FROM THE INFANTRY AND SYSTEMATICALLY ANNIHILATED THEM PART AT A TIME. IN ONE ENGAGEMENT THE TANKISTS OF THE UNIT COMMANDED BY INVAOV DESTROYED 79 GERMAN TANKS AND 32 GUNS, ANNIHILATED 2,500 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN AND SMASHED THE HEADQUARTERS OF TWO FASCIST REGIMENTS.

GUNNERS OF POPOV'S BATTERY DESTROYED BY POINT-BLANK FIRE AND FROM COVERT POSITIONS 21 ENEMY TANKS AND TWO GERMAN BATTERIES.

THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT DAILY IS GAINING MOMENTUM IN WESTERN DISTRICTS OF THE KALININ REGION SEIZED BY THE HITLER ARMY. WITHIN THE LAST THREE WEEKS DETACHMENTS OPERATING AROUND NEVEL EFFECTED OVER EIGHTY RAIDS ON FASCIST TROOPS. THEIR TRANSPORTS, STORES AND COMMUNICATIONS AND AIDROMES. AS A RESULT OF THESE RAIDS OVER 750 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN AND OFFICIALS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED. THE GUERRILLAS DESTROYED 24 ENEMY TANKS, NINE ARMORED CARS, 13 GUNS, 52 TRUCKS, SEVEN MOTOR CARS, 44 MOTORCYCLES, 217 BICYCLES, OVER 1,000 RIFLES AND 100 AUTOMATICS. THE GUERRILLAS BURNED DOWN FOUR FASCIST AMMUNITION DUMPS, 21 ANTI-TANK CARS, EIGHT PROVISION SUPPLY TRAINS AND THREE STORES OF WINTER CLOTHES RECENTLY BROUGHT BY THE GERMANS FROM NORWAY. IN ADDITION THE GUERRILLAS DESTROYED FOUR FASCIST BOMBERS AND TWO ATTACK PLANES ON AIRDROMES.

Leave Blank

30.24 — 11765 30.24 - 11765

FEATS OF SINGULAR GALLANTRY WERE PERFORMED BY MEN OF A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY A POST OFFICE EMPLOYE. THE EVENING OF SEPT.3 THE GUERRILLAS LEARNED THAT A GERMAN INFANTRY COMPANY HAD STARTED FROM PODBEREZIE TO DUNAYEVO. THE GUERRILLAS APPROACHED DUNAYEVO FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE HIGHWAY LEADING FROM PODBEREZIE AND OPENED FIRE ON THE FASCIST TROOPS IN DUNAYEVO. A HOT SKIRMISH BEGAN. THE FASCISTS DETAILED THREE INFANTRY PLATOONS AGAINST THE GUERRILLAS. MEANWHILE, THE GERMAN COMPANY FROM PODBEREZIE APPEARED ON THE SCENE OF ACTION. THE GUERRILLAS CEASED FIRE AND DISAPPEARED. FAILING TO GRASP THE REAL SITUATION BOTH GERMAN DETACHMENTS OPENED RIFLE AND MACHINE GUN FIRE AT EACH OTHER. UNTIL THE SITUATION WAS CLEARED OVER 30 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED.

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A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY THE VETERINARIAN ASSISTANT "Z" EFFECTED A DARING RAID ON THE VILLAGE OF USVYATOVO. HAVING ANNIHILATED UP TO 80 FASCISTS, THE GUERRILLAS BLEW UP THE BRIDGE OVER THE MALAYA SMOTA RIVER. THREE AMMUNITION AND PROVISION STORES, AND DESTROYED SIX TRUCKS. HAVING CAPTURED A LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS THE GUERRILLAS LEFT THE VILLAGE.

A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY AN ACCOUNTANT OF MACHINE TRACTOR STATION "P" HAS STREWN A LARGE SECTION OF THE HIGHWAY WITH JAGGED PIECES OF IRON AND NAILS. A DETACHMENT OF GERMAN MOTORCYCLISTS WHICH MOVED OVER THE ROAD WAS FORCED TO HALT AND NO LESS THAN 20 MOTORCYCLES HAD THEIR TIRES PUNCTURED. WHILE THE FASCISTS WERE CHANGING THE TIRES THE GUERRILLAS ATTACKED THEM. HAVING KILLED 25 GERMAN SOLDIERS THE GUERRILLAS TOOK AWAY THE MOTORCYCLES AND DISAPPEARED.

SEP 12 1941

(END)

PS&Y1237AED

VICHY--FRENCH ADD GERMANS X X X WEST AFRICA.

AUTHORIZED FRENCH SOURCES AT DAKAR CHARACTERIZED AS "IMPUDENT PROPAGANDA" REPORTS THAT ALSATIANS WHO RECENTLY HAVE ARRIVED IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA "WERE IN REALITY GERMANS." THEY ALSO DECLARED THAT FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION UNITS AT DAKAR, SUPPOSEDLY REINFORCING SENEGAL'S DEFENSES, WERE NOT MADE UP OF VERMANS.

"TO CUT SHORT THIS MANEUVER, WHOSE TENDENCY IS CLEARLY REVOLUTIONARY," BOISSON DECLARED, "ANYONE CONVICTED OF HAVING SPREAD THESE RUMORS, AS SILLY AS THEY ARE HARMFUL, WILL BE INTERNED."

ED1114AED

VICHY,UNOCCUPIED FRANCE,SEPT. 11-(AP)-HOWARD E. KERSHNER, EUROPEAN DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' SERVICE COMMITTEE, HAS INFORMED CHIEF OF STATE PETAIN THAT THE ORGANIZATION PLANS TO CONTINUE RELIEF WORK AMONG FRENCH CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

KERSHNER SAW THE MARSHAL YESTERDAY AFTER RETURNING FROM SEVERAL WEEKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

SEP 12 1941

JS136PED

LONDON, SEPT 11-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES IS SENDING ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF FOOD TO BRITAIN WITH THE RESULT THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WILL BE CONSUMING LESS OF THOSE PRODUCTS AND PAYING AHIGHER PRICE FOR WHAT THEY DO CONSUME, PAUL H.APPLEBY, U.S.UNDERSECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, TOLD INTERVIEWERS TODAY.

APPLEBY, WHO ARRIVED HERE LAST MONTH TO WORK ON THE FOOD PROBLEM, ADDED "THAT WILL GIVE US SOME ADMINISTRATIVE AND AGRICULTURAL HEADACHES."

ED932AED

SEP 12 1941

TEHERAN,IRAN,SEPT. 11-(AP)-MARTIAL LAW WAS PROCLAIMED TODAY FOR THIS IRANIAN CAPITAL AND GENERAL OF THE ARMY AHOAD AHMADI, THE NATION'S HIGHEST RANKING SOLDIER, WAS NAMED THE CITY'S MILITARY GOVERNOR.

ELIMINATED. OLD.

AT THE SAME TIME A REPORT THAT MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HAD GONE TO ISFAHAN WAS OFFICIALLY DENIED.

JS101PED

BALBOA, C.Z., SEPT. 11-(AP)-MAJOR GENERAL H.H.ARNOLD, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S. ARMY, LANDED AT ALBROOK FIELD ABOARD A FOUR-MOTORED BOMBED TODAY. HE SAID HE WOULD INSPECT "AVIATION INSTALLATION FACILITIES OF THE CANAL ZONE" AND RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES SUNDAY.

TA1104PED

ROOSEVELT

BY WADE WERNER

OTTAWA,ONT., SEPT. 11-(AP)-THE IMMEDIATE CANADIAN REACTION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BROADCAST TONIGHT WAS THAT IT BROUGHT THE UNITED STATES ANOTHER STEP CLOSER TO ACTUAL PARTICIPATION IN THE SHOOTING WAR.

SEP 12 1941

A YEAR AGO THE SAME WORDS WOULD HAVE BEEN HAILED AS PRACTICALLY A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND ITALY.

CANADIANS IN RECENT WEEKS, HOWEVER, HAVE BECOME CAUTIOUS IN THEIR INTERPRETATION OF PRESIDENTIAL UTTERANCES, AND NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S LABOR DAY SPEECH INCLUDED WARNINGS TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC TO REMEMBER THAT THE PRESIDENT ALONE CANNOT PLEDGE THE UNITED STATES TO WAR; THAT HIS ASSURANCE OF AMERICAN DETERMINATION TO CRUSH HITLER AND HIS NAZI FORCES WAS NOT A PLEDGE BUT AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

IT WAS NOTED THAT THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT THAT ANY GERMAN OR ITALIAN WARSHIPS ENTERING AMERICAN DEFENSE WATERS "DO SO AT THEIR OWN PERIL" WAS STRONGER THAN ANY OF HIS PREVIOUS DECLARATIONS. HOWEVER, GREAT IMPORTANCE ALSO WAS ATTACHED TO HIS STATEMENT THAT "WE HAVE SOUGHT NO SHOOTING WAR WITH HITLER. WE DO NOT SEEK IT NOW." ON THE OTHER HAND HIS ASSERTION THAT "WE SHALL CONTINUE TO ROLL OUT THE IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO HELP DESTROY HIM AND ALL HIS WORKS" WAS REGARDED AS AN UMISTAKABLE REITERATION OF THE "CRUSH HITLER" POLICY.

ONE VIEW OF THE ESSENTIAL MEANING OF THE SPEECH WAS THAT IT

30.24— 11767 30.24 - 11767

OFFERED HITLER A CHANCE TO STAY OUT OF A SHOOTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES PROVIDED HITLER HENCEFORTH REFRAINS FROM INTERFERING WITH UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO DELIVER THE WEAPONS NEEDED TO DESTROY HIM. AND SINCE IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED HERE THAT HE WILL CONTINUE TO ATTEMPT TO PREVENT WEAPONS FROM REACHING BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES IT IS REGARDED AS MORE LIKELY NOW THAT HE WILL BECOME INVOLVED IN A SHOOTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES -- AT LEAST AT SEA.

IT WAS NOTED WITH GREAT INTEREST THAT THE PRESIDENT DID NOT MENTION JAPAN, A FACT WHICH AROUSED CONJECTURE AS TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT JUST AROUND THE CORNER IN THE PACIFIC.

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TA1215AED

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11-(AP)-ROME RADIO, AS HEARD BY CUBS, SAID TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS MADE TWO ATTEMPTS TO RE-CROSS THE DNIEPER RIVER TO THE WEST BANK LAST NIGHT. IN THE FIRST ATTEMPT, ONLY 12 OUT OF 60 BOATS SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING, THE ITALIANS SAID, AND IN THE SECOND ATTEMPT, ONLY FOUR GOT ACROSS, THE CREWS BEING ANNIHILATED WHEN THEY LANDED.

JR217PED

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 6:

NATION ------SUNK BY----------	SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	1	0	1	14,096	3	0
NETHERLANDS	0	0	1	7,322	0	0
UNITED STATES	1	0	0	5,718	0	0
ITALY	1	0	0	3,867	0	0
DENMARK	0	0	1	1,831	0	0
PANAMA	1	0	0	1,700	24	0
GERMANY	1	0	0	1,460	0	0
ICELAND	1	0	0	1,215	14	0
TOTAL	6	0	3	37,209	41	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	1,003	248	646	7,109,250	15,757	9,253
GRAND TOTAL	1,009	248	649	7,146,459	15,798	9,253

EB1210PED

SEP 12 1941

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO IN ITS FIRST GERMAN-LANGUAGE NEWS PROGRAM TODAY DEVOTED 12 OUT OF 20 MINUTES TO COMMENT ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AND SAID "HITLER'S EXPULSION FROM THE ATLANTIC IS STARTING IMMEDIATELY."

THE ANNOUNCER HEARD BY CBS SAID "GERMANY HAS LOST THE BATTLE FOR THE

ATLANTIC...SHOULD GERMANY REMAIN IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, THE BRITISH AS WELL AS THE AMERICAN FLEET WILL ATTACK THE WARSHIPS OF THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN NAVIES."

R123AED

NIGHT LEAD SPIES

BY PAT MC GRADY

SEP 12 1941

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11-(AP)-ABOUT THE TIME OF THE FALL OF FRANCE WHEN THERE WAS TALK OF A THREATENED INVASION OF BRITAIN, THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT SENT URGENT MESSAGES TO ITS SPIES IN AMERICA ASKING INFORMATION ON THE PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF AMERICAN PLANES, ACCORDING TO EVIDENCE PRESENTED IN BROOKLYN FEDERAL COURT TODAY.

ONE MESSAGE, DATED MAY 31, 1940 AND RECEIVED BY A GERMAN SPY RADIO STATION ON LONG ISLAND (OPERATED BY COUNTER-SPYING FBI AGENTS), WAS READ INTO EVIDENCE AND SAID:

"NEED URGENTLY FROM ALL FRIENDS MONTHLY PRODUCTION AIRPLANE FACTORIES, EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE; NUMBER, TYPE, DATE OF DELIVERY BY STEAMER OR AIR; ARMATURE OR ARMAMENT; PAYMENT CASH AND CARRY OR CREDIT. ROSE HAS $200 FOR YOU NOT FOR STEIN. GREETINGS."

U.S. ATTORNEY HAROLD M.KENNEDY, TRYING 16 DEFENDANTS ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE CONSPIRACY, SAID THE MESSAGE WAS ADDRESSED TO WILLIAM G.SEBOLD, GERMAN-BORN NATURALIZED AMERICAN WHO TESTIFIED EARLIER THAT HE TURNED OVER HIS ASSIGNMENT TO SPY HERE FOR GERMANY TO THE FBI.

KENNEDY IDENTIFIED STEIN AS A COURIER FOR THE ALLEGED INTERNATIONAL RING.

THE MESSAGE WAS ONE OF 203 RECEIVED FROM THE GERMAN STATION AOR BY THE FBI-OPERATED STATION SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN MAY, 1940. ANOTHER 298 MESSAGES WERE SENT TO GERMANY BY THE LONG ISLAND STATION.

FBI AGENT MORRIS H.PRICE TESTIFIED THAT HE SENT AND RECEIVED THE MESSAGES. AGENT JAMES C.ELLSWORTH TESTIFIED THAT HE DECODED THEM UNDER AN ELABORATE SYSTEM, TRANSLATED THEM FROM GERMAN TO ENGLISH AND CODED MESSAGES DESTINED FOR THE GERMAN STATION.

ONE OF THE FIRST MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE LONG ISLAND STATION, ON MAY 27, 1940, SAID: "SEND ONLY TWO TIMES PER WEEK. WE ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND SEND DAILY. FURNISH DAYS YOU EXPECT TO SEND. FOR YOUR SECURITY ALSO SEND AT OTHER TIMES. FURNISH FREQUENCY OUTSIDE AMATEUR BAND. WE ARE PREPARED 7 A.M. AND 1 AND 5 P.M. CALL SIGNAL ONLY THREE LETTERS. N O CQ."

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IN REPLY, THE LONG ISLAND STATION RADIOED ON MAY 28, 1940: "YOUR SIGNALS VERY WEAK. CAN YOU IMPROVE THEM. WILL SEND TUESDAY AND THURSDAY 1 AND 5 P.M. WILL LISTEN DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY NIGHT AND SUNDAY. WILL FURNISH YOU NEW FREQUENCY LATER."

ALBERT LEROY MC INTOSH TESTIFIED THAT AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SECTION, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, HE AND OTHERS HAD TAKEN RADIO BEARINGS ON THE GERMAN STATION FROM MANY POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING BALTIMORE, MD., AND

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PORTLAND, ORE., AND PLACED THE STATION IN NORTHERN GERMANY.

AT TIMES, MC INTOSH SAID THEIR BEARINGS WOULD VARY BUT NEVER BEYOND GERMANY, GERMAN WATERS AND OCCUPIED FRANCE.

TA1138PED

EL PASO,TEXAS,SEPT 11 (AP)-THE MEXICAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPER "TOMOCHIC," PUBLISHER IN CHIHUAHUA CITY, REACHED THE BORDER TODAY BEARING A UNIQUE ATTACK ON LEE R.BLOHM, UNITED STATES CONSUL IN THE CHIHUAHUA STATE CAPITAL.

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THE NEWSPAPER, REGARDED HERE AS ANTI-UNITED STATES IN POLITICAL TONE, CONTAINED BLANK SPACES IN LIEU OF ADVERTISING IN WHICH HAD BEEN PRINTED: "THIS ADVERTISING SPACE WITHDRAWN THROUGH PRESSURE OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE."

PREVIOUSLY THE NEWSPAPER HAD DEMANDED EDITORIALLY BLOHM'S EXPULSION ON GROUNDS THE CONSUL WAS INTERFERING WITH THE RIGHT OF FREE EXPRESSION GUARANTEED BY THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION.

CONSUL BLOHM TOLD THE HERALD-POST HE HAD CIRCULARIZED ADVERTISERS WITH ASSERTIONS THE WEEKLY WAS ANTI-AMERICAN, ANTI-SEMITIC PRO-NAZI, AND HAD CARRIED AN ATTACK ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN ITS COLUMNS.

VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE 25 ADVERTISERS CIRCULARIZED WITHDREW TTTTHEIR ADVERTISING ACCOUNTS, BLOHM SAID.

"IT IS A GERMAN PROPAGANDA SHEET," HE ASSERTED.

TOMOCHIC'S EDITOR IS CECILIO ROBLES, SAID TO BE A MEXICAN CITIZEN.

GG-RA747PCS

LONDON, SEPT. 11--(AP)--- AN ACT PERMITTING EXTENSION OF THE MAXIMUM LIFE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF BURMA AND INDIA TO 12 MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR WAS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

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THE TERMS OF THESE ASSEMBLIES ARE DUE TO END IN 1942, WHICH WOULD MEAN ELECTIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR. EXTENSION OF THE TERMS OF THE PRESENT ASSEMBLIES [redacted] UNDER TODAY'S ACT WOULD MAKE ELECTIONS UNNECESSARY DURING THE WAR.

REPLYING TO CHARGES THAT THE ACT WAS ONE OF "DICTATORSHIP," THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA, LT. COL. L.C.M.S. AMERY, [redacted] REMINDED THE HOUSE THAT A SIMILAR LAW ALREADY IS EFFECTIVE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NORGB 01556 LAP..RTH..1146A

berli , sept. 11 -- (ap) -- a german tradesman was fined 18,000 marks -- $7,200 -- and sentenced to three months imprisonment today for hoarding money.

the fine amounted to confiscation of his savings.

saigon, french indo-china, sept. 11 -- (ap) -- prince chichibu, brother of japanese emperor hirohito, arrived here by special military plane today as an imperial emissary to strengthen the spirit of japanese troops.

SEP 12 1941

mcw morin saigon 51600 bb 146p

AMS FOLO NEW YORK JAPANESE BUDGET

CHUNGKING, CHINA, SEPT. 11-(AP)-CHINESE OFFICIAL QUARTERS TODAY EMPHASIZED A TOTAL LACK OF APPREHENSION OVER THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN CONVERSATIONS, HOLDING THE BELIEF THAT THE VIEWS OF THOSE TWO NATIONS WERE TOO DIVERGENT FOR RECONCILIATION.

CHINESE GENERALLY, ESPECIALLY PRESS COMMENTATORS, TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE MAIN JAPANESE MOTIVE IN PURSUING CONVERSATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES WAS TO SPAR FOR TIME TO SEE WHETHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN WAR MIGHT FAVOR AN OPPORTUNIST JAPANESE MOVE AGAINST SIBERIA.

FYI-CHUNGKING 51600 DIRECT FW 26--1203PED.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 11-(AP)-GEN. HENRI GUISAN, COMMANDER OF THE SWISS ARMY, TODAY ANNOUNCED A NEW PLAN OF ARMY LEAVES EFFECTIVE OCT. 1 TO PROVIDE INDUSTRY WITH MANPOWER.

DETAILS WERE NOT GIVEN BUT PRESUMABLY TECHNICAL WORKERS WILL BE RELEASED TO FEED THIS LITTLE COUNTRY'S FACTORIES.

A PARTIAL DEMOBILIZATION WAS CARRIED OUT IN JULY.

Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 11-(AP)- A hungarian newspaper reported tonight that nine persons were killed in a shooting affray between police and what were termed revolutionaries in Jelia Sprnad in Croatia, the Italian puppet kingdom.

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The shooting, it was stated, followed the explosion of a bomb

30,24— 11771 30.24- 11771

[illegible] in the office of the district sheriff -- a bomb said by the dispatches to have been planted by these "revolutionaries." The sheriff was only slightly injured.

bwln 02240 bern pw wsw 526p

berlin, sept. 11-(ap)-german informants said tonight that drastic repressive measures against norwegian labor unions was the german answer to months of hostile subterranean activity.

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when the germans occupied norway the problem of regulating the unions was left to vidkun quisling. for more than a year quisling did n o t change the setup of the unions, which operated normally, the informants said.

the unions were described as social-democratic but with leftist and communistic elements. a few months ago, it was said, quisling undertook a few changes in the union

administrations when [illegible] signs of trouble developed. there was lively underground activity such as distribution of pamphlets and listening and spreading the contents of the london [illegible] broadcasts.

the unions were said to have held secret meetings. after russia was attacked by germany the situation was said to have become acute, especially among leftist elements. strikes were threatened and in the iron and shipbuilding industries of oslo were actually called. it was then that the germans decided to hit hard and choke off chances of the [illegible] spreading, the informants said.

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Confirm de ur

because of this, the two labor leaders were executed and others [illegible] summarily removed.

bpw shanken second 030 [illegible]

TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12-(AP)-KOH ISHII, JAPANESE CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU SPOKESMAN, HELD HIS PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY AS MESSENGER BOYS STREAMED INTO HIS OFFICE CARRYING SHORT PROOFS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AS RAPIDLY AS IT COULD BE TRANSLATED INTO JAPANESE.

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ISHII'S ONLY COMMENT BEARING ON THE SPEECH WAS A STATEMENT THAT JAPAN ADHERED TO THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM OF THE SEAS, BUT WHEN ASKED WITH WHAT QUALIFICATIONS HE DECLINED TO ANSWER.

NEITHER GERMANY NOR ITALY, HE SAID, HAD INQUIRED ABOUT JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN THE PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES AIMED TO REDUCE TENSION IN THE PACIFIC. AND WHEN ASKED IF JAPAN, AS A SIGNATORY OF THE AXIS, WAS KEEPING GERMANY AND ITALY INFORMED OF THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS IN WASHINGTON, HE SAID:

"YOU'D BETTER GET IN TOUCH WITH THE AXIS."

ISHII SAID JAPAN STILL WAS AWAITING A REPLY FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ITS SECOND NOTE OF REPRESENTATIONS OVER THE SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN SUPPLIES TO THE RUSSIAN PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK.

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THE JAPAN NEWS WEEK MEANWHILE WILL SAY IN ITS EDITION TOMORROW THAT "AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IS LACKING IN THE EXPLORATORY TALKS BETWEEN JAPANESE AMBASSADOR KICHISABURO NOMURA AND SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, BUT THE FACT THAT THE TALKS CONTINUE IN A FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE MAY BE REGARDED AS A CERTAIN SIGN THAT RELATIONS DEFINITELY HAVE VEERED AWAY FROM THE DANGEROUS REEFS TOWARD WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN DRIFTING FOR SOME TIME."

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH JAPAN, NEWS WEEK SAID, WOULD GIVE THE UNITED STATES "A PEACE OF MIND WITH REGARD TO THE PACIFIC WHICH WOULD AMPLY COMPENSATE FOR ANY EFFORT REQUIRED TO BRING IT ABOUT."

JHV/HILLS 61140/1135/1

30.24 — 11773

30.24 - 11773

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, SEPT. 11--(AP)--THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT COSTA RICA WAS PREPARING AN "ENERGETIC PROTEST" AGAINST THE CLOSING BY GERMANY OF COSTA RICAN CONSULATES IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF EUROPE.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE COSTA RICAN PROTEST WOULD BE DELIVERED AS SOON AS GERMANY OFFICIALLY NOTIFIES THIS COUNTRY OF THE CLOSING OF THE CONSULAR OFFICES.

RECENT PRESS DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN SAID THE REICH HAD DECIDED TO CLOSE THE COSTA RICAN CONSULATES [illegible]

REQUEST TO THE CONTRARY.

SEP 12 1941

new york, sept. 11-(ap)-the british radio reported tonight that the norwegian boy scouts, girl guides and salvation army have been dissolved in new measures ; under the state of civil siege at oslo.

the broadcast was picked up by cbs.

Paris, German-Occupied France, Sept. 11-(ap)-

the german-language Pariser Zeitung reported today that a collection of old paintings and 50 valuable tapestries once belonging to Maurice Rothschild would be auctioned off for the benefit of the French national relief fund. The yield is expected to be about 50,000,000 francs ([illegible]).

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Rothschild's art treasures, including works by Watteau, Fragonard, Nattier, Lancret and others, were stored at Lourdes castle at the beginning of the war. One of the persian tapestries alone is valued at 5,000,000 francs.

(The franc's value just before the fall of France was about 2 cents).

pil-jw/ems 01601--3ped-

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 11-(AP)-VIOLENCE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ATTRIBUTED TO COMMUNISTS AGAIN FLARED TODAY IN BOTH ZONES OF FRANCE AS AN ANTI-COMMUNIST COURT IN

THIS ZONE HANDED DOWN ITS FIRST TWO DEATH SENTENCES.

GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT A POLICEMEN WAS SHOT AND WOUNDED NEAR DOUAI BY AN ACCOMPLICE OF COMMUNISTS WHOM HE HAD ARRESTED.

AT CLERMONT-FERRAND IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE AN ANTI-COMMUNIST COURT SENTENCED TO DEATH ROBERT MARCHADIER AND AN UNNAMED ACCOMPLICE. MARCHADIER WAS CHARGED WITH SIX YEARS' OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY IN CENTRAL FRANCE AND WAS A WRITER FOR THE NOW ILLEGAL COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER L'HUMANITE.

AN ANTI-COMMUNIST COURT SENTENCED SEVEN PERSONS, INCLUDING TWO WOMEN, TO PRISON TERMS VARYING FROM TWO TO SEVEN YEARS.

SEP 12 1941

IN ANGERS NUMEROUS ARRESTS WERE MADE WHEN A WHOLE CAFE FULL OF PEOPLE BEGAN SINGING THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONALE. THE ACCORDIONIST PROMPTLY WAS SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN PRISON.

FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED THAT ANY PERSON SPREADING REPORTS THAT GERMANS WERE IN THE STRATEGIC SOUTH ATLANTIC PORT OF DAKAR WOULD BE INTERNED.

HERE IN THE CAPITAL INHABITANTS WERE AWAKENED AT 2 A.M. BY THE ROAR OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FIRING FOR THE FIRST TIME ON A BRITISH PLANE EVIDENTLY RETURNING FROM A RAID ON TURIN, ITALY.

A plane described by authorized sources as of "unknown nationality" dropped a bomb near the small french village of la bonne, in the savoie department adjoining italy, during the raid. the bomb fell among rocks and caused no damage, it was announced.

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SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPT. 11--(AP)--THIRTEEN GERMANS, INCLUDING 10 ALLEGED CHIEFS OF NAZI CELLS AND THREE OFFICIALS OF GERMAN BUSINESS HOUSES, WERE HELD TONIGHT

30.24— 11775 30.24 - 11775

FOR INVESTIGATION.

THE THREE BUSINESSMEN WERE SEIZED LAST NIGHT. THE OTHERS TODAY. THE 13 INCLUDED OTTO ZIPPELIUS, FORMER INSTRUCTOR IN THE CHILEAN ARMY SCHOOL AND A CARABINEROS SCHOOL. #

MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO TODAY ACCEPTED THE PLAN OF THE SEMI-MILITARY SINARQUISTA ORGANIZATION TO COLONIZE [redacted] DESERTED REGIONS OF LOWER CALIFORNIA--A PLAN BITTERLY OPPOSED BY POWERFUL LABOR FACTIONS WHO ACCUSE THE SINARQUISTAS OF HAVING AXIS TIES.

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SALVADOR [redacted] ABASCAL, SINARQUISTA CHIEF, HAS DENIED HIS MEN WERE EITHER NAZI OR FASCIST, AND SAID THE GROUP WOULD WELCOME LARGE GARRISONS OF FEDERAL TROOPS ON THE STRATEGIC PENINSULA. [redacted]

HE HAS OFFERED TO SEND "THOUSANDS OF SINARQUISTAS AND THEIR FAMILIES" TO COLONIZE THE DESERTED REGION, AND RECENTLY TOURED LOWER CALIFORNIA WITH THAT IN MIND.

THE SINARQUISTAS, HE SAID, WOULD TILL THE LAND AND THEY OFFER TO BUILD ALL THE PROJECTED HIGHWAYS IN THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE PENINSULA AT HALF THE SUM EARMARKED IN GOVERNMENT BUDGETS.

JNM/LADB/945P

NO EXACT LINE IS TO BE DRAWN AS HELP TO HITLER

SEP 13 1941

Washington Implies Berlin, Rome Warcraft Are in Danger Everywhere

TERM "DEFENSE AREAS" MIGHT COVER GLOBE

U. S. Definition Likely to Be Guided by Developments

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—High officials indicated today that Axis warships are in peril of attack by the United States Navy in any quarter of the seven seas to which they may extend their depredations.

No Exact Line Drawn

Indirectly but unmistakably, they made it plain that no exact line will be drawn on any chart to help Adolph Hitler decide where his submarines may operate with impunity and where their mere presence may invite the retribution promised in President Roosevelt's address of last night.

In that speech, the chief executive said he had instructed the Navy to sink on sight any Axis U-boats or surface raiders encountered in waters considered important to the defense of the United States. He did not say where the zones began or ended.

He did say that attack had followed attack and that the incidents were not isolated "but part of a general plan."

He had new evidence today. The State Department informed him that another ship had been torpedoed near Iceland, the freighter Montana, owned by an American firm, but registered in Panama. The latest reported sinking, it appeared, occurred about 12 hours before Mr. Roosevelt enunciated his policy of sinking on sight any Axis raiders.

Raiders are sinking ships in "widely separated areas," he asserted—and by this phrase let it be known that "defensive water" zones could not be narrowly defined.

Today, reporters plied Secretary of State Hull with questions on that point. He replied that Germany, by her actions, would herself determine the boundaries of those zones. The Nazis, he said, were engaged in a movement for world-wide conquest, and the problems of American defense had to be regarded from that point of view.

He spoke obscurely and did so with obvious intent. Nevertheless, his words were plain warning to Berlin that attacks on the shipping of any flag anywhere on the globe held possibilities of American retaliation.

It was the equivalent of saying that the American government was reserving judgment as to where its defense zones may lie, and that its decisions on that point would be guided by future developments and what may be considered the progress and direction of the Nazi program of conquest.

In effect, it made all the navigable waters of the world a potential American defense zone, in which U-boats will operate only at their own peril.

Consequently, it aroused excited conjecture as to whether American naval vessels had been ordered to search out and destroy German submarines in the battle area between Iceland and the British Isles; whether they would now convoy ships all the way to England.

The President has been emphatic in asserting that the survival of Britain is the first essential of American safety and that to survive Britain must have the war materials and food supplies America is shipping to her. From this and from Hull's statement many considered it logical to suppose that as defined by the Administration, an American defense zone might stretch all the way across the North Atlantic from the United States to England itself.

An American ship was sunk recently in the Red Sea while carrying supplies for the British in the Middle East. The developments of last night and today raised the question whether vessels plying that route would be provided with armed protection.

Another point raised was this: Since help to Russia was now considered vital to American defense, would the passages between Japanese islands through which Vladivostok must be approached be considered American defense zones? Japan's resentment at such shipments is now a subject of conference table discussion.

Only yesterday, a Dutch East Indies ship, bearing strategic war supplies to the United States was reported sunk by a German raider on the Pacific. Were American vessels already combing the seas for the marauder?

But beyond Hull's guarded statements, the Administration was saying nothing for the present. At the White House, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, declined to answer questions about the situation of the defense zones.

He did say, however, that Mr. Roosevelt had received 1600 messages commenting on the speech overnight and that of that number "only 150 were unfavorable." He said, too, that a Columbia Broadcasting Company survey showed the address was heard by the second largest audience of American radio listeners. It revealed, he said, that 67 per cent of a potential audience of 60,000,000 was listening. A similar check had indicated a 70 per cent rating for the President's speech of May 27, in which he declared an unlimited national emergency. The surveys took no account of foreign listeners. Both addresses were carried directly or in translation to the farthest parts of the world.

At the Capitol, much of the continuing comment on the President's address turned on that question of what waters would be regarded as essential to American defense.

Connolly's View

Asked his opinion, Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee replied:

"I don't think the President meant the waters around England, Scotland or the Azores, or those of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. I don't think, for instance, that we will send destroyers to police the Red Sea."

The North Atlantic, Connally added, held possibilities of "important developments" depending on what policy Hitler followed there.

"If Mr. Hitler continues to defy all laws of the sea and humanity and attacks our ships," he said, "there may be serious trouble. The future in that regard is in his hands."

On another phase of the President's address, Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.) said it was significant that Mr. Roosevelt had ordered the Army as well as the Navy to keep the sea lanes clear.

"That means the President might dispatch an American expeditionary force without a declaration of war or consent of Congress," he declared.

Generally, it was presumed the order to the Army had reference primarily to patrol planes based on Atlantic outposts.

Several senators who have been active in the so-called "anti-war bloc" suggested that the President submit a declaration of war to Congress.

"I know that Congress would not declare war as yet," said Senator Bulow (D.-S. D.), Senators Aiken, Van Nuys (D.-Ind.) and McCarran (D.-Nev) expressed similar views.

But Senator Thomas (D.-Utah) said the President's action was "several weeks overdue."

"Piracy anywhere," he added, "should be driven off the high seas, and driving pirates off the high seas is an act of necessity."

Senator Overton (D.-La.) said that the entire speech was "conducive to peace. I think the firm warning that the President gave Hitler will prevent a series of incidents, such as the Greer case, that might lead to shooting war."

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Nazis Raiding Convoy, List 22 Ships Sunk

Atlantic Attack Still On; Answer to Roosevelt Is 'Lies' and 'Hypocrite'

Nazis Attacking Convoy

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's military headquarters, offering with a radio trumpet fanfare what some quarters called an answer to President Roosevelt, reported today one of the heaviest submarine attacks on British shipping in the history of sea warfare, and an authorized German spokesman subsequently dismissed the President's speech of last night by saying: "All Roosevelt's contentions are lies. The President of the United States is a hypocrite."

In a great sea action still under way the high command asserted, twenty-two ships aggregating 134,000 tons have been sunk from a strongly protected British convoy of forty somewhere in the North Atlantic. Two other vessels totaling 11,000 tons have been torpedoed and almost certainly destroyed, it was added, and the surviving ships are being hunted down.

The convoy, said a news dispatch, was en route from North America to England.

(The British officially admitted that a small British merchant ship had been damaged in an attack in the North Sea on Thursday night, but acknowledged no other German attack at sea.)

The Foreign Office organ, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, followed the same line of attack as the authorized spokesman.

Korrespondenz disclaimed that Germany "is seeking a quarrel in any manner" with the United States.

"On the basis of his newest falsifications, the American President is attempting to lay claim to mastery over all the seas and to 'eliminate' those who do not suit him there," it said.

The commentary described Mr. Roosevelt as "the great mad imperialist."

Dienst Aus Deutschland, another commentary which is close to the Wilhelmstrasse, said that beyond today's authorized comment and newspaper reaction there would be no further German answer to the President's speech.

The German spokesman broke a prolonged silence which had been reflected in the fact that the Berlin evening press did not so much as mention Mr. Roosevelt. The spokesman took up one by one some of the principal points in the speech, in which the President disclosed that the United States Navy had been ordered to fire at sight on Axis warships appearing in certain waters held here not to have been clearly defined. (Mr. Roosevelt defined the waters as those essential to American defense.)

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to freedom of the seas, this authorized German commentator said, was "the peak of hypocrisy."

The President, he said, "bears the responsibility for all the consequences," and he asserted that Mr. Roosevelt had, in fact, issued orders months ago for American warships to fire on German craft. He hinted that Germany would now take the initiative in such action.

"What happens now?" he was asked.

"Not Mr. Roosevelt, but we, will determine that," he replied.

Concerning the case of the United States destroyer Greer (which the President declared was attacked by a German submarine without warning in American defensive waters), the spokesman repeated the Nazi assertion that the U-boat fired only after the Greer had dropped depth bombs.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement that last July an American battleship was trailed by a German submarine with hostile intentions, the spokesman described as "pure invention."

As to the American ship Robin Moor, he said she was sunk in the southern Atlantic in accordance with the usages of international law, and asserted that she carried contraband.

Of the American ship Steel Seafarer (which went down in the Red Sea), the spokesman declared that if she was among the ships sunk by German planes it was in an area declared by both Germany and Italy to be a zone of war. He asserted, too, that she was loaded with war materials for the British in the Near East, and stated that in night attacks it was most difficult to ascertain the nationality of the ship involved.

Concerning the sinking of the American-owned freighter Sessa off Iceland, he said the Sessa was flying the flag of Panama and "Roosevelt is not the protector of Panama."

He thus summarized the attitude of the Wilhelmstrasse to Mr. Roosevelt's statements as to these five ships: "That's a lie. The President of the United States is a hypocrite."

Blames Roosevelt for the War

He contended that Mr. Roosevelt was responsible for the failure of appeasement since Munich, and described the President's speech last night as the latest step in what was termed his war policy.

The British-Soviet agreement, he added, was "born in Washington, blessed in Washington."

Reverting to the theme of freedom of the seas, the spokesman cited the British blockade of the European Continent. "If Roosevelt wants freedom of the seas," he went on, "let him turn to England."

The President, he concluded, "wants to lead his country into war against the Axis by all means. He wants to appear on the defensive. All his contentions are lies—the Axis never thought of aggressive measures."

During the day the German people were wholly in the dark concerning the new tension in German-American relations. The evening newspapers did not even mention that the President had spoken, and the radio, domestically, also avoided the subject.

German Press Gets No Text

D. N. B., the official news agency, provided no text or abstract of Mr. Roosevelt's address to the German press. But in the service which the agency prepares for circulation abroad there was a summary of the speech and some foreign comment. These foreign opinions were Japanese. Emphasized were Japanese assertions that Mr. Roosevelt "practically declared war" and a challenge to the President's declaration that German U-boat warfare was piracy. For, it was argued, piracy implies seizing booty.

Also quoted in the German news agency's foreign service were the statements of certain American commentators that Mr. Roosevelt was engaging in "unauthorized war."

While no official German source contended that the extraordinary submarine action against the British convoy had anything to do with Mr. Roosevelt's sharpening of American policy, it was remarked informally in some quarters that here was Germany speaking with deeds and not words.

Aside from this offensive, German bombers were declared to have sunk three British merchantmen aggregating 21,000 tons in the English Channel last night and to have damaged a light cruiser and a 2,000-ton merchantmen. (This was denied by the British.)

The German high command announced that three British speedboats of a group attacking a German convoy in the Channel had been sunk by Nazi naval and shore gun action.

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Italy Reports Two Sinkings

The Italians also reported sea successes yesterday, asserting that an Italian submarine had sunk a large oil tanker in the Atlantic and that a 5,450-ton freighter had apparently been destroyed by a torpedo hit. Presumably these incidents occurred some time ago.

Nazis Claim Big Bag.

Berlin, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The German High Command countered President Roosevelt's no-trespass speech today with the announcement that U-boats have sunk at least twenty-two ships out of a Great Britain-bound convoy of forty, while an authorized spokesman declared: "All Roosevelt's contentions are lies."

The U-boat attack was, perhaps, the greatest single submarine action against commerce in history and many observers took that fact, in itself, as an eloquent answer to President Roosevelt. The tonnage sunk was put at 134,000.

A spokesman later asserted, however, that the president's reference to freedom of the seas was "the peak of hypocrisy" and declared that he must bear responsibility "for all consequences."

There was no amplification of the High Command's terse account of the submarine attack, which has been going on for several days in an unspecified zone of the North Atlantic, but the High Command and other commentators said that scattered vessels still were being chased. Late dispatches disclosed that the convoy was intercepted on its way from North America to England.

[The President's orders applied to Axis raiders sighted within waters "the protection of which is necessary for American defense."]

The spokesman, who gave Germany's first official Roosevelt reaction, contended that the presidential order to fire on German craft had been issued months ago.

"What happens now?" he was asked.

"Not Mr. Roosevelt, but we, will determine that," he retorted.

The spokesman took up point by point the President's allegation of German design against American shipping.

Concerning the United States destroyer Greer, he reiterated that the German submarine fired only after the Greer had dropped depth bombs.

The President's statement that a submarine had followed a United States battleship last July, he called a pure invention.

As to the Robin Moor.

The merchant ship Robin Moor was sunk in the southern Atlantoc in accordance with the usages of international law, the spokesman declared, contending that she was carrying contraband.

If the American merchantman Steel Seafarer was among the ships sunk by German planes, he contended, she was in a war zone declared by both Germany and Italy and was loaded with war materials for Britain in the Near East.

[Mr. Roosevelt said the Steel Seafarer, sunk six days ago, was sent down by a German plane in the Red Sea 220 miles southeast of Suez while bound for an Egyptian port.]

The spokesman explained that it is extremely difficult to establish the nationality of a ship in a night attack.

Concerning the sinking of the steamship Sessa off Iceland by a submarine, he said the vessel was under the flag of Panama and "Roosevelt is not the protector of Panama."

German Reaction Delayed.

There had been two press conferences in which the strictest silence was preserved on German reaction before the spokesman made his statement hours later.

But foreign correspondents hardly had reached their offices from the first meeting of the conference than the radio informed the world of the convoy sinkings—seemingly as though Germany were replying with action instead of words.

The following announcement was made on the German radio, preceded by the blaring of trumpets customary for such broadcasts:

"Submarines in the North Atlantic attacked a large convoy heavily protected by accompanying corvettes and destroyers. The convoy consisted of more than forty ships.

"After heavy fighting, submarines have sunk up to now twenty-two steamships of 134,000 tons. Two other steamships of 11,000 tons were torpedoed and may be considered lost.

Cruiser Reported Damaged.

"In the fight against British supply shipping, the Air Force last night sank three freighters comprising 21,000 tons from a protected convoy southeastward of Great Yarmouth. Bombs damaged a light British cruiser in the same waters and another merchantman northeastward of Alnick."

The High Command also announced today that British speedboats had made repeated attacks on German convoy in the English Channel, but that three of them were sunk by Nazi naval and shore-gun action and the rest driven off. The convoy reached its destination intact; it was stated.

Called "Provocation"

The German radio, in a broadcast directed overseas rather than to Germany, and heard by NBC in New York, said:

"Roosevelt's provocations with which he tries to slap Germany in the face naturally leave Germany cool and calm. Roosevelt even dares to assert that Germany transgressed international law . . . he who has overstepped all boundaries of ethics and historical concepts. His speech was an attempt to burden Germany now and for the future with all guilt."

Berlin's leading afternoon newspapers made no reference to the Roosevelt address, even failing to mention it was made.

Big Attack Not Admitted.

London, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—An Admiralty communique admitted tonight that one small British merchant ship had been damaged during an attack in the North Sea last night, but naval sources declined to comment on the German report of a successful attack on a great British convoy in the Atlantic.

The communique denied flatly a German claim of sinking 21,000 tons of shipping in a British convoy in the North Sea southeast of Yarmouth. No British ship in the convoy was sunk, the statement said.

"It is now known," the communique said, "that in addition to an enemy bomber shot down by H. M. S. Vimiera in an air attack on one of our convoys in the North Sea last night, a second enemy aircraft was damaged.

"One small merchant ship was damaged, but is now safely in harbor and one man lost his life in another merchant ship.

"Several attacks were made by the enemy, but the majority were driven off by the fire of escorts and defensive armament of the merchant ships in convoy.

"The German High Command communique today claims that the German air force last night sank three freighters totaling 21,000 tons out of a strongly protected convoy southeast of Yarmouth. In fact, no ship was sunk and the ship damaged was of under 3,000 tons."

British naval sources declined to comment on the German report of a successful attack on a British convoy in the Atlantic.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, Sept. 13—The authorized commept denouncing President Roosevelt's speech, read to foreign correspondents last night, failed to appear in this morning's press as the Nazi spokesman had promised.

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Italian U-boat Claims Victories

Tanker, Freighter Reported as Victims

ROME—(AP)—Italian submarine in the Atlantic was credited by the high command today with sinking a large oil tanker and probably also destroying a 5,450-ton freighter with a torpedo hit.

A new exchange of air blows, the British bombing the Sicilian port of Palermo and the Italians raiding Haifa, Malta and Cyprus, was reported by communique.

It said British bombs damaged several buildings at Palermo, killed four civilians and injured 12.

Italian planes, it said, bombed oil refineries at the Palestine port of Haifa, air and naval bases on Malta and an airfield on Cyprus.

30.24-11779

Another American-Owned Ship Sunk, 12 Hours Before Roosevelt's Warning; Navy to Patrol All 7 Seas if Necessary

AMERICAN-OWNED FREIGHTER FLIES FLAG OF PANAMA

Lumber-Laden Ship Victim of U-Boat Off Coast of Greenland

SEP 13 1941

ATTACK WAS BEFORE ROOSEVELT ADDRESS

Therefore Is Not Viewed as Axis Reply to Speech

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP) — Torpedoing of the 1700-ton American-owned freighter Montana off the coast of Greenland was reported to the Government today less than 24 hours after President Roosevelt ordered German and Italian war raiders sunk on sight if they ventured into American defensive waters.

Near Sessa Attack Scene

A State Department announcement said the Navy Department had learned that the vessel, under Panamanian registry and en route from the United States to Iceland with 1,500,000 feet of lumber, had been attacked at 8:45 A. M. (EST) yesterday only 40 miles from where a sister ship, the Sessa, was sunk Aug. 17.

The Montana's crew of 26, none an American, was said to have taken to the boats. All were believed saved, the State Department added.

Since the attack occurred before President Roosevelt's momentous address of last night, it was not regarded as an Axis reply to his warning that their war vessels must keep clear of waters this country regards as essential to its defense.

The disposition in official quarters appeared to be that it was, however, accumulated evidence that the attacks on American shipping were not isolated incidents, but, as Mr. Roosevelt charged, part of a Nazi plan to secure domination of the ocean.

The State Department's announcement gave few details and the Navy declined to elaborate upon it.

There were indications, in fact, that this Government's information was limited to a preliminary report from British sources.

The Navy advised the State Department that the ship was observed by an airplane to be torpedoed at latitude 63 degrees, 40 minutes, north and longitude 35 degrees, 50 minutes west.

This plane was described in the official announcement as non-American, but Secretary of the Navy Knox told reporters he thought it was British.

Asked whether American warships or planes were in the vicinity, Knox said the scene was rather remote and that he did not know for sure.

The State Department said only that the vessel was torpedoed—not that it was sunk. For this reason, and since the ship was loaded with lumber, there was speculation that it might be still afloat.

Although the crew was said to have taken to the boats, there was no word whether or not they had been picked up.

The Montana was one of the Danish ships requisitioned and put into service recently by the Maritime Commission. Formerly the Paula, she was under charter to the Marine Operating Company, New York City. She sailed from Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29, and her cargo was assigned to the Icelandic government.

Among her crew were 18 Danes, five Norwegians, one Greek, one Belgian, and one Spaniard.

In addition to the torpedoing of the Montana and the Sessa, the unsuccessful attack by a submarine on the U. S. Destroyer Greer took place in the same general area.

Says Axis Ships May Attack in Self-Defense

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP) — Virginio Gayda declared today that no formal declaration of war could add to "this open, direct aggression preannounced by Roosevelt's speech."

The only course left to Axis warships, said the editor of Il Giornale D'Italia, who often reflects official Fascist opinion, is to fight, if necessary, in self-defense.

"It is evident," he wrote, "that after the precise announcement given by the White House every Italian and German ship, knowing itself exposed to deliberate aggressive action of American warships, must attack for self-defense if it lacks the possibility of escaping attack."

Nothing appeared, however, to indicate that Italian warcraft might go in search of incidents that might provoke open war between the United States and the Axis.

Instead, Fascist commentators attributed that aim to Mr. Roosevelt.

Il Lavoro Fascista, an extremist Fascist paper, called the speech "the next to the last step on the long road followed by President Roosevelt to enter in conflict with the Axis powers."

Rome

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 12—Italian and German warships, exposed now to "deliberate aggressive action of American warships," must attack in self-defense if they cannot escape, Virginio Gayda declared today.

"It is evident," declared the authoritative Fascist editor in the newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia*, "that after the precise announcement given by the White House every Italian and German ship, knowing itself exposed to deliberate aggressive action of American warships, must attack for its self-defense if it lacks the possibility of escaping attack."

Roosevelt Denounced

Political circles denounced Mr. Roosevelt's announcement as a "deliberate, flagrant violation of neutrality which, juridically, the United States of America has not abandoned."

Gayda said, "No formal declaration of war could now add any new or different element to the reality of this open, direct aggression pre-announced by Roosevelt's speech."

A statement issued in political circles said Mr. Roosevelt's speech showed a desire for "aggressive occupation of strategic points outside American waters" and charged the President with having arranged to "exploit the slightest incident."

"This ensemble of acts and manifestations is received with calm and without surprise in Italy but with renewed and deliberate firmness of the will to continue the war together with Germany and other allies until victory," the statement concluded.

"As you know, the speech was awaited and foreseen from the conspicuous preliminary English and American propaganda which was made concerning it," correspondents were told.

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War-Mongering Charged

"Wherefore, there is no surprise in this spectacular manifestation of President Roosevelt's war-mongering. The will and the proposal to increase provocations capable of making the American nation slide evermore toward war was manifest."

Gayda said that "it is evident that in the legitimate defense of the Axis imposed by the declared American aggressive plan, President Roosevelt would like to seek simulated justification for pushing forward his armed forces. . . .

"The Axis powers do not dispute the freedom of the seas with the United States, but they expect the United States to consider it (freedom of the seas) as a neutral nation."

Halifax Calls It Heartening.

London, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Lord Halifax the British Ambassador to Washington, said today that every Briton has been greatly heartened by President Roosevelt's no-trespass warning to Axis warships and submarines.

Speaking at an aircraft factory, the Ambassador, who is in London for consultations, said Mr. Roosevelt's speech was the "most practical example of the help in practical form that the United States is prepared to give us, and those fighting with us."

"They realize over there," said Lord Halifax, "just as clearly as we do what issues are at stake and how true it is that their values just as much as ours are menaced by Nazi domination.

"I am quite certain that the people of the United States will never, come what may, allow Hitler to achieve his ambition of placing himself in the position of mastering the world—only to exist, as the President puts it, 'by his condescending grace.'"

ROOSEVELT SPEECH HANDED TO PETAIN

SEP 13 1941

Leahy Lays Its Text Before French Chief of State.

Vichy, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The American Ambassador, Admiral William Leahy called on Marshal Petain today for a conference concerning his week-end meeting with two other American envoys, Alexander W. Weddell and Myron C. Taylor, in Barcelona.

Mr. Taylor fresh from conferences in Washington, had stopped off at Barcelona on his way back to Rome as President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican. Mr. Weddell is Ambassador to Spain.

Admiral Leahy took with him the full English text of President Roosevelt's speech last night announcing that German and Italian war vessels entering American defense waters would be sunk on sight. The Ambassador also outlined the progress of the United States defense program.

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Bogota Inquiry Fails to Reveal Secret Airfield

Colombia Won't Concede Existence of One Cited in Roosevelt's Speech

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 12 (AP).—Foreign Minister Dr. Lopez de Mesa said today, in a speech in the Senate, that the Colombian government, despite repeated investigations, had been unable to find any evidence of clandestine airplane landing fields in this country.

[President Roosevelt, reviewing alleged Nazi activities in this hemisphere, said in his speech Thursday that secret airfields had been discovered in Colombia within easy range of the Panama Canal.]

Lopez de Mesa said Colombia was an ardent advocate of inter-American co-operation and mutual loyalty, but the nation was "unable to accept (as a fact) that there are secret airfields in Colombia."

"The belligerent White House is seeking a pretext for intervention. Lindbergh's speech throws down all of Roosevelt's threats, which are built on false suppositions."

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EARLY LIKENS LINDBERGH TO NAZI ORATORS

Colombia Checks Up

SEP 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Bogota, Colombia, Sept. 12—President Roosevelt's assertion in his speech last night that secret landing fields had been discovered in Colombia within range of the Panama Canal brought a Colombian Government announcement today that investigation of properties owned by German nationals was under way.

The statement said that Colombia "is in condition to remove any possible dangers immediately" and "prevent the success of any enterprise against Colombian sovereignty or against the loyal policy of Pan-American solidarity that this Government maintains."

Reports recently were given the Government, the announcement disclosed, of the probable existence of "unauthorized landing fields on the property of German citizens situated in a zone between Barranquilla and Cartagena," Colombia's two leading port cities on the Atlantic. Both are within easy airplane distance of the Panama Canal.

President Eduardo Santos said recently that the canal was "vital to all of the Americas" and that an attack against the waterway "never would be permitted" from Colombian soil.

SEP 13 1941

Spain Lets Lindbergh Rebut Roosevelt's Talk

MADRID, Sept. 12 (AP).—The Spanish evening press said unanimously today that "Lindbergh's address is the best comment we could make on President Roosevelt's speech," and carried reports of the two speeches side by side.

Typical comment was that of "Informaciones," which asserted:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12 (AP). — White House Press Secretary Early today likened Charles E. Lindbergh's Des Moines speech last night to the "outpourings of Berlin" in recent days.

Asked to comment on the speech in which Lindbergh charged that "the British, the Jews and the Roosevelt Administration" were the "three most important groups which have been pressing this country toward war," Early said:

"You have seen the outpourings of Berlin in the last three or four days. You saw what Lindbergh said last night. I think there is a striking similarity between the two."

Silent on Defense Zones.

Early declined to answer questions about the defense zones in which the President said the Navy had orders to shoot on sight.

He did say, however, that Roosevelt had received 1,600 messages commenting on the speech overnight and that "only 150 were unfavorable." He said, too, that a Columbia Broadcasting System survey showed the address was heard by the second largest audience of American radio listeners. It revealed, he said, that 67% of a potential audience of 60,000,000 was listening.

To a query as to what the President meant when he said British and other friendly vessels on legitimate voyages would be "protected" by American warships in the American defense waters, Early replied:

"Everybody knows what protection means; every school boy who 'knows English.'"

30.24-11779

CRITICS SEE PERIL IN ROOSEVELT TALK

America First Group Urges Congress To Put Curb On President

Wheeler Says Speech Shows Willingness To Take U. S. Into War

SEP 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 12—The executive committee of the New York chapter of the America First Committee issued a statement today charging that President Roosevelt was "a deadly peril to the peace of this nation" and calling on Congress "to vindicate our American system of government, to restore the Constitution, to rebuke the President and restrain his lawless acts."

The statement said: "The President's speech Thursday night was an amazing move to arouse hysteria and plunge us into a foreign war, unwanted by the people as he knows, and needless for national defense."

Senator Says Two Vessels Had Contraband Cargoes

Kalispell, Mont., Sept. 12 (AP)—Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), non-interventionist leader, declared tonight "the President's speech of last evening proved what his worst enemies have been saying about him—that he would take this country into war."

The Senator charged that President Roosevelt "in effect said to the people of the United States: 'I am going to take you into a shooting war as far as the navy is concerned, without submitting the question to the Congress.'"

Says Point Was Omitted

The Montanan assailed the speech for "failure to mention" that the torpedoed ship Robin Moor "carried contraband of war" and whether the sunken ship Seafarer "carried munitions or other contraband."

"He tried to leave the impression," Wheeler asserted, "that all sinkings were in violation of international law."

The Senator said that while he himself deplored the fact that Germany should fire upon or sink any American vessels, "I also deplore the fact that the President is putting the nation in position where we are subject to attack."

MEXICO URGES DEFENSE PLAN FOR AMERICAS

SEP 13 1941

Foreign Office Advocates Joint Action in Approving President's Speech

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12 (AP)—Immediate preparation of a joint defense plan for the Americas was urged today in a note issued by the Mexican foreign office commenting favorably on President Roosevelt's "shoot first" speech against Axis sea marauders.

Growing Proximity

Measures announced by President Roosevelt "reveal to the Americas the growing proximity of war," the note said. "They lead us to think that immediate events, which will last for no one knows how long, are events of a war of continents."

The nations of the Western Hemisphere, under these circumstances, the note said, "should prepare a joint economy and common defense with the utmost rapidity."

IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES

President's Speech Repeated for Whole World.

Boston, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The powerful beams of two Boston short wave radio stations—WBOS and WRUL—circled the greater part of the globe today carrying President Roosevelt's speech in more than a dozen languages to nations of the European Continent and Latin-American States.

French, German, Italian, Russian, Polish, Yugoslav, Norwegian, Dutch, Czech, Slovak, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, Persian and Arabic interpreters, working in relays, poured out over the airways the text and abstract of the speech.

The broadcasts were to continue at intervales until late tonight, and were to be resumed tomorrow with excerpts of foreign comment and other reactions.

SEP 13 1941

Roosevelt 'Shoot First' Order Had To Come, Legionnaires Say

Early Arrivals For Milwaukee Convention Point To Implications In President's Stand

[By the Asso

Milwaukee, Sept. 12—Early arrivals for the American Legion's national convention pointed today to the implications in President Roosevelt's shoot first order, but many took the position that it had to come.

The address, the European war and national defense crept into conversation wherever the legionnaires met. Little groups holding impromptu reunions prior to next week's business sessions and parading usually swung to discussion of serious matters soon after exchanging greetings.

Col. John Thomas Taylor, for twenty-two years the chief lobbyist of the organization, declared the President's address was "one hundred per cent. all right."

"We have been in the war all the time," he said upon arrival from Washington. "We're in it now. Let's

cated Press]

not kid ourselves about this. The Nazi program envisions the destruction of the United States, both economically and ideologically. And we have to stop them. Now."

Edward N. Scheiberling, of Albany, N. Y., a candidate for national commander, saw the speech as putting "us close to entry into the war," but said American commerce would be maintained and that the "important thing is that the United States must be united."

Lynn Stambaugh, of Fargo, N. D., another candidate for commander, expressed the hope that "the warning contained in the speech will be sufficient."

The national commander, Milo J. Warner, and the president of the auxiliary, Mrs. Louis Lemstra, declined comment because of the convention's imminence.

Nazi Claim 22 Vessels In British Convoy Sunk Is Reply to Roosevelt

Berlin Spokesman Also Says All President's "Contentions Are Lies"; Comment in Other World Capitals Follows Usual Pro-Axis and Anti-Axis Lines

SEP 13 1941

WNUATED FOR FOREIGN REACTION

By The Associated Press

Official invective and a statement that U-boats have sunk 22 ships out of a British Atlantic convoy in a continuing attack constituted Germany's reply last night to President Roosevelt's announcement that the United States Navy will shoot at Axis sea raiders and submarines on sight.

For most of the day the Germans kept silent, letting the special high command communique about the convoy stand as their only reply to the President.

Finally, an authorized spokesman burst out in a statement climaxed with: "All Roosevelt's contentions are lies . . . The President of the United States is a hypocrite" and his position on freedom of the seas is "the peak of hypocrisy."

Mr. Roosevelt, the Nazi said, must bear the responsibility "for all consequences" and Germany will decide what happens next.

Germany's chief Axis partner, Italy, replied to the President through Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor who wrote that every Italian or German warship must attack first "for its self-defense" if it cannot escape American attack.

The Japanese, who had looked forward to the speech as an answer to questions on Far Eastern trends, expressed disappointment that it contained no word on progress of Japanese-American talks.

The Japan Times and Advertiser, English language organ of the Foreign Office, said the President disclosed "the initiation of undeclared war in effectively blockaded zones. The newspaper declared that President Roosevelt "created his own law and now defends it on a new principle of freedom of the seas—freedom to attack any foreign warship if he thinks it intends to attack American ships."

Despite the Vichy French government's decision to collaborate with the German conqueror of France, French circles commented sotto voce that the Roosevelt stand was "both logical and straightforward."

An authorized Vichy source said the speech was "destined to prepare American public opinion for the need to run new risks," but a spokesman explained the absence of full official reaction by pointing out that Roosevelt had not mentioned France or her colonies.

The Spanish newspaper ABC predicted "new serious complications" because, it said, Germany could not permit maintenance of the supply route to Iceland and President Roosevelt had abandoned "the last fictions of neutrality."

Lord Halifax, British ambassador to Washington, said in London that Mr. Roosevelt's warning to the Axis "greatly heartened" every Briton and was "the most practical example of the help in practical form that the United States is prepared to give us and those fighting with us."

The London press hailed the speech.

S. A. Lozovsky, Russian spokesman, said: "The President took a firm, energetic stand against German piracy on the seas. This is not only a serious political blow, it is something much greater."

Other reaction around the world:

Free French: The Brazzaville radio said Roosevelt had "thrown down the gauntlet and it is now up to Germany to decide whether it wants war with the United States or not."

British Empire:

There was no official Canadian reaction, but unofficially it was said that the United States had taken another step toward active participation in the war and that at the very least Britain now could leave patrol of the Atlantic west of Iceland to America.

"The American Navy now has become a virtually belligerent ally," said the Montreal Gazette.

Australians, as a result of several days of advance speculation, said they had expected something more definite, but the Australian stock exchanges showed gains.

Far East:

Japan, Axis partner of Germany and Italy, kept officially mum, but the Japan Times and Advertiser said Roosevelt's comparison of Axis submarine warfare to piracy was wrong because pirates sought loot, whereas Germany had made no profit from the ships she had sunk.

Netherlands East Indies papers said the United States was now on a war footing against Germany, and a qualified Dutch observer remarked: "In case of actual war, Germany will stand alone, because Japan decidedly is not joining."

The newspaper Javabode said: "Germany has to bend or break. Either way Hitler and his accursed system will burst."

In Chungking, capital of fighting China, commentators foresaw U. S. entry into a shooting war as likely at any moment.

Latin America:

Colombian papers displayed Roosevelt's assertion that secret landing fields has been found in Colombia in range of the Panama Canal. The Government announced it was investigating properties owned by Germans and was "in condition to remove any possible dangers immediately." President Eduardo Santos previously has said an attack on the Canal "never would be permitted" from Colombian soil.

Brazilian papers noted that President Vargas already had proclaimed a state of armed vigilance and said Roosevelt's speech was "the decision of America."

In Argentina, the Buenos Aires paper El Mundo called Roosevelt's speech "the first step toward militancy."

Cubans hailed the United States position as a necessary step in defense of democracy, but there was no official comment.

Authorized Argentine sources said the President's speech was considered to be a "statement of facts."

In Montevideo, Uruguay, the newspaper El Pais, which heretofore had opposed Uruguayan government's pro-United States policy, said the step was "defensive war" on the part of America and added:

"All American republics should now join the United States in clearing their waters and territories of pirates, corrupt spies, Quislings and traitors."

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SOVIET ADMITS FALL OF CITY IN KIEV AREA

Chernigov Captured By Germans In Thrust From Gomel

Moscow, Acknowledging Withdrawal, Insists Main Lines Hold

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Saturday*, Sept. 13—Russians acknowledged early today that their forces have retreated from Chernigov, on the lower central front, in the face of German forces pounding southward in a renewed effort to loop a noose about Kiev, capital of the Ukraine and a major Nazi objective.

Chernigov is west of the Desna river, some eighty miles northeast of the point where this stream joins the Dnieper at Kiev. The Germans struck southeast from Gomel through Chernigov with the apparent aim of sweeping down between the two rivers to the Ukraine capital.

Red Ring Around Kiev

The Red army, however, was reported covering the approaches to this still unattained Nazi prize with an unbroken ring of artillery and infantry defenses like those protecting Leningrad and Odessa.

By reaching Chernigov, which is on the edge of the transitional forest-steppe zone, the Germans threatened to outflank the hitherto fierce Red defense of Kiev.

The area between Kiev and Chernigov is all marsh land, but should the Germans swing southeastward they would reach the vital Kiev-Bryansk road.

City Of 34,000

Chernigov is a river port, milling and manufacturing city of more than 34,000 population. It is south of the Gomel-Yelnya area on the central front, where the Russians have reported they were hurling the German armies back toward Smolensk.

The early morning communique reported bitter fighting all along the front, with the evacuation of Chernigov the only announced change.

Nazis Complain of Weather

[The German high command told of difficulties caused by rain and terrain in eastern front operations, which were progressing "well," but dispatches reported two new Red Army counter-attacks on the central front. German quarters emphasized the role the German air force was playing in the conflict, telling of widespread operations from the Leningrad area to the Black Sea.]

Far to the north in the besieged Leningrad sector Russian Baltic fleet units were reported in dispatches to be shelling German troop and tank concentrations ashore and at the same time keeping the German Navy at a distance.

Several hundred Germans were drowned when Soviet naval forces rammed and sank four German cutters and two barges in the Gulf of Finland, where the Germans were trying to land troops on Russian soil, the communique said. Soviet news dispatches earlier had reported that Russian warships sank two German destroyers, a monitor and a transport.

German bombs crashed into Leningrad Thursday night when a few high-flying Nazi planes penetrated the city's defenses after repeated attempts, the Soviet Information Bureal said. Several resulting fires were quickly extinguished and eleven German planes were shot down.

30.24-11779

Reports Record Nazi Losses

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs and official spokesman, declared the German losses at the approaches to Leningrad were greater than Germans "ever before" had suffered. "The struggle has assumed such a character and dimensions that the Germans cannot conduct it long," he said. "The Germans want a quick decision but they cannot obtain it."

Official reports also told of a guerrilla army springing from the Estonian swamps and disrupting German communications 150 miles behind the Leningrad front. The Germans were said to have been unable to establish telephone or telegraph connections between field headquarters and a large area about Pskov, near the Estonian border.

Concerning German reports that Leningrad had been cut off, Lozovsky asserted that "this is a considerable exaggeration."

In a three-day action a Russian destroyer was said to have halted the German advance on Leningrad at one point by blasting at barges with which the Germans were attempting to cross a river, sinking one, damaging another and finally silencing German coastal batteries and dispersing a German concentration.

The fleet was disclosed to be maintaining a base on Oesel (Saare Maa) Island, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, 250 miles from Leningrad. This island, which Russia leased from Estonia before the war, dominates the approaches to the Gulf of Finland.

The Russian counter-attack on the central front was reported progressing steadily, and a new counter-offensive was said to have started in the south.

On the southern front, Lozovsky said Odessa "remains an impregnable fortress," with the besieging Rumanian forces "not even within shelling distance." He said more than half the sixteen Rumanian divisions hurled against the city have already been cut to pieces and that constantly arriving reinforcements were meeting the same fate.

Dispatches from the southern front said the Russians had crossed the lower Dnieper at four points, captured the island of Hortitsa between Zaporpzhe and Dnepropetrovsk, and taken the villages of Voyskovoye and Federova on the west bank.

Colonel I. Khitrov, in a dispatch to the army newspaper, "Red Star," told why the Russians had been able to advance so rapidly—seven to ten miles a day—on the central front. He said the German lines were thinly held, consisting of unconnected bases. Constant Russian artillery fire, he wrote, had kept the Germans from any deep organization of defense zones and silenced the German artillery.

Reds Gain at Center.

On this the eighty-third day of the Nazi invasion, the Russians reported the recapture of the village of Olkha as their latest success in the continuing westward thrust against the invaders on the central front. According to the Red Star, the army newspaper, a platoon scouted the village in advance and then a tank charge threw the Germans out. More than 100 dead, seventeen field guns and ten mortars were reported left behind.

Fighting extended all up and down the central zone, the Red Star said, adding that the Germans were being driven back upon Smolensk at the rate of seven to ten miles a day.

In the new counter-attacks along the lower Dnieper, where the Germans have made their greatest gains, the island of Hortitsa was captured from German and Rumanian forces who lost 500 slain, the Red Star said, and the villages of Voyskovoye and Fedorovka on the west bank fell to a surprise attack by Russians who blew up a bridge to cut off the foe's escape.

Reports Tank Units Smashed.

Meanwhile today the Soviet Information Bureau reported that the Forty-seventh German Tank Corps, reinforced with artillery and infantry, suffered heavy losses in a Russian pincer operation patterned upon the very tactics the Nazis have emphasized since the invasion of Poland.

REDS REPORT DNIEPER CROSSED FOUR TIMES

Island and Two Villages on West Bank Claimed by Russians Who Also Tell of New Successes at Center.

SEP 13 1941

Moscow, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Counter-attacking Russian forces crossed the lower Dnieper at four points today and claimed the capture of an island and two villages from the Germans even as new reverses in the bloody Smolensk central sector dashed whatever hope Adolf Hitler had of equaling Napoleon's eighty-three-day march to Moscow.

Russia's Baltic Fleet operating in stormy seas joined the Red Army in the defense of Leningrad, shelling German troop concentrations and tank columns, intercepting German sea transports and covering a Red Army retreat in that sector. A navy dispatch said the Red Fleet was still holding Oesel Island at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, using it as a base for attacks on German land and sea forces.

The battle for Leningrad "has assumed such a character and such dimensions that the Germans cannot conduct it long," S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Foreign Commissar, said tonight.

"The Germans want a quick decision but cannot obtain it," he said "The fierce, unprecedented struggle going on on the approaches to Leningrad has resulted in German losses greater than ever before."

A supplement to this afternoon's communique said later that a Russian air squadron destroyed twenty-two out of fifty planes on an enemy airdrome at the approaches to Leningrad and set fire to fuel tanks and buildings.

"Taking into pincers the enemy tank regiments which at several points wedged into our lines," a communique reported, "Soviet troops cut them off from the infantry and systematically annihilated them part at a time."

2,500 Germans Slain

In one engagement alone, it said, Soviet tank crews destroyed 79 German tanks and 32 guns and killed 2,500 Germans.

(Horse and foot troops of Napoleon took Moscow on the 83rd day of their campaign launched east from bases through middle Poland and East Prussia in the summer of 1812. Today is the 83rd day of Hitlers' drive to the East, which started June 22.)

While Russians pictured fierce Soviet attacks along a 400-mile front from Gomel to Velikie Luki, approaches to the defense zones of both Leningrad and Kiev were said to be carpeted with German dead.

Baltic fleet naval pilots were said to have joined Red army fliers in the defense of Leningrad, which has been under 123 air-raid alarms. Russians said, however, that German raiders reached the city proper for the first time Tuesday.

Northern Drive Repulsed

In the Far North, where snow now covers the Khibin Mountians, Soviet troops were reported to have repulsed a Finnish-German attempt to cut the Murmansk-Leningrad Railway.

Guerrillas were said to be active behind the German lines in support of Soviet frontal operations, and the early-morning communique said a Soviet trick involved two Nazi infantry units in deadly fighting between themselves.

The Soviet band, the communique said, involved one units— a detachment of three platoons—in a hot skirmish near the town of Dunayevo and then ceased fire and disappeared when a Nazi infantry company appeared.

REDS TERMED "NOT HUMAN, BUT BEASTS"

Hitler Makes Appeal For Funds To Carry War Into Winter

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Bad Weather Anticipated By German Leaders, Says Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, Sept. 13—DNB reported today that Odessa, Soviet Black Sea port which has been withstanding German and Rumanian siege for almost a month, was subjected to a heavy Nazi aerial bombardment Thursday. The news agency said harbor facilities and other objectives were attacked with "good results."

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 12—The mud, rain and bad terrain of Russia were emphasized tonight in German high command reports of fighting on the Eastern front, but the invasion campaign was declared still to be making good progress.

Hitler, in a written appeal for the annual winter relief fund, said the success of German soldiers' "sacrifice in blood, sweat, worries and privations is unheard of in world history."

Now, the statement said, "he is fighting from northernmost Europe to the shores of the Black Sea against an enemy who is not human but is made up of beasts."

Appeal For Help

Contributions, Hitler wrote, will "strengthen the front in the consciousness that the entire German people stands behind them and that their fight is not in vain."

Germans said that the present obstacles of weather were the sort which military leadership anticipates and DNB said the Russians knew they would receive "still more heavy German blows before winter comes."

Reports from the front said the defenses of Leningrad still were being battered, the Germans advancing despite "stubborn resistance and widespread minefields."

DNB said that fires were started in an armaments works during today's nazi air raids on the Soviet city.

Say Reds Were Thrown Back

In taking one town and two Russian field positions, one German army corps reported disposing of 6,700 land mines in two days. Military quarters said the Russians were thrown back with heavy losses when they tried to cross the Volkhov river at three points north of Novgorod. The river flows from Lake Ilmen to Lake Ladoga.

On the central front, stronger Russian concentrations were reported under the fire of German artillery, but it was from the south, along the lower reaches of the Dnieper, that news of the most spectacular action came.

Luftwaffe Active

The *Luftwaffe*, ranging east of the Bug river, bombed Soviet troop concentrations and columns, scouted all the way to the Crimean peninsula, and reported it destroyed twenty-nine railroad trains.

A number of strategically important railway stations were bombed and several lines were severed, it was added.

The smashed trains included a dozen which were carrying troops, an armored train, and others carrying oil and supplies, the German report said.

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NAZIS ADMIT MUD HAMPERS DRIVES

Berlin Reports Stronger Red Forces Dispersed in Central Sector.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—(AP)—The German high command admitted today that rain and mud were making the Nazi invasion of Russia difficult, but insisted operations were nevertheless "progressing well."

"Stronger" Russian troop concentrations in the central sector yesterday were taken under "effective fire" by German artillery, DNB said, resulting in the dispersing of Soviet units.

Bitter fights were reported in the northern area, where Berlin informants said the German forces advanced despite "stubborn resistance and widespread mine fields." One army corps reported cleaning up 6700 mines in two days while taking Soviet field positions and one town, military sources said.

Soviet losses in this area were estimated here at 1200 prisoners, 12 tanks and 60 artillery pieces. At another point in the same sector DNB said the Germans made further territorial gains as well.

Germany military sources, declaring that many fires set by bombs and shells were raging in Leningrad, said they expected announcements soon of Wehrmacht victories along the southern and middle sectors of the Russian front. The high command long has been silent as to eastern front details.

DNB declared that the Germans counter-attacking with Luftwaffe support, "hurled the Bolshevists back" when Soviet tanks and artillery attacked a German division.

In addition to a loss in men, the Germans asserted that 20 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Speaking of the approaching winter, army men said there would be two more months of good fighting weather, even on the northern front.

(The Italians were said to have occupied bridgeheads on the river's east bank, according to the report, which was from a special correspondent of the Stefani News Agency. The Russians were reported to have suffered heavy losses.)

Italians, Too, Claim Crossing.

The German radio today broadcast a Rome report stating that the Italian Pasubio Division had crossed the Dnieper River in southern Russia in a district which hitherto had not been attacked.

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FUEHRER ASSERTS ARMY SUCCESSES ARE UNEQUALLED

Asks Germans to Donate Extensively to Fund for Winter Relief.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—(AP)—Success "unheard of in world history" has rewarded the German soldier's sacrifice "in blood, sweat, worries and privations," Adolf Hitler told the German nation today in a written appeal for contributions to the winter relief fund.

Hitler reminded the Germans he was appealing for the ninth time and told them their contributions would strengthen Germany both at home and at the front, giving the nation's soldiers evidence "that the entir German people stands behind the and that their fight is not in vain.

30.24—11779

Says Europe Is at Stake

"Our armed forces," he told the nation, "in these historic days are fighting in a gigantic struggle for existence or non-existence of the German nation, yet, more than that, for the maintenance of that Europe which for thousands of years was the benefactor of culture and civilization of humanity and shall be so again in the future.

"As once in the interior, so today in the hostile outside world, Jewish capitalism and Bolshevism have united in an attempt to destroy the National Socialist German Reich as a strong bulwark of this new Europe and, above all, to wipe out our people.

Calls Russians Beasts

"For two years the German soldier has offered his blood and life for the protection of our precious homeland and our people. Just now, united with our Allies, he is fighting from northernmost Europe to the shores of the Black Sea against an enemy who is not human but is made up of beasts.

"The success of his sacrifice in blood, sweat, worries and privations is unheard of in world history.

"May the German homeland, by its support and its own sacrifices, show itself worthy of the heroic deeds of its sons. Your contributions will strengthen our National Socialist interior community and strengthen the front in the consciousness that the entire German people stands behind them and that their fight is not in vain but made effective with the help of the great National Socialist community ideal.

"The world can see, therefore, that the front and the homeland in the German Reich are in a faithful, sworn unity and for that reason cannot be defeated."

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Finns Claim Destruction Of 454 Russian Aircraft

Helsinki, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Finns reported officially tonight that 454 Soviet planes and balloons have been put out of action and 80 vessels have been sunk by Finnish forces since the start of the conflict with Russia.

In land fighting the Finns said their forces have captured nearly 25,000 rifles, 2,000 light machine guns, 1,000 heavy machine guns, 600 trench mortars and more than 800 guns of various other calibers, and destroyed or damaged 669 tanks.

A Finnish naval communique said that of the Soviet ships accounted for, 55 were sunk by naval craft, 14 by coastal batteries and 1 by planes. In addition, it listed 5 ships captured.

Claim 10 Sunk In Lake

On Lake Ladoga, it listed 10 Russian ships sunk, including 1 gunboat and 6 big transport lighters loaded with troops and supplies. Forty-two vessels were reported captured on the lake, chiefly motor boats.

From June 25 to September 11, the Air Minister reported, Finnish fighters and anti-aircraft guns destroyed 120 Soviet bombers, 231 fighters, 23 reconnaissance and other planes and 5 observation balloons. It said an additional 19 planes and 6 barrage balloons were captured, making a total of 454.

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Finns Report Gain

Helsinki, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Finnish troops fighting through rain and swampy lands have pushed to within forty miles of Petrozavodsk on Lake Onega, an army dispatch said early today.

Reds Promote 9 Officers

Konev Made a Colonel General for Successful Counter-Blows at Nazis.

EREMENKO

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (AP).—Major General Ivan Konev, whose forces have been reported victorious over the Germans in several counter-attacks on the central front, was promoted today to the rank of colonel general. Major General Andrei Eremenko was similarly promoted "for skillful direction of military operations at the front" by the Council of People's Commissars.

Others promoted were Constantin Rokassovsky, to the rank of lieutenant general; Lev Dovator, Semyon Mikulsry and Issa Pliyev, to major generals, and Anatole Aseichev, Nikolai Voeikov and Vasily Kartsoly, to major generals of tank troops.

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400 PERSONS LOST ON HOSPITAL SHIP

Moscow, Sept. 12.—(AP)—Tass, reported from Leningrad today that 400 of 1300 persons aboard the hospital ship Siberia were lost when she sank Aug. 19, under bombardment of German planes in the Gulf of Finland.

The ship was carrying women, children and wounded Russian soldiers brought aboard at Tallinn, Estonia, the night before, Tass said. Small Soviet warships and speedboats went to the rescue, it was reported.

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U. S. Moscow Mission Won't Linger in London

London, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The United States Moscow Mission headed by W. Averell Harriman may not remain in London any longer than a day, an informed American source said today, because of Russian urging for prompt arrival in the Soviet capital. The mission is expected here early next week.

Russ Captives To Get Food Inferior To That Of Other Nazi Captives

Berlin, Sept. 12 (AP)—Russian prisoners of war will receive food inferior to that of prisoners of other nationalities, the high command and the Reichsministry of Food and Agriculture decreed tonight.

This unusual measure was declared to be based on the fact that Russia did not sign the international agreement of July 27, 1929, covering treatment of war prisoners and that in the high command's opinion "there is accordingly no obligation to grant Soviet war prisoners rations corresponding to said agreement as regards quantity or quality."

AMERICAN AID TO RUSSIA WILL BE FULL, QUICK

SEP 13 1941

To Continue Until Hitler Is Crushed, Is Word From White House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—American aid to Russia will be full and quick and will continue until Hitler is crushed—this was the word that came from a conference today between President Roosevelt and his newly-appointed supply mission to Moscow.

Final Instructions

The mission, which called for final instructions before leaving shortly for Russia, let it be known that all kinds of war supplies from planes to raw materials would be transported over routes to Vladivostok and the newly-opened line through the Persian Gulf.

A hint that this aid was expected to enable the Russians eventually to take the offensive for a crushing blow at the Nazis came from W. Averell Harriman, chairman, who discussed the mission's general purposes after the White House conference.

Asked whether Russia's needs would be considered from the standpoint of immediate requirements or long-range assistance, Harriman replied there would be no time limitations on aid furnished; that it would continue until "ultimate victory."

When questions arise as to whether the British or Russians should get certain goods first, he said, the decision would be in favor of "where they would do the most good in the plan of ultimate destruction of Hitler."

President Roosevelt, immediately after his conference with the mission, received Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet ambassador, who is returning to Moscow himself soon to make a full report on American production and the extent to which he believes Russia may benefit by it. Oumansky, who has been urging officials here to furnish more and speedier assistance to the Soviet forces battling the Nazis from the Arctic to the Black Sea, called to present three leading members of the Russian technical mission which flew here from Moscow.

Secretary of State Hull told reporters a little later that the United States was doing all it could at present to assist Russia and that these efforts would continue.

Harriman said the "whole problem of Russian aid" would be discussed in Moscow after the five-man mission had talked first in London with a similar British mission headed by Lord Beaverbrook. That was as far as Harriman would go in disclosing the mission's route. He would not say how or when it would go, except that "it won't be long now."

Russia is expected to pay in cash or raw materials for American supplies for the time being, although loans or lend-lease aid may be extended when her gold supply runs low.

Some supplies already have gone to Russia, including oil across the Pacific to Vladivostok. Although the Persian Gulf route was only recently opened by British and Russian occupation of Iran, this body of water has never been made a combat zone under the American Neutrality Act and American vessels are said to have been putting in at Basra—at the head of the gulf—right along.

There will be eighteen in all in the mission, including the five principal members and thirteen technical experts. Those calling on the President today besides Mr. Harriman were Major-Gen. James H. Burns, executive officer of the lease-lend program; Admiral William H. Standley, retired, former chief of naval operations, and William L. Batt, director of the materials division, Office of Production Management.

The fifth member of the mission, Major-Gen. George H. Brett, Army Air Corps chief, is now on a special mission to Great Britain and the Middle East in connection with deliveries of American aircraft. Gen. Brett will join other members in London before the trip to Moscow.

Mr. Harriman said that a permanent staff headed by Col. Philip Faymonville, an ordnance officer, and former military attache at the American embassy in Moscow, would be left in the Russian capital after the mission finishes its work.

Immediately after today's White House conference, the President received the leading members of the Russian technical mission to this country. They were presented by Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador.

Mr. Oumansky, it was learned, will return to Moscow in the immediate future to make a comprehensive report to his Government on United States aid.

Replying to questions on Russian aid at his midday press conference, Secretary of State Hull told newspaper men the United States was doing everything possible to facilitate all available help to Russia and would continue to do so.

RED CROSS TO SEND MISSION TO RUSSIA

U. S. Group to Study Reds' Relief Needs.

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Washington, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The American Red Cross announced today that a Red Cross delegation, headed by Allen Wardewell of New York city, would be sent to Russia within a few days to study and report on the most urgent relief needs in that country and the manner in which they can best be met.

Norman H. Davis, chairman of the Red Cross, also disclosed that a shipment now is being assembled including a large quantity of surgical dressings, hospital garments and medical supplies, which will be moved to Russia by the first available ship.

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Reich Suffers 2 Economic Blows

Ankara, Sept. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Weather and British buying have dealt two light but stinging blows to Germany where it hurts—in the supply of food and clothing.

Unofficial reports say that the Turkish wool crop is just fifty per cent. of normal. Leaving just enough for home needs and little for export. Germany normally has bought the bulk of the export.

The British have just closed a contract for the cream of the fig and raisin crop at prices sixty per cent. above those of last year. The deal was closed just as a German buying commission arrived.

Furthermore, the Germans not only use figs for fruit, but use them as one of the main constituents of ersatz coffee.

R. A. F. Reports Firing Ship

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 12—The R. A. F. attacked a German convoy off the Dutch coast this afternoon and set on fire one of the larger ships, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The attack followed night raids which ranged from Norway to France, concentrating on northern Germany, including Kiel, site of the German naval base, and the Baltic port of Rostock.

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Large Fires Seen

The Air Ministry said that despite bad weather "considerable forces" left large fires burning at both Kiel and Rostock.

Bomber command aircraft also attacked the docks at Le Havre and Boulogne, on the French coast, while aircraft of the coastal command bombed docks at Haugesund, Norway, and a Norwegian airdrome near Stavanger.

Vital Rail Center Hit

The Air Ministry said three bombers were missing.

Rostock, an authoritative source said, is a vital rail center serving a large area of Germany and providing train ferry service to Copenhagen and Sweden. It was assumed here that supplies had been transported to Finland over this route.

Reliable observers also said it was reasonable to assume that Rostock was a base from which the German high command had been supplying its forces in the Leningrad sector.

Destroyer Gets Bomber

The Germans sent only a few night raiders against England. A Government announcement said a small number of persons was injured and a little damage done by bombs dropped mainly in coastal areas of eastern England.

The Admiralty announced that a German bomber "which attempted to attack one of our convoys was promptly shot down in flames by H. M. S. Vimiera," without damage or casualties among the convoy or its escort. The bomber was said to have been the third downed by the destroyer Vimiera while on convoy duty.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Sept. 13—The Air Ministry announced today that two German bombers was destroyed in a raid on England last night.

Bombs were dropped on the northeast coast, causing a number of casualties. Guns in the London area had a brief burst of action and then went silent.

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British Planes Reported In Attacks On Denmark

Berlin, Sept. 12 (AP)—DNB said in a Copenhagen dispatch tonight that British planes flew over many sections of Denmark last night and dropped bombs at various points.

A number of houses were said to have been damaged and three persons injured.

Four British Spitfire fighters flying into occupied territory were shot down by German fighters, DNB also reported.

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Nazis Report Plane Down.

Berlin, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force bombers attacked the North German coastal region with fire bombs and high explosives last night, authorized German spokesmen announced today. The anti-aircraft defenses were reported to have shot down one.

Report Fortress Downed

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—A British bomber of the American-made Fortress type has been forced to land in German territory because of engine trouble, NBC heard the Berlin radio say today.

Berlin, Sept. 12-(AP)-DNB said a German combat plane yesterday bombed a munitions dump at Tobruk, Libya, causing "a big fire and heavy detonations," at that British-held North African strong point.

30.24-N781

30.24—N781

Suez Is Attacked.

Cairo, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Axis planes raided the Suez Canal Zone last night, dropping a number of bombs but causing no damage to military property or shipping, the R. A. F., Middle East Command, announced today. R. A. F. fighters shot down one raider, it was stated, and others were believed damaged.

Vichy Reports Attack.

Vichy, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—A warplane said by the French press to have been British, raided the airport near the French Riviera resort town of Cannes early yesterday morning, it was disclosed today. Two explosive bombs and a number of fire bombs fell in open fields near the airdrome, the attack coming while British planes were bombing Turin in Italy.

On the same night a French Alpine village not far from the Italian border was attacked, and anti-aircraft guns opened fire on a British plane which flew over Vichy itself. The bombing at Cannes, which is thirty-five miles from the Italian border, caused no casualties or damage, it was said.

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VICHY RUSH FORTIFYING OF AFRICAN PORT

Threat To Britain's Freetown Seen In "Bracketing" Move

Work At Abidjan Under Way Since June, Report Reveals

By T. J. Lor Henry

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 12—A French announcement said tonight that fortifications were being rushed at Abidjan, on the African Ivory Coast, which with those at Dakar would bracket the strategic British port of Freetown.

The announcement said Abidjan would be transformed into "one of the most secure natural harbors in the world." Work on the fortifications were said to have been started in June.

The controlled press of Paris, meanwhile, openly hinted that a German-Italian offensive in the Western Mediterranean (possibly in Spain) might be brewing.

No Small Diversion

An article in *Le Jour-Echo de Paris* said the attack would be a "principal operation" and not a diversion, which surprised political circles who had heard no talk of German moves through Spain since the beginning of the war against Russia.

When work on Abidjan is completed, the biggest ships may base in the sheltered lagoon to which a broad channel is being cut.

[In New York the Associated Press heard yesterday that France, Germany and Spain had worked out elaborate plans for joint defense of West Africa. Fear that the United States and Britain would some day try to seize bases in the French, Spanish and Portuguese possessions motivated the plans, it was said.]

Big Sum Allotted

The announcement on Abidjan harbor by an official news agency followed allotment of 128,000,000 francs largely for the improvement of the Dakar base, to which Foreign Legion reinforcements were recently sent.

French sources said the work on the new harbor ought to be finished in "two years at the outside."

Dakar is already much larger than the Sierra Leone port of Freetown, vital link in the British life line soon to be flanked by French bases.

An Important Port

Freetown is a port of call for British shipping on the Cape of Good Hope route now used for supplies and reinforcements to the Orient. The route would be the only passage from England to the East should the Suez Canal be lost. It also is the terminus for American supply planes on the short South Atlantic hop from Natal.

Abidjan is next door to Liberia and close to the communication lines of the "Free French" outlet, Pointenoire.

More than half a billion cubic feet has been excavated from the sand bar a mile and a half wide and a channel has been dug past the half-way mark. The channel will be 375 yards wide and more than fifteen feet deep at low tide.

A Big Harbor

Ships passing through the new channel will find themselves in a sheltered body of water parallel to the sea, seventy-five miles long, two to four miles wide and sixteen to twenty-five yards deep.

They will anchor before the Abidjan station of a railroad tapping a rich hinterland producing cattle, sheep, oil, coffee, cocoa, woods, minerals and ores. Quays and piers are being rushed to completion.

Abidjan is now connected with the sea by a rail line running to a pier at the small port of Boue.

Vichy Hints At Nazi Attack Via Spain

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[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 12—It was openly hinted today in the controlled press of the unoccupied zone that a German-Italian offensive in the western Mediterrean (possibly in Spain) might be brewing.

An article written in the *Jour-Echo de Paris*, which often has been suspended for its anti-German sentiments, said such an attack would not be a diversion but a "principal operation."

The article surprised political circles where there had been no talk of German moves through Spain since the beginning of the war against Russia.

Talk Of Stabilizing Gains

There were reports, however, in neutral military circles that the Germans were considering stabilizing their gains in Russia and establishing a front for the winter.

The article was signed "Pierre Lefranc," a pen name for the writer who is close to well-informed circles in Vichy.

Nazi Clubbed in Paris.

Vichy, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Informed spokesmen reported today another attack on a German Army man in Paris as reprisals led to counter-reprisals between the occupying authorities and opposition forces.

The German was clubbed by an unidentified assailant as he was leaving the Les Ambassadeurs Theater in the Champs Elysees district after a Maurice Chevalier performance. He received first-aid treatment for skull injuries and was sent to his quarters.

[The Germans shot three hostages last Saturday in retaliation for attacks on Germans in occupied France, and arrested more after two attacks which followed within twelve hours of the execution.]

assailant fled before he could be identified.

Five Sentenced To Death

Five officers were sentenced to death and two non-commissioned officers to life imprisonment today in a campaign against acts against the regime. The seven were sentenced for their relations with foreign powers.

There are now 34,000 persons held in French prisons for various crimes, according to an announcement made in Paris by Joseph Barthelemy, the Minister of Justice. This figure does not include those in concentration camps in which the bulk of the opposition as well as Jews and foreigners are held, and it was not clear whether the total included those in three German prisons in Paris and others elsewhere.

Large-scale sabotage at the Renault works in Paris, which led to a three-day stoppage, was reported today by the Moscow radio, heard here by CBS. Moscow gave recent travelers arriving in Geneva from France as its authority for the damage to the works, which are producing large quantities of munitions for Germany.

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Saturday, Sept. 13—A proclamation issued by Marcel Deat, French editor wounded by the same assassin who shot Pierre Laval, to the anti-Russian French Legion departing for the Eastern front, was read over the Berlin radio last night.

Deat is believed to be on the way toward recovery, and no responsible source could throw any light on a broadcast heard by NBC in New York to the effect that he was dead.

Authoritative sources here denied that any such broadcast originated in Berlin.

NORSE STORM GERMAN BASE, REPORT SAYS

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Stockholm Hears Situation Is Grave With Giant Conflict Due Soon

Mass Arrests Called Step To Halt Spread Of Revolt Spirit

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sept. 12—The Germans are resorting to mass arrests in an attempt to halt the spirit of revolt racing across Norway and forestall a threatened gigantic conflict within the next few days, border advices said tonight.

Angered by repressive measures to block a general strike and the execution of two labor leaders Wednesday, Norway's 350,000 trade union members were said to be fanning opposition to the Quisling puppet regime.

Situation Termed Grave

Although official accounts said strikes had been halted and "there were no episodes of any kinds," a dispatch received in Stockholm said the situation was grave.

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"Everyone seems decided not to submit to the Quisling mastery and everything indicates a gigantic conflict in the next few days between the opposition and the Quisling rule," said a message from a Norwegian journalistic source.

Ludvig Buland, vice-president of the labor federation, was sentenced to death and then pardoned by Joseph Terboven, Nazi *gauleiter* for Norway.

Many Arrests Reported

Border advices said "a great many persons" were arrested at many places.

Among those sentenced in Oslo were the famous skiers Asbjoern Ruud and Olaf Oekern, sent to prison for twelve years each. All local trade union membership lists were taken by authorities and trade union funds were confiscated. All Boy Scout organizations were dissolved.

In Bergen, Trondheim and Stavanger, authorities threatened to proclaim a state of civil siege such as exists in Oslo if there were any signs of agitation. Didrik Arup Seip, president of Oslo University, was removed on undisclosed charges.

Nazis Minimize Unrest

German sources in Berlin insisted that Norwegian strikes were of a localized nature and said that affected industries now were operating normally with non-striking employes.

A dispatch from Berlin also quoted the Oslo Nazi paper, *Fritt Folk*, as declaring "elements in private business, banking, insurance companies and other concerns hostile to National Socialism must be cleaned out."

NORSE REVOLT AGAINST NAZIS NEARS CLIMAX

Sweeping Conflict Led by Unions Predicted in Next Few Days.

MANY REPORTED ARRESTED

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German Soldier Clubbed as He Leaves Paris Theater in New French Outbreak.

Stockholm, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Reports from Oslo today said a spirit of revolt against the German-supported Quisling Government was growing rapidly in Norway and a gigantic conflict was indicated in the next few days with the trade unions leading the opposition to the Nazis. The unions have about 350,000 members.

A great many persons were reported arrested at a number of places in Norway yesterday. Ludvik Buland, vice-president of the labor federation, was sentenced to death and then pardoned by Josef Terboven, Nazi gauleiter for Norway, as official accounts stated that "Labor peace was restored and there were no episodes of any kinds."

University Head Ousted.

Among persons sentenced in Oslo were Asbjoern Ruud and Olaf Oekern, famous skiers, both being sent to prison for twelve years. Didrik Arup Seip, president of Oslo University, was removed from office. Nature of the charges against these men was not stated.

In yesterday's extensive actions against trade unions all over Norway, all local funds were confiscated and membership lists were taken by the authorities. All Boy Scout organizations were ordered dissolved.

Special correspondents for the Stockholm papers reported everything was so quiet in Oslo that the town was "dead" after 8 o'clock every night, but that the executions of Wednesday inflamed the undercover spirit of revolt and led to the preventive steps taken by the quisling regime yesterday.

Authorities in Bergen, Trondheim and Stavanger threatened to proclaim a civil siege such as exists in Oslo if there were any signs of agitation.

(A dispatch from Berlin quoted the Oslo Nazi paper, Fritt Folk, as warning the public that additional heads of organizations would lose their positions "if they are not more reasonable."

(The threat followed the disbanding of many organizations and seizure of properties in the wake of a strike in the iron and shipbuilding industries, the German dispatch said.

(It quoted the paper as declaring, "elements in private business, banking, insurance companies and other concerns hostile to National Socialism must be cleaned out.")

Peace Restored, Berlin Says

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP).—Labor peace has been restored in Oslo, where a state of civil siege was declared by Commissioner Terboven two days ago, D. N. B., the German official news agency, reported today.

"No more incidents have occurred," the agency said in a dispatch from Oslo. Other German informants asserted that drastic repressive action against Norwegian labor unions was the German answer to months of hostile subterranean activity.

The Oslo Nazi paper, Fritt Folk, was quoted here as warning the public that additional heads of organizations would lose their positions if they are not "more reasonable." The threat followed the disbanding of many organizations and seizure of properties in the wake of a strike in the iron and shipbuilding industries, the German dispatch said. It quoted the paper as declaring, "Elements in private business, banking, insurance companies and other concerns hostile to National Socialism must be cleaned out."

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 12—The BBC said in a broadcast today that a German munitions depot in Norway had been stormed by a group of Norwegian "patriots," that seven airplanes had been destroyed and many German soldiers killed at an adjacent airdrome.

The broadcast, in German and directed to listeners in Germany, located the scene of the incident as "north of Everking," and added that "near Stavanger a freight train loaded with [illegible] and supplies for German [illegible] risons was destroyed [illegible] tage."

30.24—N781

Burgundy Reports Extremely Poor Vintage

Paris, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Burgundy, one of France's world-famed wine-growing districts, reports the worst vintage since 1898, the newspaper Pariser Zeitung said today. Other districts reported remarkable vintages, but a shortage of barrels.

Ten Million Tons Of Food for Britain

London, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Ten million tons of food have arrived in Britain from overseas in the last three months, Camille Gutt, Minister of Finance and War in the exile Belgian Government, said in a radio broadcast tonight.

Nazis Combat Fats Shortage

To Augment Supplies by Collecting Grease From Waste Water

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP).—A campaign to collect fats from waste water was started today by Franz Seldte, Labor Minister. He ordered all large German industrial plants, especially slaughterhouses, dairies and factories for washing raw wool, to install special refineries which will extract fats from their waste water.

Bombing Of St. Clement's Breaks Second Heart

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By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, Sept. 12—They plated the ashes of Mrs. Louisa Pennington Bickford, widow of the rector of St. Clement Danes, beside those of her husband today beneath the bomb-burned altar of their famous church.

According to evidence presented at an inquest, the widow, 76, threw herself from the window of a children's holiday home last Monday, dying, like her husband, of a broken heart.

Parishioners said the rector's death in June was due to the fact that bombs finally ruined his beloved church in a raid in May. The church, designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1681, was a landmark in the center of the Strand.

Lives Wrapped In Church

The Pennington-Bickfords' lives were wrapped up in the "oranges and lemons" church ("Oranges and lemons, say the bells of St. Clement's," an old rhyme goes).

Mrs. Pennington-Bickford's father was rector before her husband. After her husband's death, her friends say, she prayed nightly for death.

On London trips after her husband's ashes were interred beneath the church she gave instructions that she must never be driven past St. Clement's.

"Everything Has Gone"

Last week her driver took a wrong turn.

"Never mind," she said wearily, "I can close my eyes."

When she got back to the country that night, the servants said, she repeated over and over again, "everything has gone."

The next day she gave instructions that if anything happened to her, her blind dog, Nipper, was to be destroyed.

Then she wrote notes to her domestic staff giving each small personal presents.

Then she died.

Nipper is dead, too.

WOMEN HELP ARMY

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Sept. 12 (AP)—Women will help fire South Africa's coastal artillery, it was decided today following an experiment showing they made first rate operators of the delicate control instruments.

Biggers Says U.S. and Britain Can Outproduce Axis in 1943

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Calls Mechanized Challenge 'Right Up Our Alley,' Predicts First Peak in December; Shows Charts in London Revealing Defense Strides Here

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 12.—John D. Biggers, American lend-lease director in London, said today that the combined efforts of the present programs of the United States and Great Britain, "properly synchronized, will out-produce the Axis by the middle of 1943."

"When Hitler chose his mechanized war effort," Biggers said, "he certainly chose an effort which is right up our alley."

Biggers said he was aware of British criticism of United States production, but declared he was positive the "first major wave of United States production will be harvested in December of this year."

He exhibited production charts which he said had not yet been made public in the United States. They showed:

Machine tools—Production now four times its previous peak.

Merchant ships—A modest acceleration, followed by a big jump in August of this year.

Military aircraft—Here Biggers said he could give actual figures: "One year ago we turned out 500 planes a month. In July, 1941, the figure was 1,455, while in August it was 1,854. By December it will be above 2,000."

Military rifles—Production twice what it was a year ago; modest increases expected from now on.

Smokeless powder—Four times what it was a year ago, and will increase 20 per cent between now and December.

To Double Tank Output

Tanks—"A good many hundreds are being produced each month," Biggers said. "And the total will be doubled between now and December."

20 and 37 Millimeter Guns—No production a year ago. Fair production now, which will be doubled by December.

"I know there has been disappointment about American production," Biggers said. "But you must remember the very nature of mass production means you consume a lot of time getting started. Once you line up your industries you get your harvest of effort."

Biggers estimated the United States will be turning out a ship a day next year. He said he brought with him to Britain two machine tool experts—Adolph Foerster of Cincinnati and Charles Moore of San Francisco.

Small-arms ammunition—Production now double what it was a year ago; by December present production will be doubled.

Machine guns—present production high, but will be almost doubled by December.

Aluminum—No increase until after January, 1942.

Magnesium—More than doubled in the last year.

Siam Surveys Its Supplies

Bangkok, Thailand, Sept. 12—A nation-wide survey of important supplies has been ordered by Premier Luang Bipul Songgram. Officials asserted it would facilitate measures to ensure adequate supplies in event of emergencies.

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British Chief Reaches Batavia

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, Sept. 12—Sir Robert Brooke Popham, commander in chief of British forces in the Far East, has arrived here for visits with the Governor General and army and navy authorities.

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Japan Widens Civilian Control

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 12—Moving to give the Government further wartime control of cilivian life, the General Mobilization Commission approved today drafts of imperial ordinances to control all commodities, direct all land transportation and requisition medical facilities and personnel.

The War Office announced appointment of Lieut. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe as chief of staff of the new national defense headquarters under Gen. Otozo Yamada.

In an interview with Domei he said the purpose of the headquarters would be to coordinate the people and army in air defense.

Meanwhile, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was received in audience by the Emperor. Domei said he reported on general administrative affairs.

So-called "peace shares" displayed a firmer tone than war industrials on the Tokyo Exchange today.

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'Real Curb On Japan's Army'

By Russell Brines

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Manila, Sept. 12—Establishment of national defense headquarters directly under the Emperor of Japan evidently represents an important victory for Japanese Liberals in their long fight to check the imperialistic campaigns of radical army officers.

The new organization indicates the extent to which Japan is feeling United States and British economic pressure, and the increasing awareness of dangers from the Far Eastern military preparations of American, British, Chinese and Dutch forces.

Japanese Liberals are hoping for a deal with the United States under which Washington will at least relax the order freezing Japanese credits and other economic pressure.

Control Called Essential

To insure any success in this plan, it is absolutely necessary to tighten control over militarists in Manchoukuo and Indo-China. The army began the Manchurian incident and the China affair without orders from Tokyo under conditions of internal unrest far less grave than those of today. Hence, there is an ever-present current danger of such independent action by the army.

The fact that the censor passed the Associated Press report of the new organization indicates that the bureaucratic Government of Japan is attempting to convince the United States that active measures are being taken to eliminate this duality which has been responsible for numerous American representations.

The concurrent arrival of Prince Chichibu in Saigon suggests that the Emperor's elder brother is taking the ruler's personal order to military commanders in Indo-China to avoid an untoward incident. Prince Chichibu has acted in a similar capacity in the past.

In view of the reverence with which the Japanese regards their Emperor, the new headquarters under the throne provide a closer control over the fiery Kwangtun (Manchouko) army. This would tend to check any unauthorized move against the Soviet Union and simultaneously tighten internal control to prevent an uprising in the event of any deal with the United States.

Such a deal is bound to be unpopular with Nipponese expansionists because it would halt the spread of Japanese imperialism and probably mean substantial Japanese concessions.

Gen. Otozo Yamada, commander of the new headquarters, has a substantial following in the army.

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CHILE SEIZES 21 GERMANS; ARMS TAKEN

Prominent Reich Citizens Held In Plot; Embassy Aide Implicated

Women's And Men's Organization, "Valuable" Data Bared

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 12—Chilean police investigating activities harmful to domestic security tonight announced the arrest of twenty-one alleged Nazi leaders in Chile and the seizure of arms and ammunition in raids at Antofagasta.

Confiscated documents also disclosed the existence of both a women's and men's Nazi organization, police said. Other "valuable documents" were said to have been found in a beehive on the farm of one German citizen at Osorno.

Are German Citizens

Those held are German citizens prominent in society and Chilean commerce. They are charged with engaging in activities threatening Chile's domestic security.

The women's outfit is the *Sportsgruppen* with units located in the principal cities, Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion, investigators said.

Walter Boettger, German Embassy commercial attache, was described as head of the groups, but investigators said his diplomatic functions placed him "outside the reach of justice."

Chile Seizes 10 More Germans

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 12—Ten more German citizens charged with engaging in activities threatening the domestic security of Chile were detained by police last night for investigation.

This brought to thirteen the number held since an investigation of anti-Chilean activities was begun Wednesday. All those held are closely associated with commerce in Chile. An announcement said that Walter Boettger, German Embassy commercial attache, was head of the group, but his diplomatic functions "place his person outside the reach of justice."

Buenos Aires, Sept. 12—The executive branch of the Argentine Government was reported by informed sources today to favor action leading to removal of Edmund von Thermann as German Ambassador to Argentina.

The conservative bloc of the Chamber of Deputies unexpectedly indorsed last night a resolution demanding that von Thermann be declared "personna non grata" on grounds he abused diplomatic privileges.

"Personal Matter"

It was understood, though, that the Administration preferred to have Von Thermann removed by the Berlin Government. The sources said Von Thermann's removal was considered a "personal matter regarding him and his behavior and not a break with the German Government."

The Chamber adjourned last night after hours of debate without voting on the resolution and planned to bring it up again today.

A report by a Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities charged that Von Thermann was at the head of a Nazi political organization, disciplined by Storm Troops and secret police and financed by assessments against the pay checks of German workers here and their Argentine-born sons.

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Buenos Aires Gives Von Thermann Protest

Buenos Aires, Sept. 12 (AP)—German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann cracked back tonight at Congressmen seeking his removal from Argentina, sending the Foreign Office "most energetic protests" against what he called "calumnies" expressed in the Chamber of Deputies debate.

The Nazi envoy announced his action in a formal statement issued while his dismissal was being demanded on the floor of the Chamber in a series of speeches on a resolution presented by a special committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

"Overstepping Bounds"

That resolution accused von Thermann of "overstepping the bounds of a diplomat and abusing his privileges."

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Argentina Favors Nazi Envoy Removal, Report

Von Thermann's statement said his protests were based on statements made in debate last night alleging "blackmail" on the part of Nazi leaders in Argentina to obtain money for the National Socialist party.

Sinarquistas' Offer Accepted

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Sept. 12 — President Manuel Avila Camacho announced last night his willingness to accept an offer of the semi-military Sinarquistas to colonize deserted regions of Lower California.

The Sinarquistas have been opposed bitterly by all of Mexico's labor organizations, as well as the Government party of the Mexican revolution, which have accused them of being Nazi-Fascists, a charge the Sinarquistas deny.

The Sinarquistas offered recently to demonstrate their patriotism by tilling the land in the deserted regions of Lower California, organizing industries and building projected Federal roads at fifty per cent, of the total amount earmarked for the work in the Government budget.

The President said he accepted the offer in principle and asked that detailed plans be submitted.

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Output Of Defense Units In Canada Hit By Strike

Oshawa, Ont., Sept. 12 (AP)—Production of military units at General Motors Corporation of Canada plant here came to a standstill during the night because of a two-day-old strike of employes of McKinnon Industries, Ltd., at St. Catherine's, Ont., an official said today.

J. B. Highfield, General Motors plant manager, said the reserve supply of parts obtained from McKinnon Industries, a subsidiary, ran out during the night and he had no idea when production of military units might be resumed.

tributors of food, clothing and footwear will be affected, along with all restaurants and eating places.

A board statement said:

"This licensing plan will provide the machinery for policing prices, for securing informaton necessary for the allocation of supplies in the event of shortages arising from dislocated shipping and other war conditions or the necessity of curtailing domestic consumption to meet emergency demands from Great Britain or the Allies."

More than 200,000 food and clothing dealers are likely to be affected the board said, reporting the action had been under consideration for several months.

The licenses will be mandatory for any person engaging in the businesses covered.

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All Food And Clothing Firms In Canada Will Be Licensed

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War Board To Act Before End Of Year To Curtail Domestic Demands During Emergency

[By the Asso

Ottawa, Sept. 12 — The Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced today that Canada's entire food and clothing trades would be placed under license before the end of the year.

All dealers, manufacturers, processors and wholesale and retail dis-

Numbers Increasing

They still are coming across the border, as the casual observer can see from the increasing number of uniforms with the U. S. A. identification, and from newspaper stories of interesting individual volunteers.

They are not, however, coming over in sufficient number to make up the deficit in strictly Canadian recruiting.

The midsummer recruiting campaign was successful enough. The army asked for 32,000 men for replacement purposes in the overseas forces, and the campaign ended with 34,625 signed up for service. For a while the volunteers were coming in at the rate of as high as 750 a day.

In the last month or so, however the stream has dwindled to the point where army men are becoming uneasy and, in private at least, definitely express their dissatisfaction.

Reasons for Slump

They mention three principal reasons for the recruiting slump:

1. The fact that Canadian forces overseas have not yet participated in any land battles.

2. Over-emphasis of the urgent need of weapons rather than men. Young men read the recruiting posters urging them to enlist, but at the same time they read or hear speeches suggesting that every available man is needed in war production.

3. Dispatches from the Russian front, telling of the many millions of men involved in the farflung carnage and usually emphasizing the thought that Soviet Russia has more than enough men to win, if only war materials enough can be shipped from this side to keep her going.

The Ministry of Defense has appealed, to employers to encourage workers to enlist, even if that means irksome problems of readjustment and replacement added to the other worries of management.

Advocates of conscription, however, argue that such appeals are only postponing an issue which has to be faced sooner or later.

An editorial in the Gazette, Montreal, suggests that employers are being asked to function as a sort of unofficial selective service organization, taking upon themselves a responsibility properly belonging to the government.

"Employers of labor are being asked, almost in so many words," says the newspaper, "to determine what men can be spared and then, virtually, to send them into the army."

From the beginning of the controversy over conscription for overseas service, opponents of the volunteer system have contended it is unfair to let the more patriotic sections of the population carry all the burden which should be shared by the whole community.

is not required to swear allegiance to the king, and he knows that his Canadian uniform will carry, in plain sight, the identifying letters U. S. A.

In the Royal Canadian air force about 10 per cent of the air crew personnel and an undisclosed percentage of ground crew are citizens of the United States. That could be anywhere from 3000 to 10,000 men. How many there are in the Royal Canadian Navy is not disclosed, but the number is said to be very small compared to the other services.

Estimate 8000 United States Men Are in Canadian Forces

As Dominion Recruiting at Home Dwindles, Yanks Still Are Volunteering

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 (The Special News Service)—The Yanks have been coming into Canada's armed forces for some time now, and the latest authoritative estimate is that there are about 8000 United States citizens in the Canadian active Army.

Many Earlier Falsified Residence

Precise figures are not given; for in the earlier stages of the war, when it was technically unlawful for a United States citizen to join a foreign army, many a volunteer from south of the border gave his home town as Winnipeg or Toronto or Vancouver and became, statistically, just another Canadian soldier in training for overseas duty.

Now the volunteer from the United States has an openly recognized status on both sides of the line. He is

This argument, of course, is given added weight by the revelation that some Canadian families have as many as four sons overseas, while others have none in uniform, even at home.

5024-11783 30.24-11783

The War Interpreted

By Dewitt MacKenzie

President Roosevelt's order to the fleet to shoot on sight whenever Axis raiders invade America's "defensive waters" brings one to the obvious conclusion that a shooting war might develop.

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The Chief Executive's statement on this policy, however, makes it clear that we do not seek war and that "there will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it."

That puts the future squarely up to Herr Hitler. Berlin thus far has given no indication of what is in his mind.

What we do know is that up to this juncture the Nazi leader has studiously avoided war with the United States If he now forces the issue it will represent a complete change in policy and one which it would seem hard to justify from the standpoint of German strategical needs, since the last thing he can desire is to have the American Navy cut loose against him.

POSSIBLE ATTACK ON LONDON

Still, it's possible that if the Fuehrer believes he can liquidate the Russian danger in the near future, he may contemplate another quick all-out assault on Britain. In that case he might attempt to cut England off from American aid by attacks on our shipping.

There is small doubt that there will be further "incidents" which will involve shooting. However, while it is certain that each one of these is fraught with the danger of war, it strikes me that if they were only occasional they might continue long before precipitating general hostilities.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement is a very sweeping declaration of freedom of the seas. The definition of our field of operations as "in the waters which we deem necessary for our defense" would seem to be very flexible. That field may be altered according to the circumstances of the moment.

It is clear in any event that we intend to send our merchant ships wherever we deem necessary in order to bear aid to those who are waging war against the Axis. Those waters certainly include the Atlantic pathway to Iceland and the route through the Red sea to Egypt, both of which have been declared danger zones by the Axis powers.

CONSIDERABLE LEEWAY

This doesn't mean, of course, that the United States proposes to invade belligerent waters where hostilities are in progress — the English channel, for example. Thus Herr Hitler has a very considerable leeway to avoid trouble if he wants to.

The President's omission of any reference to Japan was taken by some observers to have special significance, as indicating a desire not to say anything which might influence the very delicate conversations now proceeding between Washington and Tokyo in an effort to reach an accord over the Far Eastern situation.

Equally notable was the statement in Tokyo by Koh Ishii, Japanese cabinet information bureau spokesman, who said Japan adhered to the general principles of freedom of the seas. That is particularly striking in view of the fact that Nippon has been up in arms over our shipment of war supplies to the Russian port of Vladivostok.

All this would seem to speak well for the progress of the negotiations, or at least indicates a real desire to reach an understanding.

NAZIS ASKED DATA UPON U. S. DEFENSE

Hamburg Gestapo Demanded Information From Agents In This Country

Spy Trial Testimony Discloses Operation Of Radio Station By F. B. I.

BY ROBERT MCGRADY

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 12—The overwhelming concern of the German espionage system for American production of airplanes and their delivery to Britain in 1940 gave way in 1941 to a desire for information about the American air force itself and charts of American waters, it was disclosed today at the trial of sixteen men charged with espionage conspiracy.

In 1940, according to the messages exchanged by headquarters in Germany and a "spy" radio station on Long Island, the Hamburg Gestapo station demanded information ranging from weather conditions (which were asked to be broadcast daily) to plane and parts production of all the leading aircraft companies. Deliveries to Britain were stressed.

Asking Defense Strength

About the time agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation cracked down upon the spy ring—into which they had planted themselves firmly through counter-espionage measures—Hamburg was demanding information about defense strength in Canada and the United States, sizes of forces amount of equipment and shipyard locations and production.

One message dated June 11, 1941 received by the station here said: "How much money do you have left? It interests us for the sake of the condition of the deposit.

"What has happened to air reports? We urgently need reports on condition American air force, industry and detailed accounts about falling off of production in factories, including machine tool factories through strike agitation."

Always in recent months, the messages indicated, there was a desire on the part of Hamburg to keep agents here supplied with cash, and to prod them for still more information about American defense forces and production.

Two More Stations

Hamburg also suggested, near the end, that two more radio stations be constructed—one in the North and one in the South—and made suggestions as to their operating personnel. Whether the F. B. I. built the stations, as they did the one through which more than 500 messages came, was not disclosed.

That the F. B. I. sent little information to Hamburg was made evident in the handpicked 200 samples of messages read at the trial.

On June 13, 1941, the F. B. I. (through its counter spy) advised Hamburg: "I have asked friends (of Germany) for air-force information. They say it is difficult to get. Do you want newspaper articles?"

The last message read today sent from Long Island June 24, said simply "Have received $6,000. Greetings."

Interest Intensified

In February of this year, the messages indicated, Germany's interest in shipments was intensified. Hamburg asked particularly about war materials being sent to Africa and wondered whether the consignees were friendly or inimical to Germany.

William G. Sebold testified earlier that the German *Gestapo* assigned him to build and operate the station and to transmit information handed him by spies here.

He said he turned the assignment over to the F. B. I., which has continually supervised spy activities, managed their financial affairs with their German employers, transmitted that part of their information as they saw fit, supplied Germany with whatever misinformation they deemed necessary and then arrested the thirty-three alleged members of the spy ring, seventeen of whom have pleaded guilty.

Minimized Information

From the messages placed in evidence, it appeared that the F. B. I. specialized in minimizing or denying information about which the Hamburg station had inquired.

Thus, the F. B. I. said that the aircraft carrier Saratoga was stationed in the Pacific and had not, as the German headquarters had heard, delivered planes to Halifax.

Obligingly, the F. B. I. carried out an assignment to "observe" the French liner Normandie, which has been tied up to her New York pier for about two years.

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Gave Bombsight Plans

Often asked was information on the "new bombsight," details of which Harold M. Kennedy, United States Attorney, charged had been given Germany by one defendant.

Some of the requests were for military journals, but there also were demands for figures considered secret on the monthly production of Grumman, Republic, Curtiss, Bell, Lockheed and other fighting craft, the rate and manner of delivery to England, and any new devices that might have been used.

Hamburg also wanted minute specifications of a new steel and rubber armor plate, hydraulic devices and other industrial and military equipment.

Data On Fake Passport Ring In Havana Offered

Miami, Fla., Sept. 12 (AP)—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., said today he had offered to the United States Attorney General "conclusive evidence in Cuba of a fake passport ring operating chiefly for the benefit of Nazi spies and Gestapo agents."

Vanderbilt declared the ring's ramifications would extend to high Cuban and United States politicians.

"And I mean they are top-rankers, too; not small fry," he said. "We got names, pictures and even obtained a number of the forged passports, which we have forwarded to the State Department in Washington."

He said that after leaving Havana

last night "on advice from high sources," he telephoned Francis Biddle, Attorney General, and that Biddle asked for a complete written report.

Vanderbilt said Miami had become the clearing point for most of the refugees coming to the United States from Europe and the port of entry for most of the Nazi spies and Gestapo agents assigned on quick missions.

PICTURE BUSINESS HELD CUTTHROAT

SEP 13 1941

Willkie Tells Investigating Group Producers Engage in Fiercest Competition.

Washington, Sept. 12.—(AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, defending the motion picture producers from "monopoly" charges voiced before a Senate committee, asserted today the movie makers were engaged in "the fiercest cut-throat competition of any industry in the country."

The 1940 Republican Presidential nominee told reporters that instead of co-operating in a calculated program to instill war propaganda into films, the motion picture companies were "cutting each other to pieces" in their efforts to put over box-office successes.

Charges Monopoly

Willkie is representing the movie industry in hearings before the Senate interstate commerce sub-committee on a resolution by Senators Nye, Rep., N. D., and Clark, Dem., Mo., to investigate reports of propaganda in films.

John T. Flynn, newspaper and magazine writer who testified yesterday, urged the committee to act toward breaking up what he charged was a monopolistic combine operating a private censorship against the dissemination of peace appeals while working to involve this country in war.

Not Made By "Big Four".

But Willkie said that the films against which Flynn chiefly complained were not even produced by the "big four" companies.

Willkie listed those companies as Twentieth Century-Fox, Paramount, Warner Brothers and Loew's, which controls Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

"This talk of monopoly is laughable," he declared. "Competition in the motion-picture industry is the fiercest of any industry in the country. Instead of there being a monopoly, there is cut-throat competition."

Willkie said he hoped to call the heads of the four large companies to the stand next week to deny the propaganda and monopoly charges.

Meanwhile, Chairman Clark, Dem., Idaho, said the committee probably would arrange to see uncut versions of some of the pictures within a few days to permit members to determine for themselves if they contained war propaganda. Earlier, the committee had rejected the suggestion of Senator McFarland, Dem., Ariz., that the committee recess and see all the pictures questioned.

Says Nye Posed For Film

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—Sponsors of March of Time films said tonight that Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.), who denounced March of Time before a Senate committee inquiry into war propaganda, himself took part in a short subject in 1935.

Louis de Rochemont, producer of March of Time, said the Senator had a role in a specially staged film re-enactment of the proceedings of a Senate committee investigating the activities of munitions makers. Senator Nye at the time, he said, was waging a vigorous campaign against "the international racketeers who re-armed Germany."

De Rochemont reported that Senator Bennett Clark (Dem., Mo.), another taking part in the investigation, also posed before March of Time cameras.

769 REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SHIP BUILT FOR 15

SEP 13 1941

Spanish Freighter Docks At New York After Voyage Of Hardships

Five Die Before Reaching America—Even Lifeboats Serve As Beds

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 12—Dirty and weary after more than a month at sea, 769 European refugees arrived in New York today aboard the Spanish freighter Navemar, originally built to accommodate fifteen passengers.

Not many among the French, Polish, Czech, German and Russian passengers spoke English, but their expressions seemed to second the remark of Ernst Lachs, 37, a former Vienna city employe, who said:

"It will be wonderful to be here, where a man is free."

Three Die At Sea

En route from Bilbao the Navemar disembarked 330 passengers at Havana and fourteen at Bermuda. During the voyage three died at sea. One more died in Bermuda, and another in Havana.

To reach America, the refugees slept in double-deck cots in the hold, on the decks, and even in lifeboats.

"We could not wash ourselves," said Lachs.

"The drinking water was too warm to drink. The food was spoiled. After Lisbon it was better, but still insufficient. The ship was dirty. The dishes were dirty. The waiters were dirty.

Sleep On Floor

"Some women slept on the floor because the beds were too dirty, and it was hot—so hot they couldn't breathe. They never changed linens, even for sick people."

Forty-one passengers were kept aboard ship because they were running temperatures.

Six head of cattle were taken aboard ship at Lisbon for meat, passengers said, and were slaughtered on deck.

weeks and I am not downhearted."

Clapper said he was amazed at the normalcy of life in England.

An hour after the American Clipper's arrival, the Dixie arrived with three British labor leaders, invited to the United States by William Knudsen, director general, and Sidney Hillman, associate director general of the Office of Production Management.

They were Will Lawther, president of the Mine Workers' Federation; George Isaacs, general secretary of the Printers' Federation and a member of Parliament, and Jim Kaylor, executive officer of the Amalgamated Engineering Society of England.

Acting as spokesman for the group, Lawther said the three have come to "learn everything we can in relation to production" and not to give advice.

Asked what he would say if American labor representatives pressed him for counsel, Lawther replied:

"Brother, I would say, we have no strikes."

Thyssen And Wife Suicides, Refugee From Cannes Reports

Former German Industrialist Had Been Imprisoned By French, Native Of Louisiana Says

SEP 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12—Robert Plaisance, a refugee from Cannes, France, said here today he had witnessed the capture of Fritz Thyssen and was told later that the one-time German industrialist and his wife had committed suicide while in prison.

U.S. Woman Was Unwilling Hostess to German Soldiers

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NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—An American woman, who was the unwilling hostess to German soldiers in her home in Biarritz, France, arrived today aboard the American Clipper after a 20-year sojourn in Europe.

Mrs. Jane O'Malley-Keyes, 51-years-old widow and mother of five children, said that a German officer in charge of the first detail of soldiers to occupy her house told her that her American citizenship did not matter.

One group of soldiers resided in her home from last November until last January, Mrs. O'Malley-Keyes said, while a second group arrived three days after the departure of the first group. She said she was not paid for the rooms.

Among the passengers on the Clipper were Maj. Gen. Robert Millville Danford, chief of field artillery, U. S. Army, and Raymond Clapper, newspaper columnist.

Maj. Gen. Danford, who was observing artillery practices in London, said he had "a very interesting three

"Two motor cars of French police drove up to the hotel," he related. "We were told later that the cars flew Swastika flags, though we could not see them from our home.

"Mr. and Mrs. Thyssen were moved without being allowed to take any of their personal belongings. Later, someone came for their toilet articles and night clothes.

"The Thyssens were known to keep the means of committing suicide on their persons at all times. Later, the manager of the hotel, a man named Tamn, said the Thyssens had killed themselves."

Thyssen left Germany November 15, 1939. His whereabouts since that time have become one of the major mysteries of the war.

A native of Convent, La., Plaisance was a member of the University of Michigan faculty before going to France to teach at Montpellier.

DEFENSE OUTPUT WILL BE BOOSTED

Increase In Next 4 Months Due To New Power Available

By CHARLES HARTER

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 12—United States armaments output will be boosted sharply in the next four months, it was disclosed today, by placing in operation at that time 2,500,000 kilowatts of new electric power generating capacity.

It will be the greatest boost in the history of the world, power industry experts estimate, and will give the United States electric plants with output equal to all the rest of the world combined.

The new plants are being built and will go into operation in virtually every section of the country. A survey of the industry shows dozens of these units nearing completion.

Linked With Defense

Their building is directly linked to defense industry and, in most cases, would not have been undertaken at this time had it not been for the Government's request for all-out arms production.

The electric industry itself is building 2,000,000 kilowatts of the new power, and private manufacturers are building the other 500,000 kilowatts.

By far the largest proportion of the electric industry's construction is being undertaken by public utility companies, with Government agencies contributing several hundred thousands of kilowatts added capacities.

This program will round out construction, in 1941 alone, of 4,500,000 kilowatts of generating capacity, of which the electric industry will have contributed 3,500,000 kilowatts capacity and private manufacturers the remaining 1,000,000 kilowatts.

Half Of World's Total

With these additions, the electric generating capacity of the United States will reach this winter the tremendous total of something more than 63,000,000 kilowatts—probably half the total of the whole world.

The power industry already has on order plants which will add 6,400,000 kilowatts to the nation's capacity in the next two years, but many Washington officials, forecasting a spiraling rise of defense activities, say they are fearful that even this will not be enough.

Plans already are in formulation for a lessening of electric consumption in non-defense uses. These include cutting down on street-lamp use, darkening electric signs, seeking householders' cooperation in electricity use.

Capacities Lowered

Perhaps the destructiveness of World War II already has lowered European and Asiatic power capacities below the maximum levels estimated here.

It seems certain that the Royal Air Force, in its recent severe raids on Germany's industrial areas, has wiped out some of the electric power capacity of the nation which formerly ranked next to the United States in electric production.

Back in 1937, when the United States already produced one third the world's total electricity, Germany was second in production with 10.6 per cent. of the total.

But those comparisons today are obsolete. The United States in peacetime was building power faster than other nations can under wartime pressure and the exigencies of the present emergency have doubled and trebled the construction efforts of American power men.

The changing power picture can best be seen by a comparison of manufacturing methods during World War I and World War II.

In 1914, United States plants were rated at 5,250,000 kilowatts. By the time the war ended, they represented 9,000,000 kilowatts. Only about 15 per cent of industry used electricity in its work. Now 85 per cent of all industrial output is powered by electricity.

But the utilities' organization say they are extending every effort to stay ahead of the growing demands. Operating companies of the North American Corp. system, for example, are increasing their capacities 37 per cent in a program which already has added 100,000 kilowatts of power to Washington, D. C., and, just today added 60,000 more kilowatts to the manufacturing area of Cleveland.

Other great new power increases included 147,000 kilowatts at Chicago 75,000 in Detroit, 100,000 in Georgia 50,000 in Philadelphia.

This increase in production, just at this moment, is due to the fact that the big generators require from 16 to 24 months to build. When the administration called for high-pressure industrial activity in June, 1940, the utilities companies placed orders for their new power plants. These orders are in process of completion.

Plants Will Go Into Operation In Virtually Every Part Of U. S.

DAVIES UNMOVED BY SENATE PRO

Restrictions on Gasoline Remain Despite Report of Investigators

SEP 13 1941

Washington, Sept. 12. (AP)—In the face of a Senate committee's report that the East has a sufficient gasoline supply for motorists, the Defense Petroleum Coordination Office made no move today to lift restrictions on sale of motor fuel.

Acting-Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davis said he stood pat on his previous appraisal of the situation, adding "the necessity for public co-operation continues."

"To the co-ordinator's office, the admittedly low condition of peroleum stocks on the East coast continues to mean shortage and the necessity for appropriate action," Davies declared after the committee released its conclusions yesterday.

Preliminary Report Filed

Stressing that the report was merely a preliminary one, Senator Maloney (D-Conn), sub-committee chairman, had asserted that "the shortage, as we see it, is a shortage of surplus and not a shortage of products, or a lack of facilities to transport them."

The Senate group saw no danger of a lack of fuel for domestic heating or for operating defense industries, and said "with proper conservation motorists should find it possible to acquire the gasoline and oil products which they need."

Present restrictions on gasoline sales along the Eastern seaboard include nightly closing of filling stations, and a retail gasoline supply reduced 10 per cent below the July level. The curtailment program was invoked after Harold L. Ickes, petroleum co-ordinator, foresaw an Eastern shortage as an aftermath of the transfer of 50 American tank ships to Britain. The tankers formerly carried oil from Gulf ports to East coast terminals.

Threatens New Inquiry

Reliable sources declared today that unless Ickes and other officials removed the sales restrictions, the Senate committee would resume its public hearings to find out why. The committee remarked, however, that it did not feel that the subject of the nightly filling station curfew fell within its province.

30.24-11785

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 12 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued by the State Information Bureau tonight:

Until the beginning of September the following war matériel has been catalogued from the large amount captured by our troops:

Nearly 25,000 rifles, nearly 2,000 light machine guns, nearly 1,000 heavy machine guns, nearly 600 trench mortars, more than 800 guns, including 150 heavy howitzers, ninety light howitzers, 180 light guns, 350 anti-tank guns.

In addition, 669 tanks and sixty-seven armored cars were destroyed or damaged. Among the tanks, 150 have been inspected and catalogued and among the armored cars twenty-five can be reconditioned by light repairs.

Our troops also have captured 300 tractors and 1,250 motor trucks. Most of these were damaged by the enemy and will have to be repaired before they can be used.

After relatively simple repairs several hundred trucks can be put in first-class shape. The rest will yield valuable scrap, spare parts, tires, etc.

The number of locomotives captured is about thirty, the number of railway cars about 600. Most of the rolling stock was damaged. In this connection, it may be mentioned that two armored trains and railway gun batteries were captured.

The number of captured horses already is nearly 8,000, including some very good specimens. About 1,500 horse-drawn vehicles so far are listed.

Special attention is merited by the considerable stock of fuels and oils captured. No information can be given here as to their extent.

Engineering and signaling material, explosives, building materials, food, cattle and clothing were captured in large quantities. A considerable part have been reserved for use of the local population. Rags, scrap iron, etc., later will be transported to the rear for industrial use.

The Finnish Naval Ministry issued the following:

Up to the present our naval forces in action in the Gulf of Finland have destroyed seventy enemy vessels totaling 100,000 gross registered tons. Of this total our ships have sunk fifty-five vessels, our coastal artillery fourteen and our air force one. An additional five vessels and two aircraft have been captured.

In fighting on Lake Ladoga we have so far sunk ten enemy vessels. Of these one was a gunboat and six were big transport lighters loaded with horses, guns, armored cars and other war matériel and carrying a large number of troops.

Captured v
Ladoga inclu
of various
boats. The w
valuable vessels sun
ter war is proceeding.

The Finnish Air Force issued the following:

Our fighters and anti-aircraft arm have shot down the following number of enemy aircraft in the period June 25-Sept. 11: 120 bombers, 281 fighters, 23 reconnaissance and other aircraft, and five observation balloons, altogether 429. In addition nineteen aircraft and six barrage balloons were captured, making a grand total of 454.

The above fighters do not include damaged aircraft or aircraft destroyed on the ground. It may be mentioned that at Taeckton Airport, Hangoe, there were about fifty fighters at the beginning of the war of which, according to information given by a prisoner of war, our artillery fire has damaged twelve.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

In the course of Sept. 12 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

After stubborn fighting our troops evacuated the town of Chernigov.

On Sept. 10 fifty-three German planes were destroyed in air combats and on enemy airdromes. We lost thirty-two planes.

On Sept. 10 our armored cutters sank several German cutters and two barges carrying infantry in the Gulf of Finland. At night the enemy ships tried to steal up to our coast and land troops. Soviet navy men thwarted their plans.

At full speed Lieutenant Eskoff's and Lieutenant Unguskoff's armored cutters began ramming the enemy ships and sank four German cutters, one after another.

Hearing no firing the Germans sent out two barges with tugs after the cutters. Our commanders decided again to ram them without opening fire. The armored cutters struck powerful blows at the tugs and then at the cutters. Being rammed through, the barges also quickly went to the bottom.

Several hundred Nazi men and officers found their graves on the bottom of the Gulf of Finland.

On Sept. 11 the German fascist air force repeatedly attempted to raid Leningrad but every time was driven off by our air force and anti-aircraft artillery fire. About 11 P. M. isolated enemy planes broke through to the city and dropped incendiary and explosive bombs.

The several fires that broke out in dwelling houses were extinguished. In air combats Sept. 11 at Leningrad approaches and over the city our air force and anti-aircraft artillery, according to incomplete figures, destroyed eleven German planes.

British

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The British Admiralty issued this communiqué today:

An enemy bomber which attempted to attack one of our convoys was promptly shot down in flames by H. M. S. Vimiera (Lieut. Comdr. A. A. MacKenzie, R. N. R.)

No damage or casualties were suffered by the convoy or the escort.

This is the third enemy aircraft which has been shot down by H. M. S. Vimiera while escorting convoys.

The Admiralty issued the following:

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It is now know that in addition to an enemy bomber shot down by H. M. S. Vimiera in an air attack on one of our convoys in the North Sea last night a second enemy bomber was damaged.

One small merchant ship was damaged, but is now safely in harbor, and one man lost his life in another merchant ship.

Several attacks were made by the enemy, but the majority were driven off by the fire of escorts and defensive armament of the merchant ships in convoy.

The German High Command communiqué today claims that the German air force last night sank three freighters totaling 21,000 tons out of a strongly protected convoy southeast of Yarmouth. In fact, no ship was sunk and the ship damaged was of under 3,000 tons.

The Air Ministry issued the following early today:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked objectives in Northern Germany, including Kiel and Baltic port of Rostock. The weather was not good but considerable forces bombed targets at both places and left large fires burning.

The docks at Havre and Boulogne were also bombed.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command on patrol last night bombed docks at the Haugesund airdrome near Stavanger and enemy shipping off the Dutch and Norwegian coasts. Two enemy ships off the Dutch coast and another off the coast of Norway were hit. Three aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

The Air Ministry issued the following tonight:

Early this afternoon Bleinheim aircraft of the Bomber Command escorted by fighters attacked an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast. One of the larger ships was hit, set on fire and left with a heavy list to port.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command this afternon carried out offensive operations over the North Sea and the coast of Holland. In the course of these one enemy fighter was destroyed. One of our fighters is missing.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

Last night a few enemy aircraft flew over the eastern side of England, mainly in coastal areas.

Some bombs were dropped, causing little damage and injuring a small number of people.

The Air and Home Security Ministries tonight issued the following:

Single enemy aircraft dfopped bombs in the northeast coastal district this morning. Only minor damage was caused. No casualties have been reported.

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Libya—Both at Tobruk and in the frontier area there was some exchange of shellfire.

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Italian

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Italian High Command said today:

Air and naval bases of Malta were effectively bombed last night by units of the Italian Air Force. Others of our planes hit refineries at Haifa, causing considerable fires there, and the Larnaca Airport on the island of Cyprus.

The enemy carried out a new air raid on Palermo, with four dead and twelve injured among the population and several buildings damaged.

In North Africa, on land fronts, activity of artillery and advanced troops was reported.

Italian and German planes attacked depots and defense works at Tobruk and Matruh. They scored direct hits on outlying aviation fields and railroad installations at Fuka. Considerable destruction was caused.

British airplanes dropped several bombs on Bengazi. There were no casualties.

In East Africa attemped enemy attacks in the Culquaber sector were promptly frustrated.

In the Atlantic one of our submarines commanded by Commander Carlo Feciani Cossat sank a large oil tanker and hi with a torpedo a 5,450-ton steamer, which certainly may be considered lost.

Russian

Moscow, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique today:

During the night of September 11 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

At dawn on September 8 Senior Flight Lieutenant Ossivov of the air force commanded by Colonel Toropchen, operating at the approaches to Leningrad, discovered an enemy airdrome with fifty Junkers 87's and Messerschmitt 109's. At 10 A. M. a group of our aircraft suddenly attacked this airdrome. By direct hits and machine-gun fire the Soviet pilots destroyed twenty-two Fascist planes.

One group of planes of Major Blaroveshchensky's unit again attacked the enemy airdrome. As a result of this bombing, a big fire broke out. Airplanes, fuel tanks and buildings burst into flames.

The same day flyers of this air unit destroyed fifty enemy trucks and several anti-aircraft guns.

In air battles at the approaches to Leningrad the same day Senior Flight Lieutenant Gavrinetz particularly distinguished himself. He attacked a group of enemy planes and brought down one Messerschmitt, and then made for another Fascist fighter and rammed it. The Fascist plane crashed. Gavrinetz was uninjured.

Ever since the outbreak of the war the artillery regiment commanded by Major Didenko has been courageously fighting the German Fascist hordes. The regiment is at present repulsing all enemy attempts to force the Dnieper.

On one day's hostilities alone this artillery regiment destroyed several enemy batteries, a column of motorized infantry and a transport column, and sank three enemy cutters with men and twelve heavy machine guns aboard.

The leading gunner of Chuguyev's battery silenced three Fascist guns. After his first salvoes the German artilleryme nfled into the forest. German tractors presently were seen approaching the disabled guns. Two salvoes and they, too, were destroyed.

On September 5 six German tanks attacked our infantry, moving under cover of Chuguyev's battery. From behind a railway embankment they opened fire at our infantry. Our battery disabled four of the enemy tanks, the others taking to flight.

The Gdov guerrillas, by their resolute operations, are disorganizing the enemy's rear and ruthlessly exterminating enemy manpower. For three weeks the Germans have been unable to maintain telephone and telegraph communications between Grov and Pskov and army headquarters.

30.24-11785

MOSCOW—AP
A GROUP OF OUR RED ARMY MEN LED BY SERGEANT VOSTRYAKOV
PENETRATED TO THE GERMAN REAR RANKS AND RAIDED AN ENEMY REGIMENTAL
WIRELESS STATION. THE DARING SCOUTS KILLED SOME GERMAN SOLDIERS,
CAPTURED DOCUMENTS AND DESTROYED THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT OF THE
STATION.
ON THE WAY BACK THE RED ARMY MEN DISCOVERED A GERMAN FIELD REPAIR
SHOP FOR TANKS AND CARS IN A DEEP GULLY. FIVE OVERHAULED TANKS AND
ELEVEN TRUCKS WERE PARKED OUTSIDE THE WORKSHOP. GALLANT RED ARMY
MEN SURROUNDED THE GULLY AND LAUNCHED A SURPRISE ATTACK ON THE
PERSONNEL OF THE WORKSHOP. HAVING DESTROYED OVER 30 GERMAN SOLDIERS
AND THE ENTIRE WORKSHOP, THE RED ARMY MEN SET FIRE TO THE TANKS AND
TRUCKS.

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Gas 'Shortage' Real: Ickes

SEP 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 12—Secretary Harold Ickes, at variance with a Senate committee on the question of petroleum supplies, believes "persons in the East who contend there is no gasoline shortage may have to eat their words six months from now."

This, Ickes suggested to interviewers, will be the situation if the gasoline available at present along the Atlantic seaboard is expended recklessly without a thought to the other uses to which transportation facilities may be put.

Conservation "Essential Now"

Conservation is essential now, he declared, so that when carriers are required to haul fuel oil this winter, there will still be sufficient gasoline stocks on hand to meet all needs.

"If we should wait until there is an acute shortage before we begin to conserve supplies, there would be a loud outcry from the public and from some of the people in Washington, D. C., as well," he said. "Our job is to see that no acute shortage occurs. In order to do that we have to keep up storage."

Cites Aluminum Experience

Advised that a Senate committee had found no evidence of gasoline shortage in the East, the Interior Secretary and Petroleum Coordinator said the committee's report could be likened to the shortsightedness of industrial and governmental leaders who allowed the aluminum crisis to develop.

He recalled that there were persons in the East who wouldn't admit an aluminum shortage until it became so obvious no one could deny it.

"I think we have the same thing here," he commented.

Mr. and Mrs. Ickes are returning to the Capital by train today after a vacation in the Olympic National Park, in northwestern Washington.

CHEMIST SEES TIRES RATIONED

Says Defense [illegible] Tighten Regulations

Atlantic City, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The possibility of rationing tires to motorists was forecast to the American Chemical Society rubber division in a special symposium, which closed the society's annual meeting today.

E. G. Holt, chief of the rubber division, Department of Agriculture, told the country's leading rubber chemists at last night's session that regulations may have to be extended to actual final consumption of rubber goods. This, he declared, may affect motorists.

It is already questionable, he added, whether the rubber available will supply both military and civilian needs.

Imports Increased Sharply.

For more than a year an attempt has been made to build up a supply of natural rubber by increasing imports.

This stock pile in August this year reached 288,000 tons, and there are hopes it will mount to nearly 600,000 tons by the first of the year.

The latter figure is 140,000 tons less than estimates of the amount of rubber the nation is using this year.

"Rubber," said Mr. Holt, "is the United States Achilles heel in war defense. Foreign governments know this better than the average American."

Rubber chemistry experts pointed out that not only does defense require huge extra amounts of rubber, but that virtually all industries in the nation must use more rubber in speeding up business.

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Synthetic Production Pushed.

This year's production of synthetic rubber in the United States is only 1.5 per cent of the nation's needs, reported E. R. Bridgewater, manager of the du Pont company's rubber chemicals division.

He predicted that by the end of 1942 the United States would have capacity for making 5,800 tons of synthetic rubber a month, which he said is believed to be more than Germany makes.

That would make the nation's supply reasonably secure, he added, but if imports of natural rubber should cease abruptly, the United States would have to dispense with rubber for all except the most essential needs.

In its report, the committee said the way the situation had been handled had created "unnecessary alarm." In the opinion of the committeemen, "this was caused by over-enthusiasm on the part of those charged with the direction of the petroleum situation."

3 From Italian Ship To Be Given New Trials

Trio Was Found Guilty Of Sabotage Aboard Vessel In Hampton Roads

Norfolk, Sept. 12 (AP)—A new trial will be given Capt. Paul Stefano Saglietto, former master of the Italian freighter San Guiseppe, and two of the ship's firemen, who were found guilty of sabotage aboard the vessel by a jury in Federal District Court June 27, under an opinion and order by Judge John Paul sustaining a defense motion to set the verdict aside.

Captain Saglietto and the two firemen were found guilty of having had a part in the destruction of the San Guiseppe's main engines in March while the vessels lay at anchor in Hampton Roads, and Captain Saglietto also was found guilty of an additional count of conspiring to commit the sabotage.

In his opinion, Judge Paul held that the damage committed aboard the San Guiseppe was not a violation of Section 502, Title 18, of the United States code annotated, the Federal statute under which the three were brought to trial.

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Five Merchant Ships May Go To Coast Guard

Would Release Six Cutters From Atlantic Weather Patrol For Other Service

Washington, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Coast Guard and the navy are considering a plan to use five merchant vessels for Atlantic weather patrol, thereby releasing six cutters for service where their armament and speed would be more useful.

The cutters, which now are at two mid-Atlantic weather stations, are the Tampa, Mojave, Bibb, Spencer, Hamilton and Duane.

The ships which would be taken over by the navy and released to the Coast Guard, are: The Aetna Detroit, Mid-West Tronsportation Company; The John Gehm, Buffalo, N Y., Bison Steamship Company; the J. Floyd Massey, Jr., Duluth, Minn., Steel Products Transportation Company; the Lake Chelan, Buffalo, Lake Chelan Steamship Corporation; the Saginaw, Wilmington, Del., Saginaw Dock and Terminal Company.

Italian Seamen Leave New York For Home

17, Interned After Seizure Of Ships, Board Spanish Liner Marques De Comillas

New York, Sept. 12 (AP)—Seventeen Italian seamen, interned in a Montana camp after the seizure of Italian ships in New York harbor last spring, boarded the Spanish liner Marques de Comillas today for the first leg of a journey to their homeland.

Immigration authorities said the men were over military age, crippled or ill and had been guaranteed safe passage home by Great Britain.

There are between 800 and 900 interned seamen at the Missoula (Mont.) camp and immigration authorities said they believed most of the men in the above three classifications have been returned home.

TO ESTABLISH NEW AIR LINE TO AFRICA

Pan American Granted Authority By CAB To Operate To Southwest Africa

Flights Will Be Made From Miami, Via Puerto Rico, Trinidad And Brazil

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 12—The Civil Aeronautics Board today granted Pan American Airways authority to establish a new commercial air line between Miami, Fla., and "a point or points" in Southwest Africa.

The commercial air line will operate via San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Belem and Natal, Brazil and thence across the South Atlantic.

The certificate for the route will expire in five years, or six months after the Secretary of State has notified the board that the continuance of service is no longer required in the interest of national defense.

Separate From Air Ferries, Inc.

The commercial line is seperate from Air Ferries, Inc., organized by Pan American to ferry warplanes from the United States to the West coast of Africa and from there to the Middle East.

Another company recently organized by Pan American, Airways-African, Ltd., will carry passengers, property and mail entirely within Africa, and also carry spare airplane parts to the Middle East and assist in returning ferry personnel.

Morgenthau's Stand Assailed

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 12—A group of Senators protested in a joint statement today that Secretary Morgenthau favored use of "the Government surpluses of wheat and cotton . . . as a club to hammer down farm prices."

The statement from the office of Chairman Ellison D. Smith (Dem., S. C.) of the Senate Agricultural Committee, carried the names of Senators Smith, James O. Eastland (Dem., Miss.), William J. Bulow (Dem., S. D.), Lloyd Spencer (Dem., Ark.), Hattie W. Caraway (Dem., Ark.) and Roger C. Peace (Dem., S. C.). The six Senators, all from farm States, declared that a small group in Washington was trying "to control prices by the indiscriminate and ruthless use of these surpluses."

"Outside His Jurisdiction"

Senator Eastland said the protet was framed after the Secretary of the Treasury had asserted earlier this week that release of Government loans stocks of cotton and wheat could prevent a "damaging rise in prices."

"Since when have the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury been so extended as to now include the broad field of agriculture?" The statement asked. "It would seem that the duties already assigned him are fully capable of taking up his time."

Debt At New High, Interest At All-Time Low

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Washington, Sept. 12 (AP)—With the public debt at an all-time high of nearly $51,000,000,000, Secretary Morgenthau reported today that the interest rate on it was at the lowest level since the beginning of the first World War.

The computed interest rate of the public debt last month was 2.48 per cent., a drop of .04 per cent. from July. This compared with the all-time high rate of 4.339 per cent. in the 1921 fiscal year when the debt was $23,737,000,000.

The reduction in the rate during August resulted from the sale of $1,074,000,000 of series B tax anticipation notes which bear an interest rate of .048 per cent. The B series runs from $100 to $1,000,000. In addition, the Treasury sold $20,000,000 of series A notes which bear interest of 1.92 per cent. This series runs from $25 to $100.

Rules Britain Must Pay Taxes In Connecticut

State Attorney General Points To $500,000 To Be Due From Defense Plants

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 12 (AP)—The British Government will have to pay about $500,000 in taxes on $24,600,000 invested in defense plants in five Connecticut cities, despite its request for exemption, Francis A. Pallotti, Attorney General, ruled today.

"I agree with the view that all possible aid should be given to the British Government at this time," Pallotti said in an opinion to Charles J. McLaughlin, State Tax Commissioner.

"However, our sympathy with their cause and our national policy cannot avail us in the absence of treaty or statutory provisions," he said.

The office of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on July 19 wrote to the tax commissioner saying that "it would be unfortunate if the authorities of Connecticut should undertake to enforce payment of the taxes in question, by interference with the property of a foreign sovereign."

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CIO DECLARED FOR ARMING

Haywood Tells Canadians Of Opposition To Hitler

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States "ish for arming our nation to the teeth to resist Hitler and all he stands for," Allen S. Haywood, of Washington, CIO director of organization, said in an address today to the convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

A strong union is the best group to watch fifth columnists, Haywood said.

AMERICAN LOST AGAIN

Passaic Man Missing After Release Was Promised.

Washington, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Dr. Witold Putowski, war-stranded native of Passaic, N. J., has been lost again in the German invasion of Russia, although the way was believed cleared recently for him to return to this country.

Representative Gordon Canfield, Republican, of New Jersey, in a House speech last June demanded that Russia act on the American Government's repeated requests for the release of Dr. Putowska from Lwos, Poland. Shortly afterward the State Department told Mr. Canfield it was informed by the Soviet ambassador that Dr. Putowska had been released and would be given an exit permit.

In a new report to Mr. Canfield the State Department advised that the American Ambassador at Moscow was told by the Commissariat for Foreign affairs that on August 15 no information could be obtained on the whereabouts of Dr. Putkowski.

German

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BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP)—German military headquarters issued the following special communiqué today:

In the North Atlantic submarines attacked a large convoy of more than forty ships, strongly protected by corvettes and destroyers.

The submarines, in a persistent day-long fight, up to date have sunk twenty-two steamers totaling 134,000 tons. An additional two ships amounting to 11,000 tons were torpedoed and their loss also is apparent.

The attack on the enemy convoy is being continued.

Today's regular headquarters' communiqué said:

Offensive operations in the East are progressing favorably, despite bad weather and difficult terrain.

As announced in a special report, submarines in the North Atlantic attacked a large enemy convoy of more than forty ships, which was strongly protected by corvettes and destroyers.

In persistent battles, lasting several days, submarines to date have sunk twenty-two steamers totaling 134,000 tons. Two additional ships amounting to 11,000 tons were torpedoed. Their loss also is assumed. The attack on the enemy convoy is being continued.

In the fight against British supply shipping the air force last night sank three freighters totaling 21,000 tons from a protected convoy southeastward of Great Yarmouth. Bombs damaged a light British cruiser in the same waters and another merchantman northeastward of Alnwick.

Other bombers attacking from low altitudes scored heavy-caliber hits on a blast furnace plant near Middlesborough and on port facilities on the east coast of the isle.

Patrol boats on convoy duty in the English Channel repulsed repeated attacks of British speedboat units on a convoy under their protection. They sank three of the attacking speedboats.

Naval coastal batteries participated in the skirmish and drove other boats away. All of the convoyed vessels reached their destination unharmed and undamaged.

British planes last night attacked a Northern German coastal region with little effect. The civilian population suffered a number of dead and wounded. Anti-aircraft batteries brought down two enemy bombers.

3024-11787 30.24— 11787

LIEUT. GRUZDEV'S MINE-THROWER BATTERY, BY TERRIFIC FIRE, THRICE DESTROYED GERMAN PONTOON BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER DNIEPER. A BATTALION OF GERMAN SAPPERS LOST ABOUT 100 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED. FOR THE FOURTH TIME THE NAZIS STARTED BUILDING THE PONTOON BRIDGE UNDER THE COVER OF FIRE FROM SEVERAL BATTERIES. THE GERMANS WERE SHELLING INCESSANTLY THE POSITION OF OUR TROOPS AND MINE-THROWERS BUT OUR BATTERY DID NOT RESPOND UNTIL THE GERMANS HAD MASSED LARGE INFANTRY FORCES ON THE BANK.

WHEN THE GERMAN SOLDIERS APPROACHED THE RIVER A HAIL OF MINES FELL ON THE PONTOONS. WITHIN A SHORT TIME DOZENS OF PONTOONS WERE DESTROYED AND ALMOST 300 GERMANS KILLED.

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IN SMASHING THE ENEMY PONTOONS JUNIOR SERGEANTS NAUMOV AND EGORSHIN AND SERGEANT GUSKOV ESPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES.

GUERRILLAS OF A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY CIVIL ENGINEER "U" INTERCEPTED, ON A HIGHWAY NEAR BORKI, A GERMAN MOTORCYCLE DISPATCH RIDER WITH A REPORT FROM GERMAN CAPTAIN KOTLER TO THE ARMY COMMAND GROUP. CAPTAIN KOTLER WROTE: "AT LEAST 32 GUERRILLA DETACHMENTS ARE OPERATING IN THE ZONE OF KWICHEV, BATSEVICHI, VYZHARY, CHIGIRINKA AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

"IN THE LATTER HALF OF AUGUST AND THE EARLY PART OF SEPTEMBER 186 CASES OF ASSASSINATION OF OUR OFFICERS, OFFICIALS AND SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN RECORDED. IN ADDITION, IN ENGAGEMENTS WITH GUERRILLA DETACHMENTS, 217 SOLDIERS AND EIGHT OFFICERS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

"CASES OF ARSON OF MUNITIONS AND PROVISION STORES DO NOT CEASE. IN THE LAST FEW DAYS THERE WERE THREE LARGE FIRES IN VYZHARYKLICHEV AND BATSEVICHI. THE POPULATION STUBBORNLY CONCEALS THE WHEREABOUTS OF GUERRILLA DETACHMENTS. APPARENTLY MANY OF THESE 'NON-COMBATANTS' BELONG TO THE GUERRILLAS."

THE UNBRIDLED NAZIS WITH BESTIAL CRUELTY ARE BUTCHERING NONCOMBATANTS SEIZED IN DISTRICTS OF THE UKRAINE. IN A DISTRICT OF THE KIEV REGION THE GERMANS SHOT COMMUNICATIONS BUREAU EMPLOYE ANDREI BEDRENKO, AND NIKOLAI GORDIENKO, MANAGER OF THE DISTRICT COOPERATIVE STORE. THEN THEY GRABBED 25 GIRLS AND SENT THEM AWAY UNDER ESCORT TO AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

IN THE VILLAGES OF STAIKI AND GRIBENI OF THE RZHISHCHEV DISTRICT THE GERMANS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE PLUNDERING ACCOMPANIED BY VIOLENCE AND MURDERS. IN THE VILLAGE OF STRITOVKA THE NAZIS, ON THE INFORMATION OF KULAK VLADIMIR BOROZENETS WHOM THEY APPOINTED VILLAGE HEADMAN, ARRESTED AND SHOT 12 PEASANTS AND SOVIET EMPLOYES.

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IN THE TOWN OF PYATIKHATKA OF THE DNIEPEROPETROVSK REGION THE GERMANS DROVE ALL REMAINING RESIDENTS TO FORCED LABOR FOR REPAIR OF HIGHWAYS. THE NAZIS MAKE THEM WORK 20 HOURS A DAY. THE PEOPLE ARE KEPT IN THE OPEN AIR BEHIND BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND GET NO BREAD OR WATER. ONLY ONCE IN A LONG WHILE THEY BRING ROTTEN TOMATOES INTO CAMP.

OLD FOLK AND WOMEN FALL DOWN WITH EXHAUSTION BUT NAZIS BEAT THEM WITH RIFLEBUTTS AND COMPEL THEM TO CONTINUE WORK. THE GERMANS CARRIED AWAY 100 RESIDENTS OF NOVOUKRAINKA TO AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION. IN ALEKSANDROVSK A GERMAN OFFICER SEIZED ANNA YAKIMENKO, A 22-YEAR-OLD TEACHER IN THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, AND DRAGGED HER TO HIS APARTMENT. YAKIMENKO RESISTED THE RAVISHER AND THE NAZI SHOT HER.

WORKERS IN THE NONFERROUS METALS INDUSTRY DAILY RAISE THE OUTPUT OF COPPER, TIN, ZINC AND LEAD, THEREBY HELPING THE RED ARMY TO SMASH THE HITLER HORDES.

THE KRASNOURALMEDRUDA TRUST OF THE DEGTYARSK MINING ADMINISTRATION AND A MINE NAMED AFTER THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION CONSIDERABLY EXCEEDED THE OUTPUT QUOTA IN AUGUST AND THE EARLY PART OF SEPTEMBER. THE CONVERTER FOREMAN OF KARSAKPAI COPPER SMELTING WORKS IN KAZAKH REPUBLIC, SETEPOV, MASTERED A RAPID METHOD OF COPPER SMELTING, SURPASSED THE DESIGNED CAPACITY OF CONVERTERS BY 15 PER CENT, AND REDUCED THE TIME REQUIRED FOR SMELTING BY ONE HOUR.

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ACHISI MINERS EXTRACT MANY TONS OF LEAD ORE OVER AND ABOVE THE PLAN. STAKHANOVITES OF THE ORSK NICKEL COMBINATION ARE WORKING WITH UNPRECEDENTED ENTHUSIASM. WORKERS KORYAKIN AND TIURIN ARE PRODUCING TWO DAILY QUOTAS AND SHICHEV THREE QUOTAS A DAY. AGGLOMERATORS SERGEEV AND DODONOV, MANNING TWO MACHINES, PRODUCE A QUOTA FIXED FOR THREE MACHINES.

FITTERS LIPATOV AND SAZONOV OF THE SMELTING SHOP COMPLETED WITHIN 32 HOURS WORK WHICH PREVIOUSLY REQUIRED EIGHT TO 12 DAYS.

BERLIN-ADD NORWEGIAN ~~XXX~~ OUT

WHEN THE GERMANS OCCUPIED NORWAY, THE PROBLEM OF REGULATING THE UNIONS WAS LEFT TO VIDKUN QUISLING. FOR MORE THAN A YEAR QUISLING DID NOT CHANGE THE SETUP OF THE UNIONS, WHICH OPERATED NORMALLY, THE INFORMANTS SAID.

THE UNIONS WERE DESCRIBED AS SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC BUT WITH LEFTIST AND COMMUNISTIC ELEMENTS. A FEW MONTHS AGO, IT WAS SAID, QUISLING UNDERTOOK A FEW CHANGES IN THE UNION ADMINISTRATIONS WHEN SIGNS OF TROUBLE DEVELOPED.

THERE WAS LIVELY UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY SUCH AS DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS AND LISTENING TO AND SPREADING THE CONTENTS OF THE LONDON NEWS BROADCASTS.

THE UNIONS WERE SAID TO HAVE HELD SECRET MEETINGS.

AFTER RUSSIA WAS ATTACKED BY GERMANY THE SITUATION WAS SAID TO HAVE BECOME ACUTE, ESPECIALLY AMONG LEFTIST ELEMENTS.

STRIKES WERE THREATENED, AND IN THE IRON AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES OF OSLO ACTUALLY WERE CALLED. IT WAS THEN THAT THE GERMANS DECIDED TO HIT HARD AND CHOKE OFF CHANGES OF THE MOVEMENT SPREADING, THE INFORMANTS SAID.

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BECAUSE OF THIS, TWO LABOR LEADERS WERE EXECUTED AND OTHERS SUMMARILY REMOVED.

ROME-ADD NL ITALIAN-~~XXX~~ POWERS,

BOTH GAYDA AND A STATEMENT ISSUED IN POLITICAL CIRCLES UNDERSCORED THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S THURSDAY NIGHT BROADCAST AS A DEMONSTRATION OF AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS.

"IT IS EVIDENT," GAYDA DECLARED, "THAT IN THE LEGITIMATE DEFENSE OF THE AXIS, IMPOSED BY THE DECLARED AMERICAN AGGRESSIVE PLAN, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD LIKE TO SEEK SIMULATED JUSTIFICATION FOR PUSHING FORWARD HIS ARMED FORCES..."

THE STATEMENT, SIMILARLY, ACCUSED MR.ROOSEVELT OF ARRANGING TO /EXPLOIT THE SLIGHTEST INCIDENT" AND SAID HE AIMS AT "AGGRESSIVE OCCUPATION OF STRATEGIC POINTS OUTSIDE AMERICAN WATERS."

CORRESPONDENTS WERE TOLD THE SPEECH WAS FORESEEN AND RECEIVED CALMLY IN ITALY, WITHOUT SURPRISE "BUT WITH RENEWED AND DELIBERATE FIRMNESS OF THE WILL TO CONTINUE THE WAR TOGETHER WITH GERMANY AND OTHER ALLIES UNTIL VICTORY."

THE PRESIDENT'S DECLARATION WAS ASSAILED AS A "DELIBERATE, FLAGRANT VIOLATION" OF NEUTRALITY WHICH, TECHNICALLY, THE

30.24-11789

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UNITED STATES STILL OBSERVES AND AS A VIOLATION OF RECIPROCITY IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE, "IN OTHER WORDS, A MONROE DOCTRINE FOR AMERICA AND NOT FOR EUROPE."

HIS ORDERS WERE DESCRIBED AS ACCOMPANIED "BY VIOLENT INCITEMENT TO HATRED AGAINST FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ON THE PART OF A NEUTRAL GOVERNMENT.

"THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS FOR WHICH THE PRESIDENT DECLARED HE WANTS THE STAR-SPANGLED REPUBLIC TO GO ONTO THE FIELD," THE STATEMENT ALLEGED, "IS CLEARLY IDENTIFIED IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE DOMINATION OF THE SEAS ON THE PART OF ANGLO-SAXON POWER TO THE EXCLUSION OF ALL THE REST OF THE WORLD."

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BOGOTA — ADD (N.L) AIRFIELDS — XXX COLOMBIA.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID MR. ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT WAS THE "LOGICAL RESULT OF NUMEROUS CHARGES THAT HE COULD HAVE RECEIVED", JUST AS SIMILAR REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED HERE TO THE SAME EFFECT.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THAT ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS INVESTIGATIONS HAD BEEN MADE BY THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT OF SUCH ASSERTIONS, INCLUDING REPORTS OF SECRET LANDING FIELDS IN THE CAUCA, EASTERN PLAINS, AND THE BOLIVAR AND CARTAGENA REGIONS.

IN CONCLUDING, LOPEZ DE MESA REITERATED THAT THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT KNOW AND NEVER HAS KNOWN OF ANY LANDING FIELDS OTHER THAN THOSE WHICH HAVE OFFICIAL PERMISSION TO EXIST.

ADD MANILA — XXX ARMY.

THE DOMESTIC DEFENSE ORGANIZATION WAS EXTENSIVELY OVERHAULED AND STRENGTHENED LAST YEAR. AT THAT TIME IT WAS BELIEVED LIBERAL ADVISORS TO THE EMPEROR FOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR CREATION OF A SEPARATE HEADQUARTERS DIRECTLY UNDER THE THRONE, ARGUING THAT IT WOULD STREAM-LINE DEFENSE MEASURES. RADICAL ARMY OFFICERS OPPOSED IT BECAUSE IT WOULD LESSEN THE POWER OF THE WAR MINISTER AND CHIEF OF STAFF, WHO ARE MORE DIRECTLY ALIGNED WITH THE DOMINANT ARMY GROUP.

LONDON, SEPT 12—THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION BROADCAST EXCERPTS FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH 33 TIMES TO THE CONTINENT TODAY IN 14 LANGUAGES.

IN ADDITION TO THESE BROADCASTS, WHICH WERE CONTINUED TONIGHT, THE BRITISH RADIO DEVOTED A GREAT PART OF ITS TWO MORNING BROADCASTS AND ITS EMPIRE NEWS BROADCAST TO THE TALK.

IT WAS NOT DECIDED WHETHER THE TEXT WOULD BE REPRINTED FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BUT AN INFORMED SOURCE THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE IT WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE IN PAMPHLET FORM FOR DISTRIBUTION BY THE RAF OVER GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

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LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, SAID IN A SPEECH THAT EVERY BRITON HAD BEEN "GREATLY HEARTENED" BY THE SPEECH, WHICH HE CALLED "THE MOST PRACTICAL EXAMPLE OF THE HELP IN PRACTICAL FORM THAT THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO GIVE US AND THOSE FIGHTING WITH US."

BERLIN, SEPT. 12-(AP)-TODAY'S OFFICIAL GERMAN POLEMIC AGAINST PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NO-TRESPASS SPEECH WAS SIX PAGES LONG.

IT WAS READ BY A YOUTHFUL SPOKESMAN IN ALMOST AN ORATORICAL TONE OF VOICE. THE SPOKESMAN FIRST EXPLAINED THE STATEMENT AS A COMMENT NOT A DECLARATION OF THE REICH'S GOVERNMENT.

HE WAS ASKED FOR A COPY OF THE TEXT.

"READ IN THE GERMAN PAPERS TOMORROW," HE REPLIED.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT 12-(AP)-THE LEADING SWEDISH LIBERAL NEWSPAPER, DAGENS NYHETER, COMMENTING ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH, DECLARED TODAY THAT "BEYOND COMPARISON HE PROVES IN OUR TIMES TO BE THE DOMINATING POLITICAL PERSONAGE."

OTHER NEWSPAPERS CHARACTERIZED MR.ROOSEVELT'S WORDS AS A DECLARATION OF WAR, WITH CERTAIN RESERVATIONS, AND EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES IS ONLY A QUESTION OF WEEKS, POSSIBLY DAYS.

DAGENS NYHETER, UNDER THE HEADLINE "ROOSEVELT THROWS DOWN THE GANTLET" SAID:

"WHEN ROOSEVELT COULD BRING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WHERE THEY STAND TODAY HE HAS PERFORMED SUCH A GIGANTIC EDUCATING WORK THAT BEYOND COMPARISON HE PROVES IN OUR OWN TIMES TO BE THE DOMINATING POLITICAL PERSONAGE."

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BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 12-(AP)-THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER LA NACION TOLD ITS READERS TONIGHT TO EXPECT A UNITED STATES-JAPANESE AGREEMENT TO KEEP WAR OUT OF THE PACIFIC BECAUSE IT SAID PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH MEANT AN EVENTUAL CLASH WITH THE AXIS IN THE ATLANTIC.

"TO EMBARK ON A STRUGGLE IN THE ATLANTIC," THE EDITORIAL SAID, "IT IS NECESSARY TO FEEL MORE OR LESS TRANQUIL IN THE PACIFIC."

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER TO THE NAVY WAS INTERPRETED AS A DEVICE TO AVOID LONG CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE WHICH WOULD BE ENTAILED IN A FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR, AND THE MOVE AGAINST HITLER WAS COMPARED WITH PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S ACTION AGAINST NAPOLEON.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13-(AP)-JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ORDER TO SHOOT AT AXIS SHIPS IN AMERICAN DEFENSE WATERS WAS "INITIATION OF UNDECLARED WAR IN EFFECTIVELY BLOCKADED ZONES" AND LARGE HEADLINES CALLED IT AN ATTACK ON GERMANY.

DISAPPOINTMENT WAS GENERAL OVER THE PRESIDENT'S FAILURE TO MENTION THE ORIENT OR INCLUDE SOME PHRASE DISCLOSING WHETHER THERE WAS PROGRESS IN TALKS BETWEEN SECRETARY HULL AND JAPANESE AMBASSADOR KICHISABURO NOMURA.

THE JAPAN TIMES AND ADVERTISER, ENGLISH-LANGUAGE ORGAN OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, SAID THE SPEECH "STRIKES THE FAR EAST AS A VERBAL ANTICLIMAX."

THE ORGAN COMPLAINED THAT "THE WORLD WILL HAVE TO WAIT EITHER FOR HIS STATEMENT OF POLICY TOWARD JAPAN OR PRACTICAL EVIDENCE OF SUCH A POLICY APPLIED WITHOUT A PRELIMINARY SPEECH."

THE SPEECH CONTAINED NOTHING NEW, THE NEWSPAPER SAID. IT CONTINUED:

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"THE PRESIDENT DESIRED TO REGULARIZE ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN BY A CLEAR DEFINITION OF POLICY TO WARRANT FURTHER OPERATIONS ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE, AND THEREIN DISCLOSES THE INITIATION OF AN UNDECLARED WAR IN EFFECTIVELY BLOCKADED ZONES.

"CONSEQUENTLY HE REAFFIRMS A DECISION ALREADY MADE KNOWN BY WORD AND DEED--THAT THE UNITED STATES NO LONGER SUBSCRIBES TO LAW AND PRECEDENT. ROOSEVELT HAS CREATED HIS OWN LAW AND NOW DEFENDS IT ON A NEW PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF THE SEAS--FREEDOM TO ATTACK ANY FOREIGN WARSHIP IF HE THINKS IT INTENDS TO ATTACK AMERICAN SHIPS."

DECLARING THAT PROTECTION OF LINES OF SUPPLY BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY MEANS ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN NAVAL WARFARE, THE NEWSPAPER ASSERTED THAT THE TERM DEFENSIVE WATERS WOULD WARRANT FLEET OPERATIONS ANYWHERE. IT FORECAST ACTIVE CONVOYS BY THE AMERICAN NAVY.

CHUGAI SHOGYO, ORGAN OF BIG BUSINESS, TOLD ITS READERS THAT ALTHOUGH THE PRESIDENT HAD OMITTED MENTION OF JAPAN THIS DID NOT MEAN HE WOULD REFRAIN FROM SPEAKING ON THE ORIENT AT SOME FUTURE TIME.

30.24-11791

BATAVIA, N.E.I., SEPT 12-(AP)-A NAVY COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT THE MISSING 7,322-TON NETHERLANDS MOTORSHIP KOTA NOPAN PRESUMABLY WAS THE VICTIM OF A GERMAN RAIDER NEAR THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS WHILE ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES. THE FATE OF ITS CREW WAS UNKNOWN.

STATING THE VESSEL WAS OVERDUE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT "ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE PARTICULARS IT WAS PRESUMABLY THE VICTIM OF A GERMAN RAIDER NEAR THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS."

(NEUTRAL SHIPPING SOURCES IN NEW YORK TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THURSDAY THAT A GERMAN RAIDER OPERATING IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN ABOUT 1,000 MILES WEST OF THE PANAMA CANAL HAD SUNK THE KOTA NOPAN AND THREATENED OTHER VESSELS.

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THE KOTA NOPAN CARRIED RUBBER AND TIN AMONG ITS CARGO. OTHER SHIPS ARRIVING IN NEW YORK REPORTED BEING CHASED NEAR THE GALAPAGOS.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT 12-(AP)-WARREN LEE PIERSON OF THE UNITED STATES EXPORT-IMPORT BANK SAID TONIGHT HE HAD DISCUSSED WITH BRAZILIAN LEADERS A PLAN TO CONSTRUCT NEW RAILROADS TO SPEED DEFENSE MATERIALS FROM THE INTERIOR TO THE ATLANTIC COAST, AND THAT A U.S. LOAN OR CREDIT MIGHT ENABLE THE CONSTRUCTION.

ST.CATHARINES,ONT., SEPT.12-(AP)-A.L.SMITH, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE WELLAND COUNTY FAIR, SAID TODAY FAIR OFFICIALS "BARRED. . . FROM THE GROUND" A RECRUITING UNIT OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.

"THIS IS STRICTLY AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND WE FIGURED THAT A RECRUITING UNIT WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE ATTENDANCE," HE SAID. "HOW CAN YOU EXPECT FARM MOTHERS AND FATHERS TO BRING THEIR SONS TO THE FAIR WHEN THEY'LL BE TAGGED ALL OVER THE GROUNDS BY SOLDIERS WANTING THEM TO JOIN THE ARMY?"

CAPT. G.A.HAMBLY, OF THE TORONTO SCOTTISH REGIMENT, IN CHARGE

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OF THE MOBILE RECRUITING UNIT WHICH HAS BEEN TOURING FALL FAIRS, SAID THE OBJECTION CAME AT NOON AFTER EARLIER INDICATIONS THAT THE UNIT WOULD BE ADMITTED TO THE FAIR GROUNDS.

TORONTO, SEPT 12-(AP)-ATTORNEY-GENERAL GORDON CONANT SAID LATE TODAY HE WILL ORDER AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OPENED INTO THE BANNING OF A RECRUITING UNIT FROM THE GROUNDS OF THE WELLAND COUNTY FAIR.

ALBANY,N.Y., SEPT.12-(AP)-MISS LOIS LAUCHNER, 21-YEAR-OLD ATTRACTIVE BLOND ALSO KNOWN AS LOIS VON LUCKNER, WAS TURNED OVER TODAY TO SOUTHERN FEDERAL DISTRICT AUTHORITIES IN NEW YORK CITY TO FACE A CHARGE OF FRAUDULENTLY REPRESENTING HERSELF AS BEING CONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

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MISS LAUCHNER, A NEW YORK CITY "BLUES" SINGER WHO CLAIMED TO BE A NATIVE OF INDIANA, HAS BEEN HELD IN ALBANY COUNTY JAIL IN LIEU OF $1,000 BAIL SINCE HER ARREST AUG.28 IN SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SAID THE WOMAN WAS ACCUSED OF OBTAINING CREDIT ON A BILL IN NEW YORK CITY BY THE ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION.

WASHINGTON - ADD RUSSIAN - XX DU 50

IN ADDITION TO COL.FAYMONVILLE, THOSE WHO WILL ACCOMPANY THE MISSION TO MOSCOW ARE;

LIEUT.GEN.STANLEY D.EMBICK, COLONELS CHARLES P.GROSS AND VICTOR V.TAYLOR, U.S.ARMY; COLONEL ALFRED J.LYON, ARMY AIR CORPS; LIEUT.COL.CHARLES W.BUNDY, AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS CLINTON L.OLSON AND JOHN J.COOK, U.S.ARMY.

CAPTAIN FRANK P.THOMAS AND COMMANDER CLINTON E.BRAINE, U.S.NAVY; EDWARD H.PAGE,JR.,STATE DEPARTMENT; EARL PETTY, OFFICE OF

PETROLEUM COORDINATOR; PROFESSOR DOUGLAS BROWN, OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT, AND ROBERT P.MEIKLEJOHN, OF CHAIRMAN HARRIMAN'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, SEPT.12-(AP)-SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) GAVE REPORTERS THIS VERSION OF A CONVERSATION HE HAD TODAY WITH MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN MILITARY MISSION VISITING WASHINGTON:

"I ASKED THEM, 'HOW SOON ARE THE GERMANS GOING TO REACH MOSCOW?' THEY SAID: 'THE ONLY WAY THE GERMANS WILL EVER SEE MOSCOW IS ON A POSTCARD.'"

ROCHESTER,N.Y., SEPT.12-(AP)-PAUL V.MCNUTT SAID TONIGHT "WE ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE CREATION OF A NEW WORLD" AND DECLARED "THE ISSUE FOR US IS NOT, AS (COL.CHARLES A.) LINDBERGH SAYS, WHETHER WE ARE FREE, BUT WHETHER WE CAN REMAIN FREE."

"NO MAN CAN BE FREE IF HIS COUNTRY IS NOT FREE," THE FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR TOLD A FREEDOM RALLY AUDIENCE IN A PREPARED SPEECH BROADCAST NATIONALLY (NBC).

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"NO COUNTRY VANQUISHED BY NAZIISM HAS YET ESCAPED SLAVERY. X X X THE NAZI SYSTEM IS PARASITIC, LIVING OFF THE VICTIMS OF ITS AGGRESSION."

"THIS NEW WORLD," MCNUTT CONTINUED, "WILL BE ONE OF TWO KINDS. IT WILL BE A PLACE IN WHICH THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM WILL BE THE DOMINANT FORCE IN THE WORLD. OR IT WILL BE A PLACE WHERE THE IDEALS OF DECENCY AND CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD ARE OBSERVED NOWHERE."

THE RALLY, AT WHICH REPRESENTATIVE JAMES W.WADSWORTH (R-NY) ALSO SPOKE IN SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FOREIGN POLICY, WAS SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE ROCHESTER DEFEND AMERICA COMMITTEE AND THE MONROE COUNTY AMERICAN LEGION.

THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES, MCNUTT POINTED OUT, HAS BEEN DETERMINED "WITH BUT ONE SINGLE CONSIDERATION IN VIEW--THE PRESERVATION, INTACT, OF THE AMERICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INTEGRITY OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN THIS COUNTRY."

JEERS AND HISSES FROM THE CROWD GREETED THE NAME OF CHARLES A LINDBER WHEN MCNUTT REFERRED TO HIM SAYING :"THE QUESTION IS NOT,AS LINDBERGH SAYS,WHETHER WE ARE FREE BUT WHETHER WE CAN REMAIN FREE."

WADSWORTH,FORMER SENATOR AND LIFELONG REPUBLICAN,DEFENDED HIS BACKING OF THE ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY BY EXPRESSING HIS BELIEF THAT "PARTY POLITICS ENDS AT THE THREE-MILE LIMIT."

CO-AUTHOR OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT,HE DENIED ISOLATIONIST CHARGES THAT THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY AIMS AT WAR AND DECLARED IT HAS AIMED ONLY AT DEFENSE OF THIS COUNTRY.SEP 13 1941

CHEERS GREETED HIS REFERENCE TO LAST NIGHT'S SPEECH BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN WHICH,HE SAID,THE EXECUTIVE HAD WARNED THE FOES OF DEMOCRACY TO "STAY WAY FROM OUR DOORS".

WADSWORTH WARNED AGAINST EASY OPTIMISM AND DECLARED "THINGS WILL GET WORSE BEFORE THEY GET BETTER."

VICHY, SEPT. 12-(AP)--LT. GEN. ETIENNE BEYNET WAS NAMED HEAD OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE WIESBADEN ARMISTICE COMMISSION RELEASING LT. GEN. PAUL DOYENNE FROM THE POST.

MR....

LONDON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-KING GEORGE TOOK A ROUGH RIDE OVER SEVERAL MILES OF MOORLAND IN AN AMERICAN SCOUT CAR TODAY AND SAW ONE OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE CONCENTRATIONS OF BRITAIN'S MECHANIZED FORCES EVER ASSEMBLED.

3024-11793

3024—11793

[redacted] THOUSANDS OF TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND TROOP CARRIERS, STRETCHED AS FAR AS THE EYE COULD SEE. MANY OF THEM MADE IN AMERICA.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SEPT. 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT ALFREDO BALDOMIR ASKED CONGRESS TODAY TO APPROVE A BILL permitting BORROWING $7,000,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR WAR MATERIALS.

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WITH SUCH A LOAN URUGUAY PLANNED TO PAY BACK $7,000,000 AND USE THE REMAINDER TO BUY WAR MATERIALS FROM THE UNITED States

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 12-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS [redacted] WITH GERMAN AND ITALIAN AUTHORITIES TODAY TO SHIP FOOD FROM TURKEY TO GREECE.

THE SITUATION IN THE NEIGHBORING AXIS-CONQUERED COUNTRY WAS DESCRIBED BY RECENTLY ARRIVED OFFICIALS AS CRITICAL, WITH URBAN AREAS ESPECIALLY HARD HIT.

GREECE NORMALLY IS DEPENDENT CHIEFLY [redacted] UPON [redacted] IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS, WHICH NOW ARE SHUT OFF BY THE BLOCKADE.

BANGKOK, THAILAND, SEPT. 12-(AP)-WILLYS R. PECK, NEW UNITED STATES MINISTER TO [redacted] THAILAND, AND HIS WIFE ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY FROM SINGAPORE.

LONDON, SEPT. 12--(AP)--BECAUSE MAYFAIR'S SVELT FASHION MODELS HAVE BEEN CALLED UP FOR MUNITIONS WORK AND BECAUSE FEMALE LABOR IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAS BEEN DIVERTED TO WAR DUTIES, THE BRITISH HAVE HAD TO CANCEL A FASHION SHOW WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

SEP 13 1941

LONDON FASHION DESIGNERS MET REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TEXTILE GROUPS TODAY AND DECIDED THAT THE SHOW NOW WOULD BE UNTIMELY. IT [redacted] HOWEVER.

TWEED, ONT., SEPT. 12--(AP)--FLYING OFFICER L.F. PERCIVAL, OF OAKLAND, CALIF., AND PILOT OFFICER J.F. LAYCOCK, OF CALGARY, ALTA., TWO ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE FLIERS, WERE KILLED TODAY IN THE CRASH OF THEIR TRAINING PLANE ON A FARM 10 MILES FOM HERE. LAYCOCK WAS TRAINING TO BE AN INSTRUCTOR.

LONDON, SEPT. 12--(AP)--- THREE MEN ARE MISSING AND "A SMALL NUMBER" [redacted] INJURED AS A RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION TODAY AT A ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORY IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND, [redacted]

LONDON, SEPT. 12--(AP)--- A 9,000-TON FREIGHTER OUT

OF DAKAR ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY UNDER A SKELETON CREW WHICH HAD

AND, THOUGH FAIRLY TREATED, BECAME BORED AND MANAGED

BEEN INTERNED BY VICHY FRENCH AUTHORITIES

A PAINSTAKING ESCAPE WHICH WAS EIGHT MONTHS IN PREPARATION.

FIVE NORWEGIAN OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED AT DAKAR

FOR 14 MONTHS WERE IN CHARGE OF THE VESSEL. THEY WERE TWO SHIP'S

SEP 13 1941

CAPTAINS, TWO CHIEF ENGINEERS AND A CHIEF STEWARD WHO HAD BELONGED

TO TWO VESSELS TAKEN OVER BY VICHY AUTHORITIES. THEY JOINED THE

SKELETON CREW OF A THIRD VESSEL IN ORDER TO MAKE THEIR ESCAPE.

THE QUINTET SAID THEY WERE NOT BADLY TREATED BY THE

VICHY OFFICIALS BUT SAID THEY "GOT FED UP AND DECIDED TO GET AWAY.

"FRENCH NAVAL AUTHORITIES TOOK AWAY CERTAIN IMPORTANT

PARTS OF THE ENGINES IN ORDER TO PREVENT US FROM LEAVING PORT," THE SAID, "BUT THE FIRST ENGINEER OF ONE OF THE SHIPS SECRETLY COPIED THE PARTS AND MADE DUMMIES.

"THIS TOOK SEVEN OR EIGHT MONTHS. THEN WE ASKED THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES IF WE COULD TEST OUR ENGINES TO INSURE THAT THEY WERE NOT BEING DAMAGED BY LYING IDLE SO LONG."

THE FRENCH SAID THIS WOULD HAVE TO BE DONE UNDER SUPER-

VISION. WHILE A FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER WAS IN CHARGE ON DINING WITH THE

INTERNED OFFICERS, THE SECOND ENGINEER GOT THE DUMMIES SHIPPED ASHORE.

THE VESSEL GOT UNDER WAY, THE NORWEGIANS SAID, WITHOUT

INCIDENT UNTIL THEY WERE 90 MILES OUT, WHEN A VICHY PATROL BOAT

SIGNALLED THEM TO STOP.

"WE PUSHED THE ENGINES AS FAST AS WE COULD AND THE WAR-

SHIP FIRED FIVE SHELLS AT US," THEY SAID. "THE NEAREST FELL ABOUT

A CABLE'S LENGTH AWAY.

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"WE THEN SIGNALLED TO THE NEAREST BRITISH RADIO

STATION THAT WE WERE BEING ATTACKED BY AN UNKNOWN VESSEL AND

ASKED FOR PROTECTION. WE GOT AN IMMEDIATE REPLY AND, HAVING OUT-

PACED THE PATROL BOAT, A BRITISH DESTROYER CAME UP AND ESCORTED

US INTO A BRITISH PORT."

THE NORWEGIANS SAID THEY WERE GLAD TO BE IN ENGLAND AND

ADDED THAT "WE NOW ARE WAITING FOR ANOTHER SHIP SO WE CAN GET BACK TO

SEA AGAIN."

3024 - 11795

3024 — 11795

SUBS, PLANES BATTER CONVOY; 8 SHIPS LOST, BRITISH REPORT

3 Separate Attacks Made In Atlantic; Fourth Eluded

SEP 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 13—Battered by two U-boat attacks and an air assulat in a raging storm, and just missing a fight with a German surface raider, the bulk of a British convoy in the Atlantic nevertheless reached port with the loss of but eight ships, the Admiralty said today. Three ships of the convoy were sunk by torpedoes and four by bombs. One ship damaged by a bomb later foundered in the gale, it was said.

The Admiralty, highly praising the conduct of the convoy's men, gave credit in large measure for bringing the majority of the craft through the hazardous situations to Lieutenant Commander G. A. Thring, D.S.O., in command of the senior escort ship.

U-Boats Attack First

Far out at sea the convoy was attacked first by U-boats, and two ships were hit and sunk in a few minutes, according to the British account.

The steamer Brandenburg picked up nearly all of the men from one of the torpedoed ships, while the sloop Deptford lowered a boat to rescue the other crewmen and went to hunt the U-boat. Later the Deptford picked up her boat loaded with survivors from the second torpedoed ship.

An air attack by six four-engined German bombers came twelve hours later. One merchant ship was sunk outright, and two others sank soon. The engine room of a fourth was wrecked and the ship had to be abandoned.

A fifth ship was struck by a bomb, but signaled that she could go on. Boat crews rescued the survivors of all the bombed ships.

Another Sub Assault

The second U-boat attack was made the following morning. The Brandenburg, with more than double her own complement aboard, was hit and sank at once. Only one man was saved.

Two ships attacked the submarine and possibly damaged it, the British said.

Finally The Gale

A day later the convoy was warned that a German warship was in the vicinity. Lieutenant Commander Thring changed his course and the Deptford prepared to cover the convoy with a smoke screen, but the raider did not appear.

Running into bad weather, the convoy was forced to heave to in a fierce gale for almost two days and nights. It was then that the ship damaged in the air attack sank. The entire crew was saved in extraordinarily rough seas.

MOST OF SHIPS ARRIVE SAFELY, BRITISH SAY

SEP 14 1941

Fierce Gale Combines With Torpedoes To Plague Freighters

Admiralty Lauds Heroism And Judgment Of Naval Officers

BY RUSSELL LANDSTRO

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 13—The Admiralty in an unusual announcement tonight disclosed that a large British convoy had clashed with German submarines and four-engined bombers in a running battle which began in mid-ocean and continued for three days, the British losing eight ships and, it was indicated, scores of lives.

The majority of the convoy has now arrived safely, the Admiralty said, but it told a spectacular story of a bitter battle at sea in which the weather combined with German torpedoes and bombs to plague the long string of merchant vessels.

Rescues Under Fire

It was a story of gallant rescues under fire of men whose lives were only to be lost a few hours later in subsequent attack.

The Admiralty as usual failed to specify the dates of the attacks and was silent on the number of ships in the convoy, but qualified sources insisted it was impossible that this convoy could have been the same which the Germans claim has lost thirty-one vessels, including three warships, under their attack in the last few days.

Extraordinary Circular

The Admiralty never has been known to disclose anything relating to convoys until a number of days after they have reached port and have been unloaded, whereas the Germans reported their big attack was continuing Friday.

Briefly it was a story of three ships being sunk by submarine torpedoes, four by bombs from the air, and an eighth, damaged under fire, going down in a gale.

The details were told by the Admiralty in a circular of a type used only in extraordinary circumstances.

Two Escorts Mentioned

The Admiralty account mentioned only two escort vessels, the sloop Deptford and the destroyer Velox, each of 990 tons.

This is the story as the Admiralty told it:

"Two attacks by U-boats, one attack by Focke-Wulf aircraft, a terrific storm and a narrow escape from a German surface raider were the experiences of one convoy in the Atlantic.

Naval Officer Praised

"Although three ships of the convoy were sunk by torpedoes, four by bombs and one damaged by bombs later foundered in a gale, the majority of the convoy got safely through.

"This was largely due to the organization and ability of the naval officer in command of the senior escort ship.

"At one time this officer (Lieut. Com. G. A. Thring, D. S. O.), commanding the sloop Deptford, was faced with the imminent danger of a lone fight against a German raider of greatly superior armament. Luckily the German raider failed to find the convoy.

Marked By Gallant Rescues

"The story of this convoy also was marked by gallant rescues carried out in difficult and dangerous circumstances by men of the merchant navy.

"It was far out in the Atlantic early one morning that the first attack was made. This was by a U-boat. Two ships of the convoy were hit and sank in a few minutes.

"Without a thought for her own safety, the steamer Brandenburg hauled out of the convoy and went to the rescue. She picked up nearly all of the complement of one of the torpedoed ships.

Boat Is Lowered

"H. M. S. Deptford lowered a boat to rescue the crew of the other torpedoed ship, while the sloop went on hunting for the U-boat. Later she picked up her own boat and the survivors from the lost ship. The convoy sailed on.

"About twelve hours later came the air attack. Six four-engined German aircraft swooped down on the convoy. Although the escort as well as defensively armed merchant ships put up a fierce fire, the Focke-Wulf Condors pressed home their attack.

"One merchant ship was sunk outright. Two others were so heavily hit that they sank soon afterward. The engine room of a fourth ship was wrecked and she had to be abandoned.

Fifth Ship Hit

"A fifth ship was hit by a bomb, but sent a signal to say she would carry on with the convoy. A German aircraft which was reported to have crashed later in the day is believed to have been one of those which attacked the convoy and was badly damaged.

"Immediately after this attack three ships of the convoy hauled out of line to rescue survivors. The destroyer Velox (Lieut. Com. E. G. Roper, D.S.O., R.N.) stood by the rescue ships. Still the convoy sailed on.

"It was early the next morning when the Velox and three rescue ships caught up with the convoy. A few hours later came the second U-boat attack.

"The steamer Brandenburg, which had carried out such gallant rescue work at the time of the first submarine attack and had a large number of survivors on board, was hit and sank immediately. Only one man was saved.

" 'The tragic loss of this ship with more than double her own complement on board after her gallant work of the previous day is one more page on the roll of honor of the men of the merchant navy who died doing more than their duty,' said a report made by Lieutenant Commander Thring.

"The Deptford and the Velox attacked a submerged submarine and possibly damaged it. Still the convoy sailed on.

Course Is Altered

"A day later came wireless messages showing a raiding German warship was in the vicinity. It was possible she might appear over the horizon at any minute. Thring made plans accordingly.

"The course was altered and the Deptford prepared to cover the convoy with a smoke screen while she engaged the enemy should the raider appear. But the raider did not find them.

"Now the weather was getting bad. For the best part of two days and nights the convoy was hove to in a fierce gale. This was too great a strain for the ship which had been damaged in the air attack. She began to sink.

Another Stands By

"Another merchant ship stood by her. By an extremely fine feat of seamanship the whole of the crew of the sinking ship were rescued in the face of the mountainous seas running at the time.

"In commenting on this the commodore of the convoy said, 'How they did it I do not know, but it must have been magnificent work.'

"After the gale had subsided the convoy proceeded to port without further incident.

"When the full reports were received the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty sent a leter of appreciation to the masters and ships' companies of the steamers Iceland and Coxwold for their rescue work after the air attack.

Posthumously Commended

"The master of the ill-fated Brandenburg (Capt. William Henderson) was posthumously commended for his services in rescuing the complement of one of the ships sunk in the first U-boat attack.

"Lieutenant Commander Thring, who had dealt so ably with the series of difficult problems, won high praise from the men in the ships he had brought through.

"The retired admiral who was commodore of the convoy, stated:

" 'Throughout an anxious time I can think of no occasion on which the escorts Deptford and Velox could have done more than they did do. I have the greatest respect for the judgment and constant zeal of the captain of the Deptford.' "

SEP 14 1941

Nazis Claim Four More Ships In Convoy Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 13—U-boats, still slashing at a Britain-bound convoy in the North Atlantic after President Roosevelt's shoot-on-sight orders to the United States Navy, have sunk four more merchantmen and three escort vessels, the German high command declared today.

The new bulletin raised the toll claimed from the convoy to 28 merchantmen, totaling 164,000 tons—31 ships altogether, including the three war vessels. Two merchantmen, totaling 11,000 tons, reported yesterday as probably sunk, were included in this newer, unqualified claim.

First announcing the assault on the convoy in a special communique yesterday, the high command said it included forty ships heavily escorted by corvettes and destroyers.

Unlike the original announcement, which said the chase of scattered ships of the convoy was continuing, the communique today merely reported:

"In renewed attacks against the enemy convoy mentioned in yesterday's communique, submarines sank an additional four merchantmen, totaling 19,000 tons, as well as three convoying vessels.

"Thus the enemy lost twenty-eight merchantmen, totaling 164,000 tons, from this convoy."

Three British Ships Sunk, Nazis Say

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (AP)—The D. N. B. official news agency quoted German reconnaissance pilots tonight to the effect that three British merchantmen damaged by Nazi bombers off Great Yarmouth last night now had sunk.

The agency said that in the same attack a British destroyer was damaged on the bow by a bomb.

Nazis Report Thirty-one Sinkings

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (AP).—Germany asserted today that twenty-eight merchantmen and three warships were sunk in a convoy of forty Britain-bound ships during an attack in the North Atlantic, which began before President Roosevelt announced his shoot-on-sight orders to the United States Navy and persisted thereafter.

In all, the German high command declared, 164,000 tons of merchant shipping was destroyed, besides three warships of its guard of corvettes and destroyers.

Following President Roosevelt's declaration of policy, which the Axis has taken as a challenge, warfare by German air and U-boat forces against Great Britain and Russia has dominated German reports.

The war at sea attracted particular attention in Berlin because of President Roosevelt's "shoot first" order. Germans were quick to observe that Mr. Roosevelt's speech was hardly made before the Reich was scoring another success in its war on British commerce.

Authorized sources presented what they called a carefully prepared but unofficial summary of German achievements from Sept. 6 to 12, showing forty-nine British freighters sunk in six days.

Submarines scored most effectively against the British shipping, accounting for twenty-eight of the vessels said to have been destroyed in the six-day period. Surface warvessels were credited with sinking five. The air force was reported to have destroyed sixteen. The Germans estimated they inflicted losses totaling 273,000 tons on British shipping.

It was further indicated that the air force has seriously damaged ten freighters in English blockade waters.

Merchant Ships' Arming By U. S. Predicted

SEP 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 13—The arming of American merchant ships was described in authoritative quarters today as a step likely to be proposed by the Administration, supplementing President Roosevelt's orders to the navy to shoot first at Axis warcraft in American defense waters.

Discussion of such a move intensified with news of the torpedoing of an American-owned freighter carrying lumber to Iceland—an attack which occurred Thursday morning but which was not announced until yesterday.

Requires Neutrality Change

The arming of merchantmen was reported to have been discussed briefly at the White House conference at which President Roosevelt gave Congressional leaders a preview of his Thursday night radio address. One legislator said he came away with the impression that it was only a matter of time until the suggestion would be put into concrete form.

Such a step, it was pointed out, would require Congressional repeal—or at least revision—of the Neutrality Act, since that law prohibits American commercial vessels from carrying other than small arms.

Another problem would be to obtain the necessary guns, in view of the keen demand for such weapons by the army and navy, and by the British as well.

The Latest Attack

The latest reported attack on an American-owned vessel took place before the President told the world that he had ordered the navy to defend shipping against Nazi raiders.

The State Department said the navy had learned that the 1,700-ton freighter Montana, of Panamanian registry and with a foreign crew, had been torpedoed off Greenland, at latitude 63 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 35 degrees 50 minutes west. The twenty-six-man crew was believed to be safe after taking to lifeboats.

Few details of the affair were released. Whether the Montana sank was not disclosed.

May Seek War-Cargo Okay

Congressional leaders were declared to be analyzing the Neutrality Act carefully, with the idea that Congress later might be asked not only to authorize the arming of merchant ships but to permit them to carry war materials into belligerent zones as well.

One highly placed legislator forecast bitter opposition to the latter proposal if it were made. He thought there would be less objection to installing guns so that American freighters could protect themselves to some extent from submarine, surface raider or aerial attacks.

World War Guns May Remain

As for the problem of obtaining the guns that would be needed for any such large-scale program, arsenals are now busy turning out cannon for the warships being built by the navy, and it was considered unlikely that many of these weapons or of the anti-aircraft guns sorely needed by the army, navy and the British could be spared.

However, there was a possibility that an inventory of naval warehouses would disclose a number of suitable weapons left over from World War days. In addition, naval officials told Congress early this year that some of the 3-inch anti-aircraft guns on combat vessels of the fleet, being replaced by 5-inch dual-purpose guns, would be suitable for merchant ships.

One legislator said that many naval experts believed an increase in the number of warcraft on patrol would give more protection then guns on merchantmen, which at best could offer only limited resistance to a strong surface raider or to bombers.

SEP 14 1941

S. S. Arkansan Hit; Expect Roosevelt To Ask Guns for Merchantmen

BATTLE LOOMS

SEP 14 1941

WASHINGTON,

Sept. 13 (AP).—The S. S. Arkansan, struck by shell or bomb fragments during an air raid on Suez, was added tonight to the growing list of American ships lost or damaged in the sea war and, at the Capitol, there were reports that the Administration might ask authority to arm merchant vessels.

A brief report to the State Department from the legation at Cairo said the 6,897-ton Arkansan, engaged in trade between United States ports and the Red Sea, was hit and her plates pierced the night of Sept. 11.

The communication said nothing of the extent of damage, or of casualties among her crew of 36 American, one British and one Dutch seamen.

DAMAGE SMALL.

Presumably, however, the damage was small as a British communique issued at Cairo Sept. 12 told of an Axis raid on the canal area the previous night and said no damage was done to shipping.

The Arkansan, owned by the American Hawaiian Steamship Co. of New York and San Francisco, sailed from New York July 19, reached Port Sudan on Sept. 5, and left for Suez, town at the Red Sea entrance to the canal, on Sept. 8. Presumably she was lying in port to discharge cargo at the time of the raid.

While the U. S. legation's communication spoke of the missiles striking the Arkansan as "shell fragments," officials here said the official who sent the message was not a military man and concluded that the vessel might have been hit by fragments from a bomb, an anti-aircraft shell, an aerial torpedo, or from a shell fired by a cannon-carrying plane.

The department was seeking further information.

ARKANSAN CREW.

The crew list of the S. S. Arkansan as announced by the Maritime Commission included: William C. Lewis, 440 Wyoming ave., Buffalo; Joseph R. Vasi, 907 E. 221 st., New York.

Also Perry C. Hinckley, care of Bertha Colville, 16 High st., Little Falls, N. Y.; Leo C. Dietz, care of Rose Horwan, 428 W. 23rd st., N.Y.; James McKee, care of Erma Hayes, 231 W. 16th st., New York.

Also Antonio A. Munoz, 233 W. 19th st., New York; Robert F. Trost, 9715 Linden blvd., Ozone Park; Gariel W. Schwartz, 783 Beck st., Bronx; James J. Butler, 349 W. 17th st., New York.

Still another communication from Cairo advised the department that Joseph M. C. Suka, third officer of the American-owned S.S. Steel Seafarer, had made an affidavit that the plane which bombed and sank his ship in the Red Sea on Sept. 5 was "a Junkers 88 or, at any rate, a German plane."

Both the Arkansan and the Steel Seafarer presumably were carrying supplies for British forces in the Middle East.

BATTLE IN CONGRESS.

With incident piling on incident, many legislators felt that an armed ship bill was in the offing, and with it a prolonged congressional battle further embittering relations betwen supporters and opponents of the President's foreign policy.

In quarters usually well informed it was said that the Administration was likely to present a proposal to arm merchant ships as a supplement to President Roosevelt's announcement that naval vessels would henceforth sink Axis submarines on sight in waters considered important to defense.

The legislation would take the form of an amendment to the Neutrality Act. That law now forbids American merchant ships to carry any arms other than the small arms usually on board for the enforcement of discipline.

30.24 - 11797

30.24 — 11797

Swears Nazi Plane Sank U. S. Ship

Washington, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—"A Junkers 88 or, at any rate, a German plane" was blamed today in a sworn statement of an officer of the steamship Steel Seafarer for the sinking of his ship in the Red Sea September 5.

The State Department issued the affidavit, by Joseph M. C. Suka, third officer of the American-owned vessel, who swore to it at Suez yesterday. Suka's statement followed reports from British sources in Cairo that the attacking plane was a German bomber based in Greece.

SEP 14 1941

Becker Urges Delivery By Navy of Arms to Allies

N. Y. Young Republicans' Head Would Repeal Neutrality Act

CAROGA LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP).—Repeal of the neutrality act and "safe delivery by our naval forces" of arms to Axis enemies were urged today by Ralph E. Becker, of Port Chester, president of the State Association of Young Republican Clubs.

Speaking at the annual outing of the Young Republican Club of Fulton County, Mr. Becker declared: "We are Americans, believing in democracy as our form of government. We unalterably oppose false ideologies of all kinds—Nazi, Communist or Fascist."

"We believe that to strengthen our defense effort the neutrality act should be rescinded," he continued. "We believe in the safe delivery by our naval forces of merchant ships carrying implements of war, merchandise and food to nations fighting the Axis powers."

SEP 14 1941

LAND ASKS SHIPS GET TOP PRIORITY

Maritime Commission Head Urges Action To Win Battle Of Atlantic

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 13—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, said tonight he believed American merchant shipbuilding should have "the highest priority so that we can win the battle of the Atlantic."

He made the statement at a dinner-dance of the American Pilots Association at which he was guest of honor.

Letter From Roosevelt

Recent events and the effect of President Roosevelt's Thursday night speech necessitated gearing merchant shipbuilding to an even higher pitch, he said.

Capt. John Delano, of Baltimore, president of the association which has been discussing coastal defense plans at closed meetings for the past three days, read a letter conveying President Roosevelt's greetings and his hope that the convention would inspire participants "with a renewed sense of the important part which they can play as individuals and as an organization in promoting national defense."

Guests Of Pilots

Other guests of the harbor pilots were:

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM P. COLE, JR., of Maryland.

UNDER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR JOHN J. DEMPSEY.

MAYOR JACKSON, of Baltimore.

SENATOR RADCLIFFE, of Maryland.

SAMUEL D. SCHELL, executive director of the Maritime Commission.

REPRESENTATIVE LANSDALE G. SASSCER, of Maryland.

The harbor pilots come from thirty-three United States ports.

SEP 14 1941

Sea War On, Germans Say

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 13—Reflecting the general attitude of Germany's controlled press, the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* said today that President Roosevelt had "fired the starting gun in undeclared sea warfare" by issuing "shoot-first" orders to the United States Navy.

The comment, appearing more than twenty-four hours after the President's broadcast warning Axis warships to keep out of American defense waters, came as the German public received its first hint of the new turn in German-American relations.

"No Further Answer"

Excerpts from the President's speech were printed in morning papers under headlines which branded his words lies.

Dienst aus Deutschland, commentary close to the Foreign Office, indicated that now that the public had been informed of the situation the curtain could be rung down on further discussion.

"One can assume," said *Dienst*, "that no further answer to the speech will follow."

Editorial writers did not touch on an earlier statement by a Foreign Office spokesman, who told foreign correspondents that "what happens next" will be determined "not by Mr. Roosevelt, but by us."

The press made much of an allegation that President Roosevelt had given the United States Navy orders to fire months ago, but the text of authorized comment on his address, which was read to foreign correspondents, did not appear in morning newspapers as a Government spokesman had promised.

"It will be expedient then that the Axis powers revise their positions and adjust their legitimate defense to the plan of declared American attack."

U. S. War Entry Predicted

Fascist observers took American entry into the war for granted.

Gayda reiterated that Axis warships would fire on American ships if necessary. "If there's occasion to fire, we will fire," he said.

Foreign Minister Ciano's newspaper *Il Telegrafo*, of Leghorn, declared "naked force" could be the Axis' only answer to the President's speech.

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Tokyo Press Hits Roosevelt

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 13—Japanese newspapers continued today to comment on President Roosevelt's "shoot first" broadcast, virtually all interpreting it to mean that the United States was closer to war with Germany. All assailed the President's position on freedom of the seas.

Nichi Nichi expressed the opinion that the broadcast was an attempt to incite an unwilling American public to war.

Hochi said: "Roosevelt in his speech, as customarily enunciated by his self-complacent policy, is behaving as though he thought all the world belonged to him. America indulges its traditional ambitions to take complete control of the seven seas and a place in the world secured under monopolistic hegemony."

"Violating Sea Freedom"

Chugai accused the United States of breaking her own principles, saying, "Since she is doing everything within her power to aid Britain short of sending fighting ships and men to Europe, the United States must be regarded as violating freedom of the seas."

Ashai asserted that the "freedom of the seas which the United States claims is synonymous with the exercise of sea power by the United States and Great Britain and by no other nation."

"Germany In Old Blind Alley"

Istanbul, Turkey, Sept. 12 (Delayed) (AP)—The first Turkish comment on President Roosevelt's shoot-first address came today from the official radio, which declared:

"Germany finds herself in the same blind alley as she did in the last war. The important thing is—how will Germany react?"

SEP 14 1941

'De Facto War Move': Gayda

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 13—Virginio Gayda declared today that the United States had issued a "*de facto* declaration of war" and Italy and Germany would adjust their war plans to meet what he called a threatened attack by the United States in any part of the world.

(In this sense, Gayda apparently meant a declaration of war actually but without legal status as contrasted with a formal or *de jure* declaration.)

"The world is faced with a *de facto* declaration of war by the Washington Government, whose confines are not specified and whose fundamentals are not determined," the editor wrote in the newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia*.

"Axis Sought To Fix Limits"

"While Italy and Germany have sought to fix the limits and conditions of their war, American war-mongering leaves the door open for its war in all parts of the world," he declared of President Roosevelt's shoot-first order to United States warcraft in American defensive waters.

British Still Praising Speech

SEP 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 13—British editorial writers continued today to praise President Roosevelt's "shoot-at-sight" broadcast, and the *Daily Mail* interpreted it to mean that the United States had "sailed into action . . . which . . . looks very like war."

The speech was the greatest and most momentous the President has ever made, the *Mail* declared.

The *News-Chronicle* said the President's declarations, "put simply, mean . . . the second largest fleet in the world has been added to our resources."

Report On Dakar

SEP 14 1941

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Sept. 13 (AP)—Two Danish soldiers who reached here after escaping from Dakar in a rowboat said that the fifteen submarines based at that French West African strongpoint flew the French flag but some of the crew spoke German.

The Danes, prisoners at Dakar for a year, said they had been confined in ships there.

They said that the French were holding thirty Allied ships there and that submarines frequently came and went. Warcraft in the harbor also included the battleship Richelieu, three cruisers, two destroyers and three gunboats.

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SUBS SAID TO USE DAKAR FOR BASE

Escaped Seamen Add Crews Of French-Flag Craft Speak German

Two Danes, Reaching Cape Town, Tell Of Nightly Goings And Comings

[By the Associated Press]

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Sept. 13—A story of mysterious nightly comings and goings of fifteen submarines at Dakar whose masts fly the French flag but whose crews speak German was told today by two Danish seamen who have just reached Cape Town.

The seamen, Kari Nielson and Carl Peterson, said they escaped from their ship at Dakar, French port on the west coast, the night of June 23 in a 12-foot row boat. They said they had been held prisoner for a year.

They were picked up by a British patrol boat.

Number Of Submarines Rose

"Many strange things happen at night in Dakar harbor," one said. "The submarines are always coming and going. In the daytime they fly the French flag. Yet many of their crew talk German.

"When we arrived at Dakar in June, 1940, only two or three submarines were based there. When we left there were about fifteen."

[Capt. Edward W. Myers of the American ship Robin Moor, torpedoed and sunk in the South Atlantic, May 21, said after his rescue that he believed the attacking submarine was based at Dakar.]

In addition to the submarines, the two seamen said, are the 35,000-ton warship Richelieu, three 7,600-ton cruisers, the Gloire, Georges Leygues and Montcalm, each armed with nine six-inch guns, two destroyers and three gunboats, all French.

Richelieu Repaired

"The Richelieu has been temporarily repaired," said the seamen. "In the absence of drydock facilities, the best the French and Germans will be able to do is to use her as a floating fort. We were told there is a hole one hundred feet long below her water line."

The Richelieu was disabled when the British exploded depth charges under her in Dakar harbor on July 8, 1940.

Nielson and Peterson said that at the time of their escape nearly thirty Allied ships were held in Dakar with most of their crews.

26 Towns Retaken: Reds

SEP 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 13—The Red Army was reported today to have rolled back a great German offensive on Bryansk, 220 miles southwest of Moscow, to have recaptured twenty-six towns and villages, and inflicted a loss of almost 10,000 Germans in a long, bloody battle.

The German drive was reported made by twelve German infantry divisions (about 180,000 men) and two tank corps.

Dispatches said the Forty-seventh and Twenty-fourth German Tank Corps were routed and estimated that the Germans lost more than 260 tanks, 600 vehicles and hundreds of field guns.

They said the Red army had defeated the Seventeenth and Eighteenth German tank divisions, crushed the Twenty-ninth Motorized Regiment and severely beaten the Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth divisions.

13-Day Counter-Offensive

The Germans broke through toward Bryansk, midway on the Kiev-Moscow Railway, late in August, according to these reports, but were defeated by a Russian counter-offensive which began thirteen days ago.

In the sector about 150 miles northwest of Bryansk persistent Red army counter-attacks were said to have recaptured Setolovo, a village in the vicinity of Smolensk. Two German regiments were reported broken through in these counter-attacks.

Near Russian - recaptured Yelnya, within fifty miles of Smolensk, these reports said, the Germans failed in another "psychological" attack.

Attacker Reported Dispersed

Two hundred shooting, wild-riding Nazi motorcyclists, they said, sped across a field toward Red army positions, but the Russian infantry held their fire until the attackers were within close range, then scattered them with rifle and machine-gun fire.

Dispatches from the Bryansk front indicated Russian infantry, artillery, tanks and planes, working in close harmony, were carrying out pincer movements against armored Nazi wedges and destroying them piecemeal.

Arms Reported Captured

In the past week alone, these reports said, the Russians captured 238 tanks, 135 guns, 9 armored cars and 28 mortars, and the Germans left 3,800 dead on the battlefield.

Tank units themselves were estimated to have destroyed or captured 79 tanks and 32 guns and to have killed 2,500 Germans in a single battle.

In attacks on Nazi-held airdromes near the towns of Orsha, Mogilev, Roslavl and Bukhov, behind the broad Bryansk-Smolensk zone, the Red air force was said to have downed 50 German planes in one week and destroyed more than 200 tanks and 500 trucks.

Nazi forces were reported to have been pushed back westward from the Desna river by the defenders of the Bryansk sector in a violent battle of the steppes at the approaches to Trubchevsk, sixty-two miles southwest of Bryansk.

In the same general zone, however, was the Red army withdrawal from Chernigov.

A new Russian counter-offensive was reported to have started south of Kiev, with Soviet troops crossing the Dnieper to take the island of Hortitsa and recapture the villages of Voyskovoye and Federova on the west bank.

Armored Soviet naval cutters were declared officially to have sunk several troop-carrying German cutters and two barges by ramming operations in the Gulf of Finland Wednesday night.

"Several hundred Nazi men and officers," a communique said, "found their graves on the bottom of the gulf."

The Soviet information bureau declared fifty-three German planes were destroyed Wednesday, against a Russian loss of thirty-two.

Eleven high-flying raiders were reported shot down by Leningrad's defenders Thursday night and a communique said several bomb-set fires within the city were extinguished quickly.

Reds Claim Nazi Threat To Moscow Pushed Back

Report Driving German Panzer Units 10 To 12 Miles After Stopping Dozen Divisions

SEP 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 13—The first snow of the season has fallen in the Leningrad area, the British radio reported tonight.

"It is a warning to the Germans that time is running short before the dreaded winter begins," the British announcer said in a broadcast heard here by CBS.

Berlin, Sept. 13 (AP)—Manufacturers of skis and snowshoes as well as dealers were ordered today to offer their stock to the nearest army ordnance offices. The sale of skis, snowshoes, ski sticks and bindings were forbidden except to the ordnance offices or to the army quartermaster headquarters.

A decree to this effect, appearing in the official gazette, reflected extensive preparations the German army is making for a winter campaign in Russia.

BY HENRY CASSIDY

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sunday, Sept. 14— Red armies of the western front, ushering in the thirteenth week of the war with slashing counter-attacks, erased a new threat to Moscow by throttling a giant German oensive 20 miles southwest of the Soviet capital and hurled the Nazis back ten to twelve miles, the Russians reported today.

These massive operations capped a two-weeks' battle near the important rail center of Bryansk. Front-line dispatches said the Germans still were in retreat westward before the ceaseless hammering of Red infantry, tanks and planes. Twenty-six towns and villages were declared recaptured in bitter fighting.

Panzer Expert Led Nazis

The Russians reported the Forty-seventh and Twenty-fourth German Tank Corps, commanded by the Nazi Panzer expert, Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, were routed on this front by Red forces under Gen. Jacob Kreuzer, a hero of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Information Bureau, itself silent on details of the fighting, reiterated early today only that the fierce struggle continued without letup along the entire western front.

It credited the Red air force with its second raid upon Bucharest within a week. The latest attack on the Rumanian capital was carried out Friday night and the previous one on Monday night.

In the Baltic Sea, speedboats of the northern Red fleet sank a large German transport and a coast guard vessel, the communique said.

Say Nazis Lost 10,000

The battle for Bryansk, a rail and communications center 150 miles southeast of Smolensk and about midway on the main highway between Moscow and Kiev, was estimated by the Russians to have cost the Germans nearly 10,000 officers and men, more than 260 tanks, 600 vehicles and hundreds of field guns.

Tonight the Russians were reported hot on the pursuit of the Germans west of the Desna river, the Nazis' plan for a *Blitzkrieg* capture of Bryansk having failed despite the fact that they pushed twelve infantry divisions (about 180,000 men) and great tank and airplane forces into the battle, the Russian dispatches stated.

Began September 1

The Germans broke through in the direction of Bryansk late in August, the dispatches said, and the Russian counter-attack began September 1, the opening major encounter apparently being fought on a plains in the approaches to Trubchevsk, sixty-two miles southwest of Bryansk.

Russian correspondents said the Germans concentrated their Forty-seventh Tank Corps and three infantry divisions for an assault toward Bryansk, and then added another tank corps and many planes and built the infantry force up to twelve divisions.

Red army infantry, artillery, tanks and planes combined to rout the German forces, executing pincers movements against armored wedges and destroying them piecemeal, the Soviet accounts said.

List 3,800 Killed In Week

During the last week alone the Russians were reported to have captured 238 tanks, 135 guns, 9 armored cars and 28 mortars, and the Germans were said to have left 3,800 dead.

Russian tank units alone were estimated to have destroyed or captured 79 tanks and 32 guns and to have killed 2,500 Germans in a single encounter.

The Red army was reported to have defeated the Seventeenth and Eighteenth German Tank divisions, crushed the Twenty-ninth Motorized Regiment and the Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth Infantry divisions and severely beaten other units.

Pound German Airdromes

The Red air force bombed German airdromes near the towns of Orsha, Mogilev and Roslavl, behind Smolensk, from which the Germans apparently were operating the planes in the battle.

The Germans were reported to have been rolled back far from the Desna river, burning villages as they went to raise a wall of fire, but the Red army was declared to have advanced through the flaming settlements, mopping up remnants of enemy resistance as they went.

The Germans were said tonight to be attempting to build a new line of fortifications, but under the fire of Russian artillery, tanks and planes.

The Russians seized a number of German documents, including maps of Moscow, the Russian correspondents reported.

Plains Scene Of Fierce Fight

The plains outside ancient Trubchevsk, which is situated on the banks of the Desna 115 miles east of Gomel, were said to have been the scene of a fierce battle in which the Germans tried to break through to the city.

After the battle raged for four days, the Soviet dispatches said, the Germans began to retreat through village after village, followed by Russian tanks, motorized infantry and artillery across fields soaked by heavy rains.

As the western Red army persisted in its counter-attacks it was reported tonight to have taken the village of Setolovo, in the direction of Smolensk, breaking through two German regiments.

Try Psychological Attack

The Germans were said in one instance to have tried a "psychological attack" in the direction of Yelnya, forty-five miles east of Smolensk, in an effort to block the Russian advance. The Germans, the dispatches said, sent 200 motorcyclists shooting wildly and riding at high speed across a field toward the Red army positions.

The Russian infantry, in was reported, let them draw near and then routed them with machine-gun fire.

This apparently was one of several actions in which the Russians were counter-attacking in the central sector northwest of Bryansk toward Smolensk.

Battles continued at the approaches to Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa.

Say Kiev Will Be Held

Maj. Gen. K. Dobroserdov said in an article in *Izvestia* that "the order of Defense Commissar Stalin not to yield Kiev to the enemy is to be fulfilled." He wrote that the enemy was at the city's gates a month ago but that four infantry divisions had been routed and "the strength of our defenses is growing daily."

Kiev has not been bombed, the officer wrote, although 130 German planes have been destroyed at the approaches.

Air battles continued at the approaches to Leningrad. A single Russian squadron was reported to have downed fifty-eight German planes in seventeen days near the city.

Soviet dispatches said that the Germans were using the most modern equipment against Leningrad, including their newest pursuit planes, a Messerschmitt-115, one of which had been shot down.

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Besieged Cities Reported Raided

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 13—The German high command, again silent on detail reported today that "offensive operations on the Eastern front proceed planfully and successfully."

Odessa and Leningrad, Russian ports at either end of the front, were reported under heavy *Luftwaffe* bombardment.

The high command announced last night that because Soviet Russia did not sign the international agreement of July 27, 1929, covering treatment of war prisoners, captured Russians will receive food inferior to that of other prisoners.

Rations for the Russians, however, "are, in medical opinion, adequate," it was said.

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Nazis Claim Mastery Of Air Over Leningrad

Berlin, Sept. 13 (AP)—German war reports today asserted they had won air mastery over Leningrad as well as "considerable gains in territory" on the central sector of the Eastern front.

Dispatches from the front gave prominence to the *Luftwaffe's* assaults in the Leningrad area. One report said "fortifications are being softened in preparation for storm assault."

Dive bombers were said to have played a conspicuous part in the attack.

Say Defenses Failed

German flyers said that after their first attacks in waves, the Russian defenses almost ceased to function.

Dispatches indicated the air force was still hammering at the outer defenses rather than the heart of Leningrad.

In the central sector, the Germans claimed to have taken almost 3,000 prisoners in capturing two hotly defended villages.

List Six Days' Damage

Authoritative sources listed losses they said had been inflicted on the Russians in the six-day period ended September 12.

On land, the summary indicated, the German army took 35,000 Russian prisoners in the six days, while the air force claimed destruction of fifty-five railway trains and three tanks. The army was also reported to have captured or destroyed 470 tanks and 460 cannon.

At sea this summary showed Germans in the Baltic and Black Sea areas had destroyed six Russian merchantmen, three transports, five cannon boats, two speedboats, three submarines, three patrol vessels and two "other craft." Damaging of five additional freighters was claimed.

Finns Claim Booty.

Helsinki, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Vast quantities of war material have been captured, 454 Soviet planes and balloons have been put out of action and seventy vessels, totaling 100,000 tons have been sunk by the Finns since the start of the present war with Russia, it was announced officially last night.

A communique claimed capture of 25,000 rifles, 2,000 light machine-guns, 1,000 heavy machine-guns, 600 trench mortars, 800 guns of other calibers, 300 tractors, 1,250 motor trucks, 30 locomotives, 600 railway cars, 8,000 horses and about 1,500 horse-drawn vehicles. In addition 669 tanks and 67 armored cars were reported destroyed or captured.

The Finns said that of the ships sunk fifty-five were sent to the bottom by naval craft, fourteen by coastal batteries and one by planes. Five other ships were captured, it was said, in addition to forty-two vessels, chiefly motor boats, on Lake Ladoga. On the lake ten Russian ships were reported sunk, including a gunboat and six big transport lighters loaded with war materials and troops.

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Soviet Declaration of War Against Bulgaria Is Seen

Axis Forecasts It as Step to Block Nazi-Turk Trade

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 12 (Delayed) (AP).—Axis political observers here said today that a Russian declaration of war against Bulgaria in the near future is a strong possibility.

One such source said: "There may be reason to expect such a declaration soon, because the Russians are anxious to destroy the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas to prevent their use as bases of German trade with Turkey."

Bulgarian officials expressed anxiety over the Russian note this week detailing alleged German and Italian military and naval activities in Bulgaria. These sources denied reports that Bulgaria has purchased warships from Italy.

(Such a purchase might permit introduction of vessels of the Italian fleet into the Black Sea. Italy, as a belligerent, is not permitted by Turkey to send her warships through the Dardanelles.)

30.24—11799

Finn Province Freed From Reds

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Sept. 13—The Finnish radio announced the "liberation" of Aunus (Olonets) province from Soviet Russian rule today with the raising of the East Karelian flag over Aunus in a ceremony in which Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim participated.

The East Karelian flag dates back twenty years to the unsuccessful war for Karelian independence after the World War in which Finland gained her freedom.

The province lies between Lakes Ladoga and Onega to the northeast of Leningrad. The Finnish army announced occupation of the provincial capital early this week.

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Show Rader In Southeast

Berlin, Sept. 13 (AP)—An indication that German has naval designs in the Black Sea was disclosed tonight by publication of a picture of Grand Admiral Erich Räder in Adolf Hitler's newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* showing the naval chieftain "in the southeast."

Admiral Räder was pictured in conversation with Bulgarian officers in the midst of a group of adjutants on an airfield.

Predicts Italian Ship Move

New York, Sept. 13 (AP)—The British radio broadcast an Ankara report tonight that an attack on Axis-besieged Odessa by German-manned Italian warships is imminent.

The B. B. C. advices f. .i the Turkish capital as saying Italian warships are being sold to Bulgaria so that the latter, being a neutral country, could take them through the Turkish- controlled Dardanelles to the Black Sea and turn them over to the Nazis for the assault upon the besieged Soviet port.

The broadcast said these warships also were intended for an attack on the Soviet Black Sea fleet. It said another Istanbul report told of the movement of a large number of ast German torpedo boats down the Danube to Bulgarian Black Sea ports, ostensibly to take part in these operations.

The B. B. C. broadcast was heard here by N. B. C. and C. B. S.

Americans May Ferry Planes To Russia

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 13—The flow of British and United States-made planes to the Russian war front is expected in well-informed quarters to be increased soon through a ferry manned, in part, by Americans, it was disclosed tonight.

The ferry service, similar to that which now brings made-in-America bombers across the Atlantic to Britain, is likely to be considered among problems to confront the forthcoming British-United States-Russian Moscow collaboration conference, it was said.

W. Averell Harriman, head of the American mission, is expected in London within the next few days and will go on to Moscow with the British delegates after the briefest talks here.

Great Numbers Of Warplanes Soon To Be Ferried To Soviets

Speed In Task To Be Discussed Shortly At Moscow. Non-Combatants To Fly Craft

BY ROBERT BUNNELLE

SEP 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 13—American and British flyers soon will be ferrying greatly increased numbers of warplanes to Russia, informed sources here said today.

Expediting the planes, which Russians say are among the foremost of their needs, will be one of the principal matters to be discussed shortly by the British and American missions to Moscow, these sources said.

Some Already Sent

The R. A. F. already has ferried to Russia a number of the hundreds of planes which Prime Minister Churchill said two days ago were to be sent.

These pilots, however, will be needed for Britain's projected winter bomb offensive, so the ferrying job is to be handed over to non-combatants such as those now ferrying planes from Canada to Britain. Many of those are from the United States.

Could Go To Murmansk

It was pointed out here that bombers and other long-range types of aircraft could be flown from the United States to Murmansk or elsewhere in northern Russia via Nova Scotia or Newfoundland and Iceland.

Planes from Britain can fly around or over northern Scandinavia.

[A German broadcast said Nazi Stukas engaged in a heavy dive-bombing attack on fortifications west of Murmansk Friday.]

A warplane ferry service already is being organized from the United States to West Africa and thence to the British Middle East. Thence planes could go to southern Russia via Syria and Iran.

By Persian Gulf

The United States is expected to ship some short-range planes via the Persian Gulf. Others could hop to Alaska and thence to Siberia.

The British are said to have air force ground crews "in fairly large numbers" already in Russia to help service the planes. Sources here said the Russians themselves have been doing all the combat flying in Russia.

British Again Raid Rhineland

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 13—Frankfurt industries and other objectives in the German Rhineland were attacked by a considerable force of the British bomber command last night, the Air Ministry said today, and R. A. F. fighter planes roared across the English Channel shortly after dawn in an around-the-clock offensive.

The Rhineland raid was said to have been executed despite unfavorable weather.

French Docks Blasted

Docks at Cherbourg and St. Nazaire in German-occupied France also were bombed, the Air Ministry reported, and a Germ n supply ship of medium size was hit off the Frisian Islands.

"From these operations," a communique said, "two aircraft of the bomber command are missing."

Only a few Nazi night raiders were reported over Britain and two of these were shot down, a communique said. A few casualties and some damage were acknowledged at one point in the northeast.

but scanty opposition, according to reports, all the British planes returning after shooting down one Messerschmitt fighter.

Two night bombers were lost in the forays. Several German bombers penetrated some distance inland from the British southeast coast tonight.

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R. A. F. Losses Listed By Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 13—The R. A. F. lost more than 1,600 planes on the Western front between April 1 and September 8, military sources said today.

Their compilation, listing numbers of fortress planes, other types of bombers, scouts and fighter planes, said the losses were more than three times those admitted by Britain.

Report 3 Ships Smashed

Wide-ranging German bombers attacked a convoy off the east coast of Britain last night and damaged three mercha t vessels totaling 25,000 tons so heavily they probably failed to make port, the Germans said today.

Other Nazi night raiders were said to have bombed airports and other military targets in southeastern England.

Plane Crashes On House

British bombers killed and wounded a number of civilians and damaged apartment houses in overnight raids on southwestern Germany, it was announced today. No military damage was done, German sources declared, and one bomber was shot down.

The raider crashed on the roof of an apartment house and three of the crew who parachuted to earth were captured, the Germans said. Tenants of the apartment house, the location of which was not disclosed, were said to have escaped injury.

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R. A. F. Patrols Blast Nazi-Occupied Coast After Raids On Reich

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—The R. A. F. hammered the German-occupied coast with a series of patrols over the Channel today after night attacks in bad weather on Frankfurt in which Rhineland industries were attacked.

Docks at Cherbourg and St. Nazaire on the French coast and a German supply ship off the Frisian islands also were hit in the night bombing raids, the British announced.

The daylight offensive encountered

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Flash

London, Sept. 13 (AP) — Destruction of a "heavily laden" Axis supply ship of about 6,000 tons in the Mediterranean by a Netherlands submarine was announced tonight by the Royal Netherlands Admiralty.

R. A. F. Smashes Axis Convoy in Mediterranean

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Reports 3 Ships Probably Destroyed; Sicily Under 2 Attacks by Bombers

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Royal Air Force reported today the probable destruction of three merchantmen and severe damage to others in attacks on an Axis convoy in the central Mediterranean yesterday and the previous night.

A communique said the Fleet Air Arm delivered a night torpedo attack which left one ship sinking and another emitting clouds of smoke and steam. Yesterday the remainder of the convoy, consisting of six destroyers and four large and two medium-sized merchantmen, was attacked again by the R. A. F. One of the large ships was left a mass of flames. A second large ship also was hit directly by large bombs, it was said.

Bombing of the harbor at Palermo, Sicily, with large bombs straddling a ship in drydock, and an attack on a munitions plant at Licata, Sicily, also was reported. The R. A. F. further told of attacks on a tanker tied up at the mole at Bengasi and on motor transport in Libya.

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R. A. F. Attacks Sicily.

Rome, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A new British air raid on the Sicilian port of Catania was today reported by the Italian High Command, which said, however, that there were neither casualties nor damage.

Both British and Axis air forces were active on the North African front, the communique said, German and Italian planes continuing their hammering of Tobruk and Matruh and the British again bombing Bengasi.

Nazi Tobruk Patrol Beaten

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 13 (AP)—Destruction of a German patrol on the siege ring at Tobruk, Libya, by a detachment of the British defenders was reported today by British general headquarters.

2 American Airmen Lost

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Sept. 13 — Sergt. Bruce Adams Coukell, of High Bridge, N. J., was listed as killed in action, and Sergt. Robert Thomas Wood, of Dallas, Texas, as missing today on the Sixty-ninth Royal Canadian Air Force casualty roll. In all, fifty-one R. C. A. F. members were named as dead or missing overseas and in Canada. The list raised to 710 the number of R. C. A. F. casualties since the outbreak of the European war.

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23 Australian Air Units

New York, Sept. 13 (AP)—Twenty-three Australian air squadrons will be operating in Europe, the Middle East and at home, Air Minister John McEwen was quoted as saying today by the Sydney radio. The broadcast was heard here by C. B. S.

Australia Pushes Planes

CANBERRA, Sept. 13 (AP).—Starting from scratch last year, the Australian aircraft industry has produced 1,000 planes, and next year it is estimated production will be doubled, the Australian Aircraft Commission predicted today. Australia is working toward complete self-sufficiency in aircraft, the commission said.

Not Dead At All, Avers Easton Flyer With British

But He Did Have Narrow Escape From Burning Plane, Writes Edward Streets, An "Eagle"

Easton, Md., Sept. 13 (AP)—An Easton youth who was reported killed in aerial action with the American Eagle Squadron in England has written a friend here saying it wasn't so—he merely had a narrow escape.

The flyer, Edward Streets, sent the letter to William Triffis, chief mechanic at the Tred Avon Airport, where he learned to fly and for some time acted as an instructor.

Streets joined the Eagle Squadron several months ago and has been serving in Scotland. In his letter, he indicated that a mishap in which his plane caught fire and he was forced to parachute to safety, might have been responsible for the report of his death.

Streets said he had been flying one of the latest type British fighter planes, and despite its great speed, handled as easily as some of the training planes he used at the air field here.

The only censored portion of his letter dealt with the speed of the fighter planes.

Flyer Who Captured U-Boat Tells Of Feat

By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, Sept. 13—Squadron Leader J. H. Thompson, described by the Ministry of Information as the only man ever to capture a German submarine by air in midocean, said today that its Nazi crew had professed not to know the meaning of the word "scuttle."

"While the navy was standing by after we sighted the submarine," said the mustached, pipe-smoking Thompson, "they sent word not to try to scuttle her."

Thompson said the Germans signaled back: "Don't know what you mean by scuttle."

Warship Fired On Sub

The airman said a naval vessel fired on the U-boat, in the belief that it was about to submerge.

"His Majesty's ship fired a volley intended to be across her bow," Thompson said, "but waves and so on apparently made the aim bad. The shot tore off a bit of the conning tower. I'm afraid some Germans inside were damaged."

The Admiralty announced on Thursday that a German submarine had been captured in the Atlantic following an attack by an American-built bomber.

Thompson's story was:

"We knew some submarines were in this area and suddenly the second officer of my plane called out: 'There's a U-boat!'

"I then saw it. It was on the surface.

"We dived in for the attack with machine-guns going, and dropped bombs. Great columns of water went up. Then we saw the sub come up higher in the water.

Five Attacks Made

"We attacked again, and then hatches of the sub flew open and men poured out. We didn't know what was up. We thought they were going to man guns. We attacked again. In all, we attacked five times.

"There was great confusion on the sub. Men ran back into the conning tower. Others were trying to come up. All jammed in the conning tower.

"They held up something like a white chart.

Says Nazis Damaged Sub

"We ceased fire and went down to fifty feet. We realized they had had enough of it."

He said the German crewmen spent two nights and a day on the U-boat from the time they were sighted until they were taken off and that they had time to damage it "very effectively."

Fish Boats Fired On, French Say

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 13—Dispatches reaching Vichy today said five British planes machine-gunned French fishermen off Cherbourg peninsula.

Another British plane crashed in flames at Yvetott, in Normandie, it was said.

The crashed plane was a Halifax four-motored bomber whose motors were disabled by German anti-aircraft fire. The seven R. A. F. crewmen were taken prisoner by German soldiers.

One fisherman died from the attack at sea and two others lost their arms, it was reported.

1,000 Reported Seized In France

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[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 13—Reports reached here via the Paris radio today that "some 1,000" persons were arrested yesterday at La Rochelle in mass police raids on cafes and restaurants.

Vichy itself was without direct information on what had happened. It was not specified against whom the raids were directed, but those arrested presumably were opposition elements.

Death For Arming

Persons possessing firearms illegally will be subject to execution by German firing squads, Lieut. Gen. Ernst von Schaumberg, commander of occupation forces at Paris, announced today.

The occupation command also has ordered penalties increased for illegal possession of "war material of any sort." Offenders will be tried before German military courts and will be liable to execution.

Plot Nipped, Vichy Says

Earlier the official French information office reported that terrorists in the unoccupied zone had attempted to blow up the prefecture at Limoges, administrative capital for the Haute Vienne department.

The office said a bomb which had been planted in the prefecture was discovered in time to foil the attempt.

At the same time, but without an apparent connection, French sources said police had rounded up about fifteen followers of Jacques Doriot, Rightest leader, in the unoccupied zone at Perigueax, Marseille and Limoges on charges of unlawful assembly.

The French Information Office declared that "since the start of the Russo-German war communists are multiplying incidents all over the country." It referred particularly to acts of railway sabotage endangering hundreds of thousands of peaceful travelers. The increasing number of the attacks, coupled with agitation, it said, showed "the existence of a veritable communist plot danger which must not be underestimated."

A decree published in the official journal ordered reopening of seven prisons in unoccupied France.

Manwhile, ten more alleged communists were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to ten years.

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Nazis to Shoot French Caught Carrying Arms

Death Decreed for Owning Any Kind of WarMaterial as Terrorism Continues

BY ROY PORTER

VICHY, Sept. 13 (AP).—General Ernst von Schaumburg, German military commander of Paris, in a new effort to quell terrorist opposition in occupied France, announced today that unauthorized possessors of firearms would be liable to execution.

As terrorist activities continued in various parts of France, Schaumburg ordered also that penalties for illegal possession of "war material of any sort" be increased to make persons so accused subject to the death penalty.

Terrorists, the official French information office at Vichy stated today, failed in an attempt to blow up the local government offices at Limoges, capital of the Haute Vienne Department. A bomb was discovered before it exploded.

At Perigeaux, Marseilles and Limoges, all in the unoccupied zone, police rounded up about fifteen followers of the Rightist leader, Jacques Doriot, on charges of unlawful assembly, it was reported here. Arms were reported discovered in the home of one of the local leaders of the group.

The Paris radio reported tonight that "some 1,000" persons were arrested at La Rochelle, in the occupied zone on the Bay of Biscay, yesterday in mass police raids on the town's cafes and restaurants. Vichy was without further details.

Military and civil courts continued to grind out sentences to repress anti-national conspiracies, Communist plots and terrorist outbreaks. In a new incident, Vichy sources reported that a German non-commissioned officer was attacked by four young Frenchmen in a street behind the Chamber of Deputies in Paris last night.

In Montauban, southern France, seventeen Communists were sent to concentration camps, while in the occupied territory five were arrested for distribution of leaflets at Besancon, and eleven others there were sent into forced residence on the basis of past Communist records.

The information office said "Communists are multiplying incidents all over the country. Railway sabotage, the increasing number of personal assaults and agitation show "the existence of a veritable Communist plot, the danger of which must not be underestimated," it said.

Anti-Communist courts sentenced ten more persons to prison terms ranging from one to ten years.

A Vichy government Cabinet meeting discussed the new court of justice which is to try the chiefs of the Third Republic. Marshal Henri Petain has promised that the government's action against these leaders, including former Premiers Edouard Daladier, Paul Reynaud and Leo Blum, and General Maurice Gustave Gamelin, former army chief, will be under way by Oct. 15.

The new court will recommend direct procedure by Marshal Petain against "those responsible for the defeat" of France—a switchover from the original charge of the Riom Court, which was "responsibility for the passage (of France) from peace to war."

Death Awaits Saboteurs

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 13—The Rumanian Ministry of the Interior was reported by a DNB dispatch from Bucharest today to have issued a stern warning against sabotage, saying that anybody committing a crime against the security of the state would be shot.

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Serb Rebels Destroy Village

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 13—Serbian Chetniks (revolutionaries) were declared in a newspaper dispatch today to have killed 400 persons of a single village in a recurrence of guerrilla fighting which has broken out spasmodically since the conquest of Yugoslavia by the Axis.

The newspaper *Nemeti Usag* said the village of Tabor, near Mostar, was the scene of the action—an eight-day fight that ended with burning of homes and driving of surviving villagers to the hills.

Tug-Of-War For Power Hinted

(The motive of Serbian guerrillas in destroying a Serbian village was not brought out in the dispatch. Dispatches Tuesday from Zagreb, however, said there was a tug-of-war for power within Croatia—formed from the northern part of Yugoslavia.)

The Chetniks were said to be striking from a camp high in the mountains. As a result of this and other disorders in the area, the dispatch reported, railway service has been halted between Savala and Humi.

Another band of Chetniks was reported to have stopped a steamer on the Sava river between Belgrade and Sabac and dumped its cargo.

The Zagreb newspaper *Novi* list reported fighting between Chetniks and police in northwest Bosnia near Trupa, in northern Croatia near Belovar and in eastern Croatia where five Ustachi soldiers were killed. Six laborers were shot at Tuzla for participating in Chetnik activities.

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Oslo Reports More Sentences

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, German-Occupied Norway, Sept. 13—It was announced today that a court-martial had sentenced a foundry worker to fifteen years in prison, a dock worker to twelve years and three others to ten years each.

(This dispatch did not mention the charges, but a German radio broadcast said the sentences were meted out to preserve law and order.

Stoppage of milk deliveries for workers in factories and rumors that the milk was being sent to Finland for the German army caused the strikes Tuesday in Oslo's steel and ship-building industries, the propaganda office of the Norwegian Nazi party announced today.

The Nazi statement said the subsequent rumors that 70,000 to 100,000 quarts had been sent to the German army, British air activity over the Oslo area and Norwegian announcements from London that Norwegian and British troops would come as liberators were all responsible for the strikes.

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Finnish Labor Organ Assails Quisling Rule

Helsinki, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Finnish abor organ, *Sosiali Demokraatti*, blamed the situation in Norway today on the Quisling Government which, it said, "the overwhelming majority of Norwegians cannot endure without indignation.

"The other north countries," it said, "follow the process of tragedy our brother nation is forced to live through with deep sorrow and sympathy."

Quisling Regime's Foes Given Prison Sentences

Stockholm, Sept. 13 (AP) — Reports from Oslo tonight said a German court-martial today sentenced two Norwegians to death and ten others to prison sentences in efforts to stamp out opposition to the Quisling, German-supported regime.

The two death sentences, imposed for acts against the regime, were commuted to life imprisonment by the Nazi *Gauleiter*, Joseph Terboven.

More Arrests Reported

The other sentences given workers and trades union leaders ranged from ten years to life in prison. One of the men sentenced to life was Fredrik Ramm, a journalist who accompanied Roald Amundsen in his polar flight in the derigible Norge in 1926.

Widespread arrests were reported continuing. Oslo dispatches said inhabitants of the town of Skien were fined 50,000 crowns and prohibited

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from leaving their homes nights because of demonstrations against Quisling leaders and German forces.

Withdrawal Denied

Because so many Norwegians were leaving the trades unions, while others were refusing to pay their subscriptions, Oslo dispatches said, the Germans ordered no one be permitted to withdraw or to refuse payment.

With stoppage of milk deliveries for factory workers Monday rumors spread in Oslo the milk was being sent to German soldiers in Finland. A Nazi party statement today blamed these rumors for Tuesday's steel and shipbuilding strikes in Olso.

72 INDIA BOUND; 8, VERY GLUM, GO TO SIBERIA

Group Shows Up After Allies Threaten Force

'Sieg Heils' Sting Ears Of Allied Diplomats

Berlin, Sept. 13 (AP) — Authorized German sources asserted today that the fate of Germans in Iran was causing deep concern not only to the Government but to the public as well.

[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 13—Eighty Nazis bound for interment in India and Siberia left here by train today while British and Russian diplomats listened in irritation to their *Sieg Heils* echoing through Teheran's palatial marble depot.

Seventy-two of the group went by special train to Ahwaz, en route to India, while eight were aboard one coach of a Kazvin train, with Siberia as their destination.

Get But 80 Of 275 Sought

Allied displeasure was manifest over a series of excuses and asserted misunderstandings whereby the German Legation failed twice to deliver the prisoners and finally produced only eighty of the 275 men demanded of it.

With about 400 men and 400 women and children still sheltered under the swastika flag at the German Legation's suburban compound, German Minister Erwin Ettel visited the station and personally saluted most of those being sent away.

A British Legation statement that the transfer had been arranged only after the British Minister threatened to ask the Red army to enter Teheran and seize the entire Nazi colony was denied by the Iranian Government.

To End Stalling

Germans Say Others Listed To Leave Are Ill And 'Unable To Move'

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Sept. 13—Eighty Nazis left on special trains for war-time internment in India and Siberia today after twenty-four hours of delaying tactics by the German legation were ended by the threat of Iran police and army to "take measures" against the legation compound.

With their "Heil Hitler" cheers rasping the ears of waiting British and Russian diplomats, seventy-two of the group went south toward Ahwaz en route to India, while eight other very glum Germans went north to Kazvin for internment in Russia.

800 Still In Compound

About 400 men and 400 women and children still were sheltered at the German legation's suburban compound.

By a variety of excuses the legation had caused postponement of the trains' departures, first from 8.30 A. M., yesterday, until 10 P. M., then until this morning.

At 6.50 A. M. the first Germans arrived at the station. Then nearly two hours was spent checking passports and drinking beer, before the trains actually left.

Allies Disappointed

The British had expected 225 Germans to leave and the Russians had expected fifty. Both were disappointed.

British and Russian counselors, waiting hours for the Germans, arrived in heavily guarded busses at the station, mentioned several times the possibility that Soviet troops should be called from Kazvin, eighty miles away, to end the stalling tactics.

If further difficulties are encountered tomorrow, when further contingents are scheduled to leave, positive action will be taken, Soviet quarters threatened.

Swede Is Go-Between

The Germans reported to Berlin that the Iran army had machine guns trained upon all exits of the legation compound. At one time the Germans told the Swedish charge d'affairs, the go-between in the surrender of the Nazis, that they would not leave until the guns were removed.

Gen. Ahmad Ahmadi, military governor of Teheran, however, personally supervised their departure, with one hundred Iran soldiers riding on the train to Ahwaz and twenty others on the train to Kazvin.

The Russians especially wanted possession of a dozen alleged Nazi ringleaders of espionage in southwestern Asia, including Roman Gamotta, said by the Moscow radio to have been the chief instigator of Rashid Ali Al Gailani's *coup d'etat* in Iraq.

He is believed to be a former German naval officer who adopted Gamotta as an alias.

They Do Not Show Up

But neither Gamotta nor the others turned up today, and there were rumors that some of them were hiding in the Japanese legation. Language misunderstandings, lack of transportation to the station, incorrect spelling of names and sickness were some of the excuses the Germans gave for their delay.

They said that thirty-eight who were scheduled to leave on the first train had "fallen ill and are unable to move."

Twenty-five sailors demanded by the British as fugitives from Nazi ships seized at Bandar Shapur were said by the Germans not to have put in an appearance here. They said some of the sailors were "killed or wounded in the South" and that, anyway, no correct list of the names had been submitted.

Sees No Obligation

The names written down by Iran police obviously were misspelled, the Germans said, and the Embassy declared it was under no obligation to furnish a correct list.

[New York shipping circles reported that when the British captured Bandar Shapur they found eight German and Italian vessels there. Two were undamaged, five were sabotaged, but will be able to be repaired, and the eighth was sunk. The nationality of the latter ship was not reported.]

Meanwhile, social camaraderie between the Russian and British Allies spread. The Russian commander at Kazvin invited the British commander at Hamadan to a gala luncheon tomorrow at which the British Minister will be present.

At Senna, the other day an elite British cavalry regiment, a considerable portion of whose officers have inherited titles, tendered a banquet to the Red army's nearest unit. The Russians, who failed to put in an appearance at the first bid, were said to have enjoyed themselves greatly.

Iranian Officials Blamed

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—Sir Reader Bullard, British Minister to Teheran, was reported authoritatively today to have made firm representations to Iran to hasten the departure of the first contingent of Germans for internment camps.

This source emphasized that British-Russian policy demands a complete break in relations between Iran and the Axis powers and said accomplishment of that program has been delayed by unfriendly Iranians in high places.

Petain Entertains Leahy at Dinner

VICHY, Sept. 13 (AP).—Marshal and Madame Petain entertained U. S. Ambassador Admiral Leahy and Mrs. Leahy with other diplomats at dinner tonight.

More Canadians in Britain

A BRITISH PORT, Sept. 13 (AP).—Fresh detachments of the 3rd Canadian Division, which already is in Great Britain, arrived today after an uneventful crossing in a large Atlantic convoy. "The only thing we saw was an iceberg," said a young lieutenant.

CANADIAN LEADER FLYS TO BRITAIN

A British Airport, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—R. B. Hanson, Canadian Conservative leader, landed in Britain today after a trans-Atlantic bomber flight. He is on a fact-finding visit.

The big bomber carrying the opposition leader and his party alighted shortly before noon.

"We want to see all we can and see what more Canada can do in the war effort," Hanson said.

"Prime Minister Mackenzie King doesn't tell us anything."

Malcolm MacDonald Arrives In England

Duke Of Kent Also Reaches British Airport After Visit In Canada

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner for Canada, and the Duke of Kent, who has been visiting in the Dominion, arrived today at a British airport.

MacDonald, who carried a red dispatch case, said there was no particularly urgent reason for his visit and that he would remain here about three weeks.

Kent, who has been on a six-week flying tour of Canada, insisted on going through the formality of producing his passport for reentry.

Vice-Admiral Wodehouse Listed as Missing at Sea

Formerly Commanded Gibraltar Yard; Retired in May, '40

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Vice-Admiral orman A. Wodehouse, who commanded the dock yard at Gibraltar at the start of the war, was listed today as missing at sea. The ship on which he was traveling was not disclosed. Wodehouse was placed on the retired list in May, 1940.

In Action at Jutland

Admiral Wodehouse was a former commander of the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth and the gunnery and torpedo school at Portsmouth. In 1938 he was head of a military mission to Portugal, which was unofficially reported to have concluded an agreement with the Portuguese government giving the British Navy the use of harbors in certain Portuguese islands in the Atlantic.

He served with the navy in the World War and saw action as a gunnery officer in the Battle of Jutland.

British Sales To Turkey

London, Sept. 13 (AP)—Britain delivered the equivalent of $16,000,000 worth of goods to Turkey during the eight months ended with August, including 9,704 tons of railway rolling stock, it was announced today.

Purse Blackout

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 13—For British taxpayers this was a black week-end.

The postmen brought them the first income-tax bills under a new law calling for up to half of all they earned in the year ended last April 5.

Fire-Fighting Services Reorganized by Britain

33 Area Forces to Meet 'New and Deadly' Air Attacks

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, said today that Great Britain has reorganized her fire-fighting services, abolishing 1,400 local lre brigades and forming them into thirty-three coordinated area forces to meet "new and deadly dangers from future air attacks."

One commander will be directly responsible for the fire-fighting strength and equipment of each area. Special fire-fighting appliances, such as foam units, water towers and hose trucks, will be stored at strategic points.

A fire staff college will be organized to give specialized training for senior officers, and a large number of women will be enlisted as drivers and members of control-room and communications staffs, he said.

SAVING DISHWATER

Nazis Order It Treated to Recover Fats.

Berlin, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—In a drive to collect fats, the German Labor Minister, Franz Seldte, today ordered all German industrial plants, dairies and raw wool-washing factories to install special refineries to extract fats from waste water.

The ministry estimated that household dishwater in Germany contains 25,000 tons of fat annually. Waste water fats, it was emphasized, will be used only for industrial purposes such as soap manufacture.

Pacific, Atlantic 'Battles' Linked

Singapore, Sept. 13 (AP)—Sir Frederick Eggleston, en route to Chungking as Australia's first Minister to China, said today that Singapore was to Australia what the Panama Canal was to America.

He said the battle of the Atlantic could not be separated from the battle of the Pacific, which "is now being fought on the continent of Asia."

WARNS U. S. JAPAN WILL FIGHT TO END

Nationalist Leader Speaks at Big Tokio Rally.

Tokio, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Seigo Nakano, extreme nationalist political leader, told a great mass meeting today that Japan is prepared to fight to the last man in the event she cannot settle her differences with the United States through diplomatic channels.

Nakano, whose speech was advertised as a reply to the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter, discounted the possibility of a Japanese rapprochement with the United States and Great Britain because, he said, their positions are fundamentally opposed. Nakano is head of the reactionary Tohokai political group.

Tokio newspapers reported Nakano's speech briefly, playing it down, and a Domei news agency broadcast also tended to minimize it.

Nakano warned that Japan "must be vigilant lest a prolongation of negotiations in Washington eliminate her chance to expand southward." He accused Britain and the United States of trying to intimidate the Axis Powers but said that the United States at present has her hands full in the Atlantic.

Should Japan decide to send her navy and air force—which include, he said, 500 ships and 4,000 planes—into the South Pacific, Britain and the United States would be powerless to protect the sea routes to Manila, Singapore and Australia, Nakano declared, and added that in such circumstances it would be "nonsensical for the United States to start a war against Japan."

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Buenos Aires, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The influential newspaper, La Nacion, told its readers today to expect a Japanese - American agreement to keep war out of the Pacific, because, it said, President Roosevelt's speech meant an eventual clash with the Axis in the Atlantic.

Nazis Insulted In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13 (AP).—German Ambassador Von Thermann has protested to the Argentine Foreign Office against "calumnies" he says were voiced during House debate on a resolution which would ask that he be sent home.

"Overstepping the bounds of a diplomat and abusing his privileges," were accusations leveled at Von Thermann in the resolution, which is to come up for a vote Monday.

The Ambassador objected to charges that members of the German diplomatic corps had participated in "blackmail" of German workers in Argentina to obtain funds for Nazi organizations.

Deputy Damonte Taborda, chairman of a committee investigating subversive activities, said Von Thermann's "protest has the same value as the security Hitler promised the countries he later invaded."

COLOMBIA FINDS NO NAZI AIR BASE

Senate Disagrees With Roosevelt Charge.

Bogota, Colombia, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Following a debate stirred by President Roosevelt's Thursday night broadcast, the Colombian Senate adopted last evening a resolution saying it was satisfied there were "no secret airdromes in Colombia territory nor any which might endanger the security of a friendly nation."

[President Roosevelt, reviewing alleged Nazi activities in the Western Hemisphere, had said secret airfields had been discovered recently in Colombia within easy range of the Panama Canal.]

Foreign Minister Lopez De Mesa previously had told the Senate the Government had conducted several investigations and had been unable to find any evidence of clandestine landing fields.

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U.S.-Canada Group Defers Convention

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (AP).—The next meeting of the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States has been postponed from Sept. 18-20 to an unspecified date in October.

The meeting will be held in New York.

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U. S.-BRITAIN ARMY ADVISED

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 13 (AP).—The armies and navies of Britain and the United States should be combined by treaty after the war but both nations "should keep separate identities," Dr. Elmer Hess, president of the Western New York and Ontario Orological Society, told the society in convention here today.

"At one time during the present struggle I rather looked forward to dual citizenship between our nations," Dr. Hess said. "I now think that would be a mistake. Both of us should keep our separate identities as should all other nations. Both of us should welcome a federation of free states."

The aggressor nations must be "reduced by destruction of their industrial plants to the status of agricultural communities," he added. "Not one plant capable of being converted to munitions production should be allowed to operate."

U. S. WILL STAND BY CHINA, SAYS GEORGE

Senator Convinced Chiang's Interests Come First In Talks With Japan

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Views Vary On Roosevelt's Ignoring Of Nippon In His Warning To Axis

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 13—Conviction that the United States would not "desert" the Chungking Chinese Government in any rapprochement that might be effected with Japan was voiced today by Senator George (Dem., Ga.), influential member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"The Chinese have no reason to worry about any action we might take," George said.

At the State Department, meantime, Secretary Hull said there was absolutely nothing new in Japanese-American relations. He reiterated to a press conference that only exploratory talks were in progress with the Japanese. He said the talks involved an attempt to ascertain whether negotiations for a settlement of Pacific problems would be feasible or desirable.

George said there seemed reason to hope that the difficulties which led to the freezing of Japanese assets in this country eventually might be worked out amicably.

Must Take In Chang's Interest

But any such settlement, he stressed, must take into consideration the interests of Chiang Kai-Shek's Government in its undeclared war with Japan.

There have been some indications that the Chinese feared any American reapprochement with Japan might affect the vital flow of United States war supplies coming to them over the Burma road.

Another member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Chairman Connally (Dem., Texas), expressed the opinion that the future of American relations with Tokyo would hinge largely on developments arising from the action of the Japanese Emperor in taking over control of the army.

"If he means to be pacific, then I think there can be an adjustment of our differences with Japan," he declared.

German-Russ War A Factor

Connally said he thought the results of the German-Russian campaign would have great bering on the future attitude of the Japanese. If the Nazi forces bogged down there, he predicted that Tokyo would be much more anxious to smooth out its difficulties with Washington.

Although some legislators were inclined to believe that President Roosevelt's failure to mention Japan in his Thursday night radio talk indicated there was more than hope for peace in the Pacific, one influential Senator said no such construction ought to be placed on the omission.

Asking anonymity, this Senator said he was satisfied that the President did not wish to "scatter his fire" and for that reason refrained from discussing Far Eastern problems directly in his revelation that he had ordered the navy to shoot first, if Axis warcraft were found in American defense waters.

Three U. S. Experts Arrive

Thus, he went on, Japan ought not to assume that the whole of American attention was directed elsewhere or that there was any slackening in this Government's resolve to oppose further aggressions in the Orient.

A mission of three American experts who have just returned from surveying the 700-mile long Burma road, China's supply life line, will come to Washington Monday to confer with American officials.

The mission is composed of Daniel G. Arnstein, president of the Terminal System, New York, taxicab operators; Harold C. Davis, vice-president of the Consolidated Motor Lines, of Hartford, Conn., a trucking expert, and Marco F. Hellman, of Lehman Brothers, New York banking firm, who served as the financial expert.

They will confer with Lauchlin Currie, who made a survey of China's defense requirements on behalf of President Roosevelt; the China Defense Supplies Commission, and other officials.

Sufficient Operation

Upon returning to this country, Arnstein said the greatest difficulty with the operation of Burma road was the inefficiency with which traffic was run, lack of maintenance for trucks, and of a dispatching system, and poor fueling arrangements.

The Chinese Government, on the mission's recommendation, has set up six control stations, created an efficient dispatching system, and called on the United States for mechanics to teach Chinese mechanics to repair the trucking fleet.

More than 2,000 trucks, all American made, are now in service, Arnstein reported, and it is expected 7,000 will be put in use within the next three months.

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Japan May Resume Ship Service To Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 13 (AP)—Japanese shipping lines, apparently acting in the belief that the Japanese-American crsis is blowing over, were reliably reported here today to have decided to resume shipping operations between Japan and Brazil. The operations were suspended last month.

Shipping circles here said if the Japanese lines resume their activities it is probable the Panama Canal would be reopened to Japanese ships, inasmuch as navigation around Cape Horn is uneconomical and highly dangerous.

One Japanese ship was reported already to have left Kobe for Rio de Janeiro.

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Legion Is Facing Pacifist Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Milwaukee, Sept. 13—The biggest, most colorful convention crowd in the world pushed into Milwaukee today by rail, highway, air and water for the opening tomorrow of the twenty-third annual American Legion convention.

Religious and patriotic services at the massive Emil Blatz Outdoor Music Temple in Washington Park tomorrow night will precede the initial joint meeting of the Legion and auxiliary Monday morning in Milwaukee Auditorium. The convention will run five days.

The first note of conflict over the Legion's position in the world crisis was expected to be sounded at an America First mass meeting tonight. The meeting, not connected with the convention program, will be addressed by United States Senator Bennett Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.), past national commander and organizer of the Legion, and Representative Hamilton Fish (Rep., N. Y.), also a prominent Legionnaire.

Clark and Fish, according to newspaper advertisements sponsored by the America First Committee, will speak "against the war makers and their attempt to force a war resolution through the national convention."

Lansing Hoyt, Wisconsin America First chairman, said he considered the Legion's executive committee the group "attempting to railroad through a pro-war resolution." He declared the executive committee had invited Secretary Frank Knox before the convention Monday "to try to promote intervention."

Milo Warner, national commander of the Legion, declined to comment on Hoyt's statements. Another Legion spokesman said all actions of the convention would be by vote of delegates.

Speaking of the youth now in the service, Warner said they undoubtedly would feel the need of an organization as the World War veterans did and "unless the Legion is opened to them I feel certain they will form a similar group of their own."

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Movie Probers Call Chaplin

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 13—The Senate subcommittee investigating alleged dissemination of war propaganda subpœnaed Charles Chaplin, movie comedian, today for testimony October 6 on his picture, "The Great Dictator."

Chairman D. Worth Clark (Dem., Idaho) announced that the committee had subpœnaed Anatole Litvak, director of the film, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," and William R. Wilkerson, editor and publisher of the *Hollywood Reporter*, a trade journal, to appear the same day.

Chaplin's Motives At Issue

The subpœnas were issued as a routine matter, Clark said. He explained that Wendell L. Willkie, representing the major movie producers, had agreed to produce witnesses for his group, but added that others not directly represented by Willkie would be subpœnaed from time to time.

The chairman told reporters the committee wished to ascertain Chaplin's motives in producing "The Great Dictator," which John T. Flynn, a previous witness, had testified carried a "propaganda" message at its conclusion.

Clark said Wilkerson had criticized the committee's procedure, adding that he wished to have the editor make his criticisms in person.

The committee will resume hearings Mondoy on a proposal by Senators Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.) and Bennett C. Clark (Dem., Mo.) for a formal inquiry into propaganda.

SEP 14 1941

Propaganda Inquiry Calls Chaplin on His 'Dictator'

Senators Want to Know Motive in Producing Film

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Senate subcommittee investigating alleged dissemination of war propaganda subpoenaed Charles Chaplin, film comedian, today for testimony Oct. 6 on his picture "The Great Dictator."

Senator D. Worth Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, the chairman, announced that the committee had also subpoenaed Anatole Litvak, director of "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," and William R. Wilkerson, editor and publisher of "The Hollywood Reporter," trade journal, for the same day.

The subpoenas were issued as a routine matter, Senator Clark said. He explained that Wendell L. Willkie, representing the major film producers, had agreed to produce witnesses for his group, but added that others not represented directly by Mr. Willkie would be subpoenaed from time to time.

The chairman told reporters the committee wished to ascertain Mr. Chaplin's motives in producing "The Great Dictator," which John T. Flynn, a previous witness, had testified carried a "propaganda" message at its conclusion.

Senator Clark said Mr. Wilkerson had criticized the committee's procedure, adding that he wished to have the editor make his criticisms in person.

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The committee will resume hearings Monday on a proposal by Senators Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, and Bennett Champ Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, for a formal inquiry into propaganda.

During the day, F. H. Peter Cusick, executive secretary of Fight for Freedom, Inc., made public a letter he said had been sent to Chairman Clark and to Senator Nye asking if they had ever protested against the showing in the United States of the German film "Victory in the West."

"Four days of inquiry and statements," Mr. Cusick added, "have failed to clarify what it is the isolationist Senators conducting the investigation of anti-Nazi propaganda in the motion-picture industry seek to achieve, unless it be to force the industry to present the Axis in a favorable light regardless of the facts.

"Telling the truth about Nazi conduct is bound to make decent people feel like destroying the Axis."

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WILLKIE TO FIGHT FOR REPUBLICANS AIDING PRESIDENT

Associates Say He Will Enter '42 Campaign to Help Those Backing Our Foreign Policy

AS AGAINST ISOLATIONISM

But Former Candidate, Friends Say, Will Attack Many New Deal Domestic Policies

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Reporting that Wendell L. Willkie has decided to take an active part in the off-year elections of 1942, associates of the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee said today that he would work and speak for those Republican candidates who have backed President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

Mr. Willkie's friends reported that he had made three political decisions:

1. He will work within the Republican Party to make it one standing for "internationalism" rather than "isolationism."

2. He will spend all his spare time working for the nomination and election of those Republicans who have supported Administration foreign policy.

3. He will keep silent in campaigns where Democrats supporting Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policies are fighting Republicans who oppose them.

Mr. Willkie, it was said authoritatively, is particularly anxious to help in the re-election campaigns of such men as Senator Ball, Republican of Minnesota, who have supported Administration foreign policy legislation.

Intends to Back McNary

As to Senator McNary, Republican, of Oregon, the Senate minority leader and the Vice Presidential nominee last year, Mr. Willkie has told friends that Mr. McNary has been 60 per cent right and 40 per cent wrong on foreign policy questions. He has added, however, that he intends to support Mr. McNary.

Mr. Willkie was said to believe that the whole future of the Republican party would depend on whether it elected "internationalists" or "isolationists" next year. He was convinced, it was said, that if the party turned toward isolationism there would be room for a powerful new party in the country.

Associates made it clear that Mr. Willkie vigorously opposed many of the New Deal domestic policies. They said that he intended to attack them while supporting the Administration foreign policy.

For instance, it was said Mr. Willkie thought that defense production had been mismanaged, that President Roosevelt had not obtained full cooperation of management and labor and that poor administration had hampered many domestic programs.

Mr. Willkie was reported to have told friends he had little use for party labels and that he was convinced that more than 60 per cent of the voters made up their minds independently of party organizations.

When one visitor pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to get any new party ticket on the ballots of most States, Mr. Willkie was said to have declared:

"That is quite true, and any man with a claim to political leadership should exhaust every avenue within his own party before seeking another method of achieving his objectives."

Meanwhile, Mr. Willkie as counsel for the movie industry, asserted in a statement today that he was "shocked" at what he described as "the race prejudice" exhibited by Charles A. Lindbergh in a talk at Des Moines, and by Senator Nye in testimony before a congressional committee.

"The talk of Colonel Lindbergh in Des Moines was the most un-American talk made in my time by any person of national reputation," Mr. Willkie declared. "If the American people permit race prejudice to arise at this critical moment, they little deserve to preserve democracy.

"I was shocked to hear the same sentiments expressed by Senator Nye, another isolationist, before a Senate subcommittee. He remained unrebuked by any of the isolationist members of the committee. Surely these people, in their desperate effort to sabotage their country's foreign policy, will not seek to pull down the temple of liberty."

Mr. Lindbergh had charged that the "British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration groups" were leading this country toward war. Mr. Nye had testified that the moving-picture industry contained many of foreign birth who were interested in involving this country in a defense of their homelands.

In reply, Mr. Nye said:

"Mr. Willkie gets down terribly low when he seeks to blind those who follow what he says, to the facts which are being and will be developed by the investigation. It is he who makes racial prejudice an issue. It is he who would accomplish one thing—namely, stop this investigation of moving-picture propaganda before all the facts are in the open.

"It is not strange that Willkie would want to stop this investigation before a monopoly strong enough to almost completely guide American thinking was shown up in full light in an hour such as this."

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Pershing Hails Spirit Of 1917

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 13—Gen. John J. Pershing became 81 years old today, observing the occasion quietly and without ceremony at Walter Reed Hospital here, where friends said he had been undergoing his annual physical checkup.

In a message of birthday greeting to the army, the man who commanded the A. E. F. in France a quarter century ago declared that "there is no nation in the world whose citizenry affords better soldiers than the United States."

Hails Foresight Of Leaders

"Our men have the spirit and the stamina to defend their country at all costs," he declared. "This was shown in 1917 and will be again should the need arise." The message was issued through the *Army and Navy Journal*, service publication.

In it General Pershing also said that "the country is to be congratulated on the foresight of its leaders who did not wait for hostilities to begin before organizing a defense force," and he praised Secretary Henry Stimson as an "accomplished and experienced statesman," and Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, who served with Pershing in France, as an "able and seasoned soldier."

Follows War News Closely

Friends reported that Pershing's health was better today than a year ago and in general was considered by physicians to be "remarkably good."

He was said to spend much of his time following war news at home and abroad. Frequently he goes for a drive, but otherwise gets out very little from his quarters at the army hospital.

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$50,000 Bail In Spy Case

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 13—Kurt Frederick Ludwig, one of a group of persons indicted on charges of conspiring to transmit valuable defense data to the German Government, was held in the Federal Building today in default of $50,000 bail set in Spokane, Wash., near where he was arrested recently.

His immediate codefendants, Hans Pagel, Frederick Schlosser and Lucy Boehmler, pleaded guilty to the indictment last week. Another woman, Mrs. Helen Mayer, was indicted separately on similar charges and pleaded innocent. The Government charged that Mrs. Mayer worked closely with Ludwig, who was brought here last night by plane.

Charges Against Ludwig

The Government charged Ludwig with obtaining defense information by touring the Atlantic Coast and "directly observing military establishments, naval establishments, air fields, munition plants and other manufacturing plants and making notes of the nature, size, equipment, location and other features of such establishments."

Meanwhile, the trial of sixteen accused German agents in a Brooklyn Federal Court was adjourned until Monday.

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Pan-Air Ousts Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 13—Elimination of all but seventy miles of an 11,500-mile network of German-controlled air lines on South America's Pacific coast was reported today by Pan American-Grace Airways.

The line said it would serve Ecuador exclusively under new schedules, replacing routes operated by Sedta, German subsidiary. German service has been discontinued in Colombia, Peru, Chile and Bolivia, leaving only the seventy-mile transandean run across the narrow strip of Chile from Santiago to the Argentine border.

When the war started the 11,500 miles of German lines were scattered over five nations. Pan American-Grace has now increased its pre-war total of 4,500 miles to 15,000.

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Clothing For Britons Urged

Concord, N. H., Sept. 13 (AP)—England needs warm clothing at once in anticipation of the winter, Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the Ambassador to Great Britain, announced today.

Mrs. Winant expressed this view as she conferred with Mrs. Wales Latham, of New York, who heads Bundles for Britain, Inc., and who sought from the Ambassador's wife information on needs of the civilian population in England.

A large amount of garments are needed after every raid, Mrs. Winant said. Ambulances, mobile kitchens, bedding, cooking and heating equipment also are needed, she added.

Mrs. Winant returned from London to see her two sons. She plans to return to England soon.

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Copy Of Speech Given Petain

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—Secretary Cordell Hull disclosed today that Admiral William D. Leahy, American Ambassador to France, had delivered a copy of President Roosevelt's speech outlining American policy to use the navy to protect shipping to Marshal Henri Petain, chief of the French state.

Hull said there was absolutely nothing new in Japanese-American relations. Replying to press-conference questions on dvelopments in diplomatic conversations in progress between the two countries, he reiterated that only exploratory talks were in progress.

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U. S. Puts New Curb On Frozen Securities

Holdings Under Order Cannot Be Redeemed Without Federal Clearance

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Treasury ruled today that holders of securities affected by its freezing orders could not redeem them unless given a clearance certificate by a Federal Reserve Bank.

"A further step to prevent the sale in this country of securities which have been looted abroad" was the Treasury's official description of its action.

The new ruling covers all transactions after today, and persons acquiring securities beginning Monday, the Treasury said, "may experience considerable difficulty" in obtaining clearance certificates. They will be required to trace the ownership of their securities since April 8, 1940, when the first freezing orders were issued.

Teacher Draft Delay Urged

SEP 14 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 13—Military deferment for school teachers of vocational, physical and health education was proposed today by Dr. Francis J. Brown, consultant for the American Council of Education, to meet a shortage of instructors in those subjects.

Brown also proposed that schools increase salaries "to make the teaching profession more attractive."

After a nation-wide survey, Dr. Brown said the scarcity of men for vocational, physical and health science teaching was "apparently serious." His report was submitted to the Selective Service Board.

Would End Bans On Wives

As a further guarantee that schoolrooms would be adequately staffed, he suggested that States facing a teacher shortage remove restrictions against married women teaching, encourage the hiring of instructors from States with a plentiful supply of teachers, and advise women now pursuing teacher training to transfer their studies into fields where there is a scarcity of instructors.

The American Council of Education is a coordinating group formed of State and national organizations on education, and of individual colleges, universities and school systems.

Draft, Defense Jobs Blamed

Dr. Brown said the teacher shortage was apparent only in fields in which men specialize, and the cause was obvious—inductions into military service and switches to higher-paying jobs created by the defense program.

Teachers of vocational education and industrial arts were reported to be in great demand in airplane and other defense industries.

While Dr. Brown's study embraced only men teachers, the United States Office of Education said there were indications of a scarcity of women instructors in home economics.

Situation Changing

Dr. Brown's study was made through questionnaires to placement bureaus, employment offices and superintendents of schools in all States and in cities of more than 50,000 population. He released no specific figures on areas most affected by scarcities of men teachers, saying the situation was "continually shifting."

Probers May Let Time Decide Gas Dispute

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 13 — Informed sources said today that a special Senate investigating committee had decided to let a controversy over the reported Eastern gasoline shortage work itself out.

The railroads contend any shortage can be eliminated by using surplus tank cars. A group of major oil companies favor construction of a vast pipe line from the mid-continent fields to provide additional supplies. Acting Petroleum Coordinator Ralph K. Davies has refused to accept the railroads' estimates and has urged that the pipe line be built.

Would "Sit Back And Watch"

"If we just sit back and watch for a few weeks, everybody will know who is right," said one member of the five-man Senate group which has been inquiring into the reported shortage. "Somebody is wrong and time will tell."

Meanwhile, Senator David I. Walsh (Dem., Mass.) wrote Davies that he had information that the Eastern gasoline scare "was baseless and that the curtailment and rationing orders were unjustified."

Supplies of motor fuel for retailers have been reduced ten per cent. below the July level, and filling stations in seventeen States and the District of Columbia have been closing from 7 P. M. to 7 A. M. nightly.

Says Independents Suffer

Walsh declared that eighty tankers carrying petroleum products arrived in Boston harbor during August, compared with sixty-four in the same month last year and noted that tankers now are allowed to carry heavier loads. Walsh said he feared that small, independent units of the oil industry were being injured by the filling-station curfew and asked Davies to comment.

Senator Francis Maloney (Dem., Conn.), chairman of the special investigating committee, said Davies had furnished him a copy of his statement that a gasoline shortage problem "does exist."

The Senate investigators asserted that any claimed shortage in surplus or reserves could be cured by use of presently idle railroad tank cars, estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Davies, during two lengthy appearances before the Senate commmittee, insisted he had been unable to locate the so-called surplus cars.

Tunneling Gibraltar

Gangs Working 24 Hours A Day Driving Passages Through Rock Preparing Defenses

[Associated Press Correspondence]

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 13.

The first thing you see as the ferry from Algeciras, Spain, pulls in at the port of Gibraltar is an old tourist sign:

"What to see in Gibraltar, for visitors having only a short time."

Guns hidden in the great gray rock behind the sign are just one of the many wartime improvements the British have introduced at Old Gib just to make sure that the only visitors likely to arrive these days stay as short a time as possible.

French 75's brought over from the United States stand ready to help defend Britain's steppingstone at the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

American Drills Help

American diamond drills are helping to hack out an amazing labyrinth of tunnels in the rock which may be home to thousands of defenders if history repeats itself and twice-previously tried Gibraltar is forced to undergo a third grueling siege.

The tunnels—or galleries—are the key to a new idea for guarding Gibraltar. Work on them never stops. Hundreds of Canadian and English miners, in eight-hour shifts, keep the work going twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

I dropped off to sleep in a comfortable room at the Rock Hotel to the thunderous lullaby of dynamite blasting. The next morning, after a breakfast of bacon, tomatoes, toast, butter, orange marmalade and coffee—a remarkable breakfast for wartime Europe—I set off on a tour of the passages.

Led by an agile major of the Black Watch, I scrambled up and down huge piles of blasted rocks, picked my way along a little railway by flashlight—and found myself in the very core of Gibraltar.

Live In Little Houses

Over the deafening roar of the drilling, the major explained that we were standing in the "brain" of the rock. General headquarters officers will live in little red brick houses lining the side of the passageway. Their commands will be conveyed by telephone and motorcycle runners.

As in the Maginot Line, all facilities are being provided for this mole's life under ground—kitchens, dormitories, toilets, shower baths, food and water reservoirs (all fresh water in Gibraltar must come from rain, as in Bermuda), ammunition supplies and hospitals.

I visited one hospital inside the rock where 200 beds and an electrically heated operating room are ready for the moment when hospitals outside may no longer function.

Nature has favored the British project. Most of the tunnels are self-ventilated. There is no problem of steel or cement reinforcing except at the openings, since the tunnels are being hewn out of solid rock that rises in places to a height of 1,100 feet. The passages divide at intervals, leaving supporting beams of rock itself.

The big problem is dampness, especially with leakage during the rainy season. This is counteracted by corrugated-iron roofing.

Formidable Guns

From the excavation areas, where work is being speeded up, we went on to a completed passage where sentinels stand over formidable-looking guns of all descriptions.

I pushed into embrasures set in the face of a steel cliff, and sighted down a barrel at what one day may be another no man's land. I descended a vertical shaft and found myself at a sally port which one day may open to let out British raiding parties, but which is so constructed that if an enemy ever gained admittance he would find himself under a hot barrage from above with no way up.

Out of some of the windows you see the narrow strip of land connecting Gibraltar with the mainland. Those workers who sleep in Spain must thread their way through a maze of tank traps each night and morning.

The road leads past small artificial lakes and a landing field constructed on one of the few pieces of flat land. This will be abandoned, because of the difficulty of defending it, if and when the day arrives when Gibraltar passes from its present phase—occasional air raids—through succeeding phases toward a big-time siege.

At the moment, army, navy and air force men stationed at Gibraltar are living on the slope in houses reminiscent of eighteenth-century England.

Few Smashed Houses

The only signs of assault to date are a few smashed houses struck last fall by French bombs during retaliatory raids after Dakar.

The men occupy themselves by day with a variety of exercises designed to keep them on their toes and at perfect defensive efficiency.

A few weeks after Lord (Tiger) Gort took command of the rock he staged a dummy attack, with his bombers dropping sandbags. During my visit, land batteries were potting at a target towed across the water by a swift warship.

But just about everything possible to relieve the monotony of life within a space of three and a half miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide has been provided.

The men take their leave at a special recreation camp at one end of the rock. There for three or four days at a time they are permitted to do as they please. They receive special food, sleep late, listen to the radio, read, swim, play tennis and squash, even football and hockey.

In general, life on this rocky bulwark of the British Empire isn't so bad even today.

War Communiques

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (Sunday) (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique, in part:

During Sept. 13 our troops fought stubbornly against the enemy along the entire front.

Fifty German planes were destroyed during Sept. 11 in air combats and on enemy airdromes. We lost thirty-four planes.

During the night of Sept. 12 our aircraft bombed Bucharest. All our planes returned.

Speedboats of the northern fleet sank a coast guard vessel and a large German transport.

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During the night of Sept. 12 our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Offensive operations on the Eastern front proceed successfully according to plan.

In renewed attacks against the enemy convoy mentioned in yesterday's communique, submarines sank an additional four merchantmen, totaling 19,000 tons, as well as three convoying vessels. Thus the enemy lost twenty-eight merchantmen totaling 164,000 tons from this convoy.

In the fight against Great Britain the air force last night scored bomb hits on three large merchantmen of an enemy convoy east of Great Yarmouth.

Additional effective air raids were directed against airports in the Midlands and armament plants and a fuel depot in the southeast of the island.

In day raiding at Scarborough combat planes scored heavy-caliber hits on a factory.

In North Africa German combat planes the night before last bombed the port of Tewfik, as well as oil depots at Suez Harbor. A number of big fires gave evidence of the success of these raids.

British planes last night attacked Frankfurt am Main and the Mannheim region. Bombs on residential sections caused some losses among the civilian population. Anti-aircraft downed two enemy bombers.

British

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Though the weather last night again was unfavorable, industrial objectives in Frankfort and elsewhere in the Rhineland were attacked by a considerable force of aircraft of the Bomber Command. The docks at Cherbourg also were bombed.

Coastal Command aircraft during the night made attacks on the port of St. Nazaire and on enemy shipping off the Frisian Islands. A supply ship of medium size was hit.

From these operations two aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Our fighters have carried out several offensive patrols over the Channel and enemy-occupied territory today. During one of these an enemy fighter was destroyed. None of our fighters are missing.

A Ministries of Air and Home Security communique:

A small number of enemy aircraft flew over this country last night. A few bombs were dropped.

At one point in the northeast a small number of casualties was caused and some houses were damaged. Two enemy bombers were destroyed during the night.

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (AP).—A comunique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

MEDITERRANEAN: A highly successful attack on an enemy convoy in the central Mediterranean, resulting in the probable destruction of three merchant ships and in severe damage to others, was made by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm and R. A. F. during the night of Sept. 11-12 and in daylight yesterday.

The night attack by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm resulted in a torpedo hitting a large merchantman amidships, causing a violent explosion which shook the aircraft. The vessel was left sinking. A second torpedo struck another large merchant ship, clouds of smoke and steam resulting from the explosion.

Yesterday the remainder of the convoy, consisting of six destroyers and four large and two medium-sized merchant ships, was attacked by aircraft of the R. A. F. Two heavy bombs hit one of the large ships, which was left a mass of flames from funnel to stern, the fire and smoke being seen many miles from the point of attack. A second large ship also sustained direct hits from heavy bombs.

SICILY: Ships and the dry dock at Palermo Harbor were attacked by heavy bombers of the R. A. F. during the night of Sept. 11-12. A large number of bombs straddled a merchant ship in dry dock. The red glow of fires was seen in the target area. Accurate observation of the damage was hampered by smoke.

During the same night aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm bombed a munitions factory at Licata. Clouds of white smoke and fire resulted from the attack. Another large fire broke out after aircraft had bombed the railway station near Ragusa. Before leaving, the aircraft machine-gunned Licata Harbor.

LIBYA: Bengasi again was heavily raided during the night of Sept. 11-12. Many bombs were dropped at the base of the Julianna and Cathedral moles and on the quays. Fires broke out. A tanker at the end of the Juliana mole also was attacked and straddled. Direct hits were scored on the mole.

On the return journey our heavy bombers machine-gunned motor transports and stores on the road between Bengasi and Tokra, and motor transport on the road between Barce and Slonta, and a coastal beacon.

An Italian Savoia bomber was shot down by an R. A. F. fighter in the Western Desert during the night of Sept. 11-12.

MALTA: A number of unidentified aircraft made an unsuccess-

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ful attack on Malta during the night of Sept. 11-12. There were no casualties. From all these operations four of our aircraft are missing.

A British general headquarters communique:

LIBYA—At Tobruk one of our patrols met and destroyed a German patrol. Our artillery carried out harassing fire on enemy posts, causing explosions and damage. Several enemy bombing raids resulted in no material damage. In the frontier area there was some exchange of artillery fire.

Dutch

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—A Dutch government in exile communique:

The Royal Netherlands Admiralty announces that one of Her Majesty's submarines, operating in co-operation with the British Navy in the Mediterranean, has sunk a heavily laden enemy supply ship of about 6,000 tons.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

Italian and German air forces in North Africa continued their effective hammering actions on enemy land objectives of Tobruk and Mersa Matruh and bombed an airport in the Egyptian desert. Activity by our artillery batteries was reported in the Tobruk and Sollum sectors.

British planes dropped bombs on Bengasi, damaging quarters inhabited by the Arab population.

An air raid on the territory of Catania caused neither casualties nor damage.

In East Africa, English aviation continued to fly over positions on the Gondar front, effecting bombardments. Our troops repelled enemy infantry attacks.

MOSCOW - ADD SOVIET COMMUNIQUE X X X THE ENTIRE FRONT.

FASCIST TROOPS ARE SUSTAINING HUGE LOSSES FROM THE ACCURATE FIRE OF SOVIET MACHINE GUNNERS.

IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION FRONT, MACHINEGUNNERS OF LIEUTENANT AZOKIN'S COMPANY ANNIHILATE GERMANS WITH GREAT SKILL. IN AN ENGAGEMENT LASTING TWO DAYS, SEPT. 9-10, HIS COMPANY KILLED OVER 400 GERMAN SOLDIERS. OUR MEN CAPTURED EIGHT GERMAN MACHINEGUNS AND A LARGE STORE OF MACHINEGUN AMMUNITION.

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DURING AN ENGAGEMENT IN THE VILLAGE OF NIKOLAYEVKA, RED ARMY MAN LIVANOV SET UP HIS MACHINEGUN IN A BRICK HOUSE AT A STREET CORNER AND WITH WELL-AIMED FIRE KILLED 60 ENEMY OFFICERS AND MEN.

THE MACHINEGUN COMPANY COMMANDED BY JUNIOR SERGEANT VLASSOV BOLDLY ATTACKED THE HEADQUARTERS OF AN ENEMY ARTILLERY BATTALION AND KILLED OVER 80 OFFICERS AND MEN.

DURING AN ADVANCE ON THE VILLAGE OF PRUDKI RED ARMY MAN NEMANOV, UNNOTICED BY THE ENEMY, PENETRATED HIS DEFENSE LINES AND TURNED HIS MACHINEGUN ON ENEMY FIRING PITS AND DUGOUTS. THE FASCISTS FLED, LEAVING BEHIND THEM AN ANTITANK GUN, A LARGE-CALIBER MACHINE GUN AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION. MACHINEGUNNER POPOV SILENCED SEVERAL MACHINE GUNS AND KILLED OVER FORTY GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN.

LITHUANIAN GUERRILLAS ARE CARRYING ON A BOLD FIGHT AGAINST THE INVADERS. SEPT.9 A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY SIMENAS RAIDED LARGE GERMAN STORES FIVE KILOMETERS FROM KAUNAS ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER, NEMAN. THE GUERRILLAS DISPATCHED THE SENTRIES AND SET FIRE TO THE STORES, WHICH CONTAINED LARGE STOCKS OF FOODSTUFFS AWAITING SHIPMENT TO GERMANY.

ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 9 A DETACHMENT ATTACKED TWO RIVER TRANSPORTS LOADED WITH GRAIN SEIZED FROM LITHUANIAN PEASANTS AND SANK BOTH OF THEM.

A GUERILLA DETACHMENT OF WORKERS FROM THE TOWN OF SHAVLAI RAIDED A POWER STATION SUPPLYING THE CURRENT FOR FASCIST REPAIR SHOPS AND UTTERLY DESTROYED IT.

NEAR THE TOWN OF UKMERGE THE GERMAN COMMISSARIAT REQUISITIONED ALL PIGS AND COWS BELONGING TO THE PEASANTS FOR SHIPMENT TO GERMANY.

WHILE THE ANIMALS WERE BEING DRIVEN TO THE JONAVA STATION GUERRILLAS ATTACKED AND KILLED THE GUARDS AND RETURNED THE ANIMALS TO THE PEASANTS.

OWING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF LITHUANIAN GUERRILLAS, THE GERMANS FEAR TO SEND THEIR FACS IN VILLAGES REMOTE FROM CENTERS. VAST FORESTS

AND VILLAGES IN THE HANDS OF GUERRILLAS, WHO MINE SECTIONS OF ROADS AND BRIDGES AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF THE GERMANS.

(END)

HANDICAPPED

LONDON, SEPT. 13-(AP)-AN RAF FIGHTER DESTROYED A MESSERSCHMITT ON OFFENSIVE PATROL THIS AFTERNOON OVER NORTHERN FRANCE, THE BRITISH REPORTED.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THE SINKING OF THE NORWEGIAN MAILSHIP LOFOTEN, 1,571 TONS, OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST BY BRITISH AIRPLANE FIRE AND BOMBS FRIDAY. ONLY A FEW OF THE CREW WERE RESCUED, THE BROADCAST SAID.

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MOSCOW, SEPT. 13-(AP)-A NUMBER OF YOUNG SPANIARDS HAVE JOINED THE RED ARMY AND ARE FIGHTING IN THE FRONT LINES DEFENDING THEIR "SECOND FATHERLAND," THE RUSSIANS REPORTED TONIGHT.

A LENINGRAD DISPATCH SAID MANY CHILDREN OF ANTI-FASCIST SPANIARDS WERE BROUGHT TO RUSSIA DURING SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR, GREW UP INTO SOVIET PATRIOTS AND VOLUNTEERED FOR THE RED ARMY THE DAY WAR BROKE OUT.

A NUMBER OF SPANISH GIRLS WERE SAID TO HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR WORK IN MILITARY HOSPITALS.

VICHY, SEPT. 13-(AP)-GEN. AUGUSTE NOGUES, FRENCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NORTH AFRICA, HAS RETURNED TO MOROCCO AFTER CONFERRING HERE WITH VICE-PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN AND HIGH RANKING COLONIAL OFFICIALS. THE GENERAL, WHO WAS ILL BEFORE COMING TO FRANCE, SPENT TWO WEEKS HERE AND AT NEARBY CHATELGUYON, WATERING PLACE WHERE HE UNDERWENT TREATMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE ANNOUNCED TODAY A BILL TO PLACE HONGKONG POLICE, RESERVES AND SPECIAL CONSTABLES ON MILITARY DUTY IN EMERGENCY, GIVING THEM THE PROTECTION OF COMBATANT STATUS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW IF THEY HAVE TO DEAL WITH PARACHUTISTS OR OTHER INVADERS.

TORONTO, ONT., SEPT. 13-(AP)-PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS SHOWED HER SKILLED AS A PITCHER AT A BAZARR GIVEN YESTERDAY FOR THE NETHERLANDS RELIEF FUND. USHERED UP TO A GAME IN WHICH PLAYERS THREW BASEBALLS AT AN EFFIGY OF ADOLF HITLER FROM A DISTANCE OF 30 FEET, THE PRINCESS PICKED UP A BALL AND GAVE IT A HEAVE. SHE HIT HITLER RIGHT ON THE NOSE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13-(AP)-A GERMAN DIVE BOMBING ATTACK ON FRIDAY IN THE EXTREME NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT WEST OF MURMANSK WAS REPORTED BY A GERMAN BROADCAST OF A DNB DISPATCH TODAY.

EJ258PED SEP 14 1941

BERLIN, SEPT 13-(AP)-GERMAN SUBMARINES HAVE SUNK FOUR MORE MERCHANT SHIPS, TOTALLING 19,000 TONS, IN REPEATED ATTACKS ON THE BRITISH NORTH ATLANTIC CONVOY FROM WHICH 22 SHIPS ALREADY HAD BEEN CLAIMED, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

JL738AED

HELSINKI--FIRST ADD FINNISH XXX TROOPS.

DESTRUCTION OF 11 RUSSIAN PLANES YESTERDAY WAS CREDITED BY THE FINNISH HIGH COMMAND TODAY TO FIGHTING PLANES AND GROUND BATTERIES.

FINNS REPORTED THAT HIGH WINDS CARRIED FIVE BARRAGE BALLOONS FROM LENINGRAD OVER FINNISH TERRITORY WHERE FINNISH FIGHTING PLANES SHOT DOWN THREE. THE OTHER TWO WERE CAPTURED.

EJ907AED

8024 - 11807

30.24 — 11807

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13-(AP)-A DNB BROADCAST HEARD IN NEW YORK SAID TODAY THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDER IN OCCUPIED FRANCE HAD DECREED DEATH FOR ANY FRENCHMAN CAUGHT POSSESSING FIREARMS, WAR MATERIALS OR WEAPONS OF ANY OTHER KIND.

SEP 14 1941

WD955AED

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

NIGHT LEAD GAYDA (WITH BJT)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME, SEPT 13--FASCIST OBSERVERS INDICATED TODAY THAT GERMANY AND ITALY WOULD FIGHT THE UNITED STATES ON ANY SEA THEIR WARSHIPS, SUBMARINES AND PLANES COULD REACH AS A RESULT OF WHAT THE AUTHORITATIVE EDITOR, VIRGINIO GAYDA, CALLED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "DE FACTO DECLARATION OF WAR."

THE PRIMARY AIM OF THE AXIS POWERS IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC WAS TO PREVENT AMERICAN AID FROM REACHING ENGLAND, THEY SAID, CITING A GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACK ON A BRITISH CONVOY AS THE FIRST ANSWER TO ROOSEVELT'S "SHOOT FIRST" ORDER.

THE BIG QUESTION IN FASCIST MINDS WAS WHERE AMERICAN WAR SHIPS WERE GOING TO SHOOT FIRST.

GAYDA INTERPRETED SECRETARY OF STATE HULL'S STATEMENT TO NEWSPAPER MEN YESTERDAY AS PLACING THE WHOLE WORLD WITHIN THE AMERICAN NAVY'S FIELD OF ACTION.

(HULL TOLD REPORTERS GERMANY'S ACTIONS WOULD DETERMINE WHAT AREAS THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONSIDER "DEFENSIVE WATERS" IN WHICH AMERICAN WARSHIPS WOULD SHOOT FIRST. HE SAID IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT THE UNITED STATES CONFRONTED A WORLD MOVEMENT OF FORCE AIMED AT CONQUEST OF CONTINENTS AND SEAS.)

GERMANY AND ITALY, GAYDA SAID, HAD FIXED "PRECISE LIMITS" TO THEIR WAR ZONES WITH PUBLIC DECLARATIONS WHILE ROOSEVELT "HAS FIXED NOTHING."

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GIOVANNI ANSALDO, EDITOR OF FOREIGN MINISTER GALEAZZO CIANO'S LEGHORN NEWSPAPER, IL TELEGRAFO, SAID THE ITALIAN DIVISION FIGHTING IN RUSSIA AND AXIS SUBMARINES "KEEPING GOOD WATCH AROUND ENGLAND" WERE PROVIDING THE "ONLY ADEQUATE ANSWER" TO ROOSEVELT--NAKED FORCE."

IL LAVORO FASCISTA SAID THE GREER INCIDENT HAD FAILED TO PROVOKE WAR BUT SUGGESTED THE TORPEDOING OF THE STEAMSHIP, MONTANA, BOUND FOR ICELAND, MIGHT SERVE AS A PRETEXT.

THE FASCIST PRESS GENERALLY DEPICTED ROOSEVELT AS DRAGGING A RELUCTANT AMERICAN PEOPLE INTO WAR.

KA501PED

NIGHT LEAD YUGOSLAV

BUDAPEST, SEPT 13-(AP)-SERBIAN CHETNIKS CARRYING ON GUERRILLA WARFARE FROM MOUNTAIN HIDEAWAYS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE KILLED 400 PERSONS IN A SINGLE VILLAGE OF AXIS-CONQUERED YUGOSLAVIA DURING AN 8-DAY BATTLE THAT ENDED WITH THE BURNING OF HOMES AND THE FLIGHT OF SURVIVING VILLAGERS TO THE HILLS.

THE SCENE OF THIS LATEST FORAY BY THE CHETNIKS, OR REVOLUTIONARIES, WHO HAVE MADE SPORADIC SORTIES SINCE THEIR COUNTRY FELL, WAS SAID BY THE NEWSPAPER NEMETI USAG TO HAVE BEEN THE VILLAGE OF TABOR, NEAR MOSTAR, IN SOUTHWESTERN YUGOSLAVIA.

AS A RESULT OF CONTINUED FIGHTING, A HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM ZAGREB SAID TONIGHT THAT RAIL SERVICE HAD BEEN HALTED BETWEEN BELGRADE AND SARAJEVO, AND ON THE SARAJEVO-DUBROVNIK AND SAVALA-HUMI LINES.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID 127 CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS WERE KILLED IN FIGHTING WITH THE CHETNIKS HAD ARRIVED AT THE CROATIAN CAPITAL AND WOULD BE PLACED IN THE HOMES OF PEASANTS.

(THE BUDAPEST DISPATCH FAILED TO EXPLAIN WHY THE SERBIAN GUERRILLAS DESTROYED A SERBIAN VILLAGE. ZAGREB ADVICES SAID LAST TUESDAY, HOWEVER, THAT CROATIA, THE NEW STATE CARVED FROM NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA, WAS TORN BY RELIGIOUS FEUDS AND SABOTAGE AS A RESULT OF A STRUGGLE FOR POWER AMONG THE USTACHA, DICTATOR ANTE PAVELICH'S PERSONAL BODYGUARD, AND ARMY OFFICERS.)

SEP 14 1941

M920PED

FOLO SINGAPORE

NEW YORK, SEPT.13-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION REPORTED TODAY THAT HENRY F. GRADY, AMERICAN LOAN AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE CONFERRED AT LENGTH YESTERDAY WITH GOVERNOR SIR SHELDON THOMAS OF SINGAPORE ON COORDINATING THE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF DEFENSE MATERIALS.

GRADY, WHO IS CONDUCTING A TWO-MONTH SURVEY TO INSURE AMERICAN ACCESS TO RAW MATERIALS IN SOUTHERN ASIA, IS TO LEAVE TOMORROW FOR INDIA AND CHINA, BBC SAID. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY NBC.

R1159AED

SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPT 13-(AP)-CHILEAN POLICE INVESTIGATING ACTIVITIES HARMFUL TO DOMESTIC SECURITY BROUGHT TO 22 LAST NIGHT THE NUMBER OF GERMAN CITIZENS DETAINED FOR QUESTIONING.

FOUR GERMANS HELD BY ANTOFAGASTA POLICE YESTERDAY WERE RELEASED LAST NIGHT AFTER THE GERMAN CONSUL THERE PROTESTED THAT A "LAMENTABLE ERROR" HAD BEEN MADE.

THE POLICE HERE SAID THEY STILL WERE HOLDING 13 ALLEGED NAZI CHIEFTAINS, THAT FOUR OTHERS WERE BEING DETAINED BY VALDIVIA POLICE AND THAT FIVE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY AT LA UNION WERE IN CUSTODY.

JL637AED

SEP 14 1941

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 13-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT, EXPRESSING BELIEF THAT A "WAR OF CONTINENTS" IS IMMINENT, HAS PROPOSED IMMEDIATE FORMATION BY WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATIONS OF A COMMON DEFENSE PLAN AND A JOINT ECONOMY.

COMMENTING FAVORABLY ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S THURSDAY NIGHT BROADCAST, THE FOREIGN OFFICE YESTERDAY ISSUED A NOTE SAYING HIS "SHOOT FIRST" ORDERS TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY "REVEAL TO THE AMERICAS THE GROWING PROXIMITY OF WAR."

"THE AMERICAS HAVE ALREADY PRONOUNCED THEMSELVES FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS," THE NOTE SAID. "THE WAR MUST BE KEPT AWAY NOT ONLY FROM OUR CONTINENTAL SEAS, BUT FROM ALL THOSE MARITIME REGIONS THAT ARE NECESSARY TO THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF OUR HEMISPHERE. THUS WHATEVER THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS DO BY ADEQUATE MEANS TO FORESTALL ACTS OF AGGRESSION DESERVES THE SUPPORT OF OUR COUNTRY."

3624 - 11809

30.24— 11809

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ORDERS, THE NOTE SAID, "LEAD US TO THINK THAT IMMEDIATE EVENTS, WHICH WILL LAST FOR NO ONE KNOWS HOW LONG, ARE EVENTS OF A WAR OF CONTINENTS."

JL710AED

TRENTON, ONT., SEPT 13-(AP)-THE BODIES OF FLIGHT OFFICER L.F.PERCIVAL OF OAKLAND, CALIF., AND PILOT OFFICER J.F.LAYCOCK OF CALGARY WERE SENT TO THEIR HOMES BY TRAIN TODAY AFTER FULL MILITARY HONORS WERE PAID THE FLIERS IN FUNERAL SERVICES AT THE TRENTON ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE STATION.

THEY WERE KILLED WHEN THEIR TRAINING PLANE CRASHED ON A FARM LAST NIGHT IN A FORCED LANDING BECAUSE OF ENGINE TROUBLE.

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MEZZOPED

OTTAWA, SEPT 13-(CANADIAN PRESS)-PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING IS EXPECTED TO GIVE THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT REACTION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "SHOOT FIRST" PROCLAMATION IN A SPEECH HERE WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

HE IS ALSO EXPECTED TO STATE THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS WITH REGARD TO RUSSIA AND INDICATE CANADA'S PLACE IN THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES POLICY OF AID TO THE SOVIET REPUBLICS AGAINST GERMANY, IT WAS SAID.

M925PED

TORONTO, SEPT.13-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A COURTSHIP WHICH BEGAN IN PRE-WAR POLAND AND SURVIVED THE GERMAN CONQUEST CULMINATED TODAY IN THE MARRIAGE OF BERNICE JUSZCZYK OF WEIRTON, W.VA., AND CORPORAL FRANK ZATOTOCZNY OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, STATIONED AT DUNNVILLE, ONT.

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ZATOTOCZNY, BORN AND REARED IN WINNIPEG, WAS GRANTED A TRAVEL SCHOLARSHIP BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN 1937 FOR A TRIP TO POLAND, RUSSIA, GERMANY AND HUNGARY.

IN HIS TRAVELS HE MET MISS JUSZCZYK.

IN 1938 ZATOTOCZNY WENT BACK TO POLAND TO ATTEND UNIVERSITY. WHEN WAR BROKE OUT HE MANAGED TO ESCAPE FROM THE COUNTRY AND WORKED HIS WAY ACROSS THE CONTINENT TO HOLLAND. HE RETURNED TO CANADA AND JOINED THE R.C.A.F.

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CP943PED

WASHINGTON,SEPT 13-(AP)-HJALMAR J.PROCOPE, FINNISH MINISTER, ISSUED A DENIAL BY HIS GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT THERE HAD BEEN OVERTURES LOOKING TO SETTLEMENT OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

IN A STATEMENT, PROCOPE SAID HE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED "PARTICULARLY TO STATE THAT NO REPRESENTATIVE OF FINLAND IN ANY NEUTRAL COUNTRY HAS TAKEN THE INITIATIVE TO APPROACH, THROUGH THE GOOD OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER, OR OTHERWISE, HIS RUSSIAN COLLEAGUE IN ORDER TO FIND OUT WHETHER NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE ON THE BASIS OF A RESTORATION OF THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN FRONTIER OF 1939."

THE FRONTIER OF THAT YEAR WAS CHANGED BY CESSION OF FINNISH TERRITORY TO RUSSIA AFTER THEIR WINTER WAR.

HY608PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

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THE WAR TODAY

SEP 14 1941

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(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN TODAY BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

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THE GERMAN REPLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NO-TRESPASS SPEECH BEARS THE UNMISTAKABLE STAMP OF HITLER'S PROPAGANDA MINISTRY. IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE THAT THE SPOKESMAN WHO DELIVERED IT MADE THE POINT THAT IT WAS NOT A "DECLARATION" OF THE REICHS GOVERNMENT BUT A "COMMENT" AT THE REQUEST OF CORRESPONDENTS, AND THUS THE GERMANS SHOW PLAINLY THAT THEY DO NOT CARE TO HAVE IT RECORDED HISTORICALLY. NO COPIES OF THE TEXT WERE MADE AVAILABLE.

THE GERMANS REITERATE THAT IT IS THE BRITISH BLOCKADE, AND NOT THEIR OWN U-BOAT TACTICS, WHICH BARS FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

BY ALL RECOGNIZED RULES OF INTERNATIONAL WARFARE THE BLOCKADE IS A PERFECTLY LEGITIMATE WEAPON, PROVIDED THE BLOCKADER HAS THE POWER TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE AND PROVIDED HE RESPECTS CERTAIN LIMITED RIGHTS OF NON-BELLIGERENTS.

THE GERMANS ADMIT BY THEIR OWN PROTESTS THAT THE BRITISH BLOCKADE IS POWERFUL AND EFFECTIVE.

INSTEAD OF ENDEAVORING TO BREAK THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AND FORCE HER OWN SHIPS THROUGH IT, GERMANY HAS DECLARED A COUNTER-BLOCKADE OF BRITAIN ENFORCED TO A MAJOR EXTENT BY U-BOAT WARFARE. SELDOM HAVE THESE U-BOATS ATTACKED BLOCKADING WARCRAFT; RATHER THEIR TARGETS HAVE BEEN MERCHANTMEN.

MR.ROOSEVELT MENTIONED A VERMAN PROMISE ON SUBMARINE WARFARE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROBIN MOOR, THE UNITED STATES FREIGHTER WHICH WAS SENT TO THE BOTTOM BY A U-BOAT IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC IN MAY, HER PASSENGERS BEING PUT IN OPEN BOATS IN WHICH THEY DRIFTED FOR WEEKS.

IT IS JUST AS WELL TO RECALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND PARTICULARS OF GERMAN'S PROMISE, FOR IT GOT BUT A FEW LINES IN THE PAPERS AT THE TIME--NOV. 23, 1936--THE PUBLIC BEING MUCH MORE INTIGUED WITH THE

SEP 14 1941

AT THE TIME--NOV. 23, 1936--THE PUBLIC BEING MUCH MORE INTRIGUED WITH THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE ABDICATION OF HIS MAJESTY EDWARD VIII OF ENGLAND.

ON THAT DAY GERMANY FORMALLY ADHERED TO THE LONDON PROTOCOL FOR THE HUMANIZATION OF SUBMARINE WARFARE. THIS PROTOCOL STRICTLY FORBADE SUBMARINES IN TIME OF WAR TO SINK A MERCHANT SHIP UNTIL THE CREW, THE PASSENGERS AND THE SHIP'S PAPERS WERE AFFORDED A SAFE HAVEN. IT WAS SPECIFICALLY STATED THAT THIS DID NOT MEAN LIFEBOATS IN THE OPEN SEA, UNLESS LAND WERE NEAR AND THE WEATHER GOOD. ABOVE ALL, THE TRUE SAFETY OF PASSENGERS WAS MADE THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION.

THE ROBIN MOOR PASSENGERS WERE PLACED IN OPEN BOATS FAR FROM ANY LAND, AND IT WAS 18 DAYS BEFORE THE FIRST OF THEM WERE RESCUED. THAT ANY WERE SAVED AT ALL WAS A FREAK OF FORTUNE.

EJ941AED

30.24 - 11811

30.24 — 11811

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEAWARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 106TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM SEPTEMBER 7 TO SEPTEMBER 13, INCLUSIVE:

NATIONAL	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	1	0	2	12,779	3	1
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	7,322	0	0
UNITED STATES	1	0	0	5,718	0	0
ITALY	1	0	0	3,867	0	0
PANAMA	2	0	0	3,249	24	0
DENMARK	0	0	1	1,831	0	0
GERMANY	1	0	0	1,460	0	0
ICELAND	1	0	0	1,215	14	0
SOVIET	1	0	0	(X)	400	0
TOTAL	9	0	3	39,441	441	1
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	1,003	248	646	7,109,250	15,757	9,253
GRAND TOTAL	1,012	248	649	7,148,691	16,198	9,254

(X) TONNAGE SOVIET SHIP UNKNOWN.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS):

BRITAIN-844; NORWAY-213; GREECE-155; GERMANY-143; SWEDEN-110; ITALY-96; NETHERLANDS-75; FRANCE-69; DENMARK-57; FINLAND-42; BELGIUM-24; YUGOSLAVIA-13; ESTONIA-12; PANAMA-10; SPAIN-9; POLAND-5; PORTUGAL-4; RUMANIA-4; EGYPT-3; IRAN-3; LITHUANIA-3; SOVIET-3; TURKEY-3; UNITED STATES-3; ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, JAPAN, LATVIA-1 EACH; TOTAL--1,909.

UX157PED

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UNDATED NAPOLEON ANNIVERSARY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINE YEARS AGO TODAY (SUNDAY) NAPOLEON'S CONQUERING LEGIONS MARCHED INTO RUSSIAN-ABANDONED MOSCOW AND OCCUPIED THE KREMLIN.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL'S TIMETABLE FROM THE DAY HE INVADED RUSSIA ON JUNE 24, 1812, UNTIL HE GOT TO THE CAPITAL WAS 83 DAYS.

TODAY, 85 DAYS AFTER STRIKING OUT ALONG THE SAME PATH FOLLOWED BY NAPOLEON, ADOLF HITLER'S MODERNIZED WAR MACHINE STILL IS SOME 200 MILES FROM MOSCOW.

HITLER, WHOSE FOLLOWERS SAID THAT HE "EQUALLED NAPOLEON" AFTER HIS QUICK CONQUEST OF FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES. BEGAN HIS RUSSIAN INVASION LAST JUNE 22.

M1224AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 14)

(ADVANCE) UNDATED LEAD 106TH WEEK OF THE WAR

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE) PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LAST THURSDAY REAFFIRMED UNITED STATES' HISTORIC DOCTRINE OF FREEDOM OF THE SEAS AND BLUNTLY INFORMED THE AXIS POWERS THAT UNITED STATES FORCES WOULD SHOOT ON SIGHT ANY AXIS, SUBMARINES, RAIDERS, WARSHIPS OR PLANES VENTURING INTO AREAS DEEMED ESSENTIAL TO AMERICAN DEFENSE.

THIS DEVELOPMENT OVERSHADOWED BY FAR ALL OTHERS IN THE 106TH WEEK OF THE WAR, A WEEK WHICH FOUND THE GERMAN ARMIES STILL BESIEGING THREE MAJOR RUSSIAN CITIES, LENINGRAD IN THE NORTH, KIEV IN THE UKRAINE AND ODESSA IN THE SOUTH WHILE THE RUSSIANS FOUGHT BACK WITH COUNTERATTACKS WHICH PRESSED BACK THE NAZI FORCES IN THE CENTRAL FRONT BEHIND SMOLENSK.

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THE PRESIDENT, CITING AMONG AGGRESSIVE INCIDENTS THE SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES DESTROYER GREER AND A GERMAN SUBMARINE, AND THE SINKING OF THREE U.S.-OWNED MERCHANTMEN, THE ROBIN MOOR, THE STEEL SEAFARER AND THE SESSA, DECLARED IN HIS WORLD BROADCAST THAT THESE REPRESENTED PIECES IN A NAZI PATTERN FOR WORLD CONQUEST.

THIS CONQUEST, HE SAID, WAS TO BE ACHIEVED BY GAINING CONTROL OF THE SEAS.

"LET THIS WARNING BE CLEAR," HE SAID. "FROM NOW ON, IF GERMAN OR ITALIAN VESSELS OF WAR ENTER THE WATERS, THE PROTECTION OF WHICH IS NECESSARY FOR AMERICAN DEFENSE, THEY DO SO AT THEIR OWN PERIL.

"THE ORDERS I HAVE GIVEN AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY ARE TO CARRY OUT THAT POLICY--AT ONCE."

THE AXIS REACTION WAS TWO-FOLD: A CLAIM THAT 28 OF 40 VESSELS AND THREE ESCORTING SHIPS HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN A BRITISH NORTH ATLANTI CONVOY, AND DENUNCIATIONS OF ROOSEVELT AS A WAR MONGERER WHOSE "CONTENTIONS ARE LIES," AND AS A HYPOCRITE.

VIRGINIO GAYDA, AUTHORITATIVE SPOKESMAN OF THE ROME END OF THE AXIS, SAID ROOSEVELT HAD MADE A "DE FACTO" DECLARATION OF WAR WHICH THE AXIS WOULD MEET WITH FORCE.

A71

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AS THE WEEK CLOSED THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY DISCLOSED THAT GERMAN SUBMARINES AND FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS HAD DOGGED AN ATLANTIC CONVOY--APPARENTLY NOT THE ONE THE GERMANS WERE TALKING ABOUT--FOR THREE DAYS BEGINNING IN MID-OCEAN, SINKING SEVEN VESSELS AND DAMAGING AN EIGHTH SO THAT IT WENT DOWN IN A STORM, BUT SAID THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE VESSELS HAD REACHED BRITAIN SAFELY.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS:

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, SEPT. 7--RUSSIA, IN FIERCE BATTLE OF THREE CITIES, LENINGRAD, KIEV AND ODESSA--HAS ORDERED 360,000 GERMAN-DESCENDED POPULATION OF VOLGA GERMAN REPUBLIC SENT TO SIBERIA TO NIP FIFTH COLUMN ACTION; GERMANS REPORT HUNDREDS OF PLANES BATTER LENINGRAD'S DEFENDERS; RUSSIANS CLAIM COUNTER-OFFENSIVE SUCCESSES BY LAND, AIR AND SEA, INCLUDING CAPTURE OF U-BOAT IN BARENTS SEA; SHOOTING OF TWO MORE GERMAN OFFICIALS AT PARIS INSPIRE VICHY CHARGE THAT DISORDERS ARE RESULT OF COMMUNIST PLOT TO DIVERT GERMAN FORCES TO FRANCE FROM RUSSIAN FRONT.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8--U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES SINKING SUNDAY OF AMERICAN FREIGHTER STEEL SEAFARER IN RED SEA AIR ATTACK; LONDON AND OTTAWA DISCLOSE CANADIAN-BRITISH-NORWEGIAN FORCE MADE DESTRUCTIVE LAND RAID ON SPITSBERGEN COAL MINES WITHOUT MEETING OPPOSITION FROM GERMAN FORCES IN CONTROL OF NORWEGIAN TERRITORY:

3024 - 11813

30.24 - 11813

NORWEGIANS THERE ARE EVACUATED TO BRITAIN; RUSSIANS CLAIM VREATEST VICTORY OF WAR SO FAR--ROUTING OF EIGHT GERMAN DIVISIONS ON CENTRAL FRONT; GERMANS EXPRESS HOPE OF QUICK CAPITULATION AT LENINGRAD WHICH THEY SAY NOW IS ISOLATED.

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TUESDAY, SEPT. 9--U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSES TORPEDO SINKING OF AMERICAN FREIGHTER SESSA EPP MILES FROM ICELAND; PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL VOICES HOPE FOR EVEN "GREATER HELP" FROM AMERICAN NAVY; WITH LENINGRAD UNDER SIEGE OF BOMB AND SHELL, RUSSIANS REPORT CONTINUED SUCCESSES ON CENTRAL FRONT; SOVIET SPOKESMAN SPEAKS OF "IMPENDING ROUT" OF ALL GERMAN FORCES.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10--GERMANS SUGGEST THEY MAY NOT STORM LENINGRAD BUT TRY TO REDUCE DEFENSE SLOWLY BY GUNFIRE, BOMBS AND STARVATION; REPORT SEVERAL FIELD FORTIFICATIONS BLOCKING BESIEGERS DESTROYED BY STUKA DIVE-BOMBERS; CENTRAL FRONT COUNTER-OFFENSIVES BY RUSSIANS MAY HAVE EASED LENINGRAD SIEGE THREAT; RUSSIANS CLAIM GERMAN LOSSES IN DEAD AND WOUNDED EXCEEDED 75,000 IN ONE CENTRAL FRONT SECTOR; U.S. AUTHORIZES AMERICANS TO RETURN FROM EUROPE ON BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES HE HAS ORDERED THE NAVY TO SHOOT FIRST WHEN AXIS SUBMARINES, SURFACE RAIDERS OR AIRCRAFT ARE ENCOUNTERED IN AREAS AMERICA CONSIDERS VITAL TO HER DEFENSE, HITLER'S NEWSPAPER IN ADVANCE OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH CARRIES BANNER HEADLINE: "WAR-MONGER ROOSEVELT NEEDS PROVOCATION CORPSES"; RUSSIANS CLAIM ADVANCES IN COUNTER-DRIVES ON CENTRAL FRONT, LENINGRAD, KIEV AND ODESSA HOLDING FIRM AGAINST BESIEGERS; GERMANS ADMIT "BOLD" RED COUNTER-ATTACKS BUT SCOFF AT RUSSIAN CLAIMS; RUSSIA CHARGES BULGARIA WITH HARBORING THE AXIS MILITARY; RAF RAIDS NORTHERN ITALIAN CITIES, TURIN AND GENOA, FOR FIRST TIME SINCE LAST WINTER.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12--GERMANS RESPOND TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "SHOOT FIRST" ORDER WITH CLAIM THAT 22 BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OUT OF A NORTH ATLANTIC CONVOY OF 40 AND DENUNCIATIONS OF ROOSEVELT AS A LIAR AND HYPOCRITE; RUSSIA DISCLOSES NEW THREAT TO KIEV IN OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RED ARMY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM CHERNIGOV, 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF KIEV, BUT CLAIMS COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN CENTRAL AREA REMAINS UNCHECKED; GERMANS, EMPHASIZING HANDICAP OF MUD, RAIN AND BAD TERRAIN, INSISTED "STILL MORE HEAVY BLOWS" WOULD FALL ON THE RUSSIANS BEFORE WINTER SETS IN; ADOLF HITLER IN WRITTEN APPEAL FROM HIS FIELD HEADQUARTERS CALLS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO NINTH WINTER RELIEF FUND TO "STRENGTHEN THE (EASTERN) FRONT" AND INSTILL INTO THE GERMAN ARMY A CONSCIOUSNESS "THAT THEIR FIGHT IS NOT IN VAIN;" VIRGINIO GAYDA, OFTEN MUSSOLINI'S EDITORIAL SPOKESMAN, SAYS AXIS SHIPS WILL SHOOT IT OUT WITH U.S. VESSELS; ANOTHER U.S.-OWNED VESSEL, THE MONTANA, SISTER SHIP OF SESSA, IS SUNK OFF ICELAND.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 13--RUSSIANS CLAIM THEY REPULSED DRIVE BY 12 GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISIONS (ABOUT 180,000 SOLDIERS) AND TWO TANK CORPS BEFORE BRYANSK, MIDWAY POINT ON THE MOSCOW-KIEV RAILROAD; 10,000 GERMANS SAID TO HAVE DIED IN 13-DAY BATTLE; GERMANS SAY LENINGRAD AND ODESSA ARE UNDER HEAVY AERIAL ATTACK BUT HIGH

COMMAND REMAINS UNSPECIFIC ON PROGRESS OF LAND FIGHTING; COMMUNIQUE RAISES CLAIM OF SINKINGS IN ATTACK ON BRITISH CONVOY TO 28 MERCHANT SHIPS TOTALING 164,000 TONS AND THREE WARSHIPS BUT BRITISH SAY CONVOY CAME THROUGH HEAVY AIR AND SHIP ASSAULTS AND RACING GALE WITH LOSS OF BUT EIGHT SHIPS; WASHINGTON HEARS TALK THAT U.S. MAY ARM MERCHANT SHIPS.

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)
(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)
(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS
BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

SEP 14 1941

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GRIM SHOOT-ON-SIGHT ORDER TO THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS CENTERED ATTENTION ON THE ATLANTIC, YET IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT HITLER HIMSELF IXON

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GRIM SHOOT-ON-SIGHT ORDER TO THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS CENTERED ATTENTION ON THE ATLANTIC, YET IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT HITLER HIMSELF IS MORE IMMEDIATELY CONCERNED WITH HIS BLOODY CAMPAIGN TO SMASH RUSSIA THAN WITH WESTERN WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

THAT "CRUSADE" IS NOW ADMITTEDLY FAR OFF SCHEDULE DUE TO A RUSSIAN RESISTANCE THAT HAS MADE A MOCKERY OF THE FIRST THUNDE

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SIAN RESISTANCE THAT HAS MADE A MOCKERY OF THE FIRST THUNDERING WAR BULLETINS ISSUED FROM HITLER'S OWN HEADQUARTERS ON THE EAST FRONT. DEEP AS HAVE BEEN NAZI PENETRATIONS TO LAY SIEGE TO LENINGRAD, KIEV AND ODESSA, HITLER CAN LAY BEFORE HIS PEOPLE AFTER MORE THAN 80 DAYS OF THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING IN HISTORY BUT LITTLE CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF IMPENDING DECISIVE VICTORIES.

RUSSIAN ARMIES, DESCRIBED BY GERMANS WEEKS AGO AS CRACKING UP, INSTEAD ARE BATTERING THE WAR-WORN NAZI FORCES BACKWARD ABOUT SMOLENSK. THERE IS NO DENIAL FROM BERLIN THAT THIS WAR-BLASTED RUSSIAN TOWN, KEY TO THE RAIL AND ROAD APPROACHES TO MOSCOW, IS IN SERIOUS DANGER OF BEING WRESTED FROM GERMAN HANDS.

D103WX

BERLIN MADE MUCH OF THE CAPTURE OF SMOLENSK. ITS FALL WAS PLAYED UP AS THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR MOSCOW.

YET, THUS FAR NAPOLEON'S ROAD TO MOSCOW HAS PROVED TOO TOUGH FOR HITLER. THE DISTANCE THAT THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY NEGOTIATED IN

80-ODD DAYS, AFOOT AND WITH HORSE, MULE AND OXEN TRANSPORT, IS TWICE OR MORE THAT COVER BY HITLER'S MOTORIZED LEGIONS IN THE SAME TIME.

THERE ARE GROWING INTIMATIONS FROM GERMAN QUARTERS, HOWEVER, THAT A FURTHER FORMIDABLE ATTACK WILL BE MADE BEFORE WINTER SETS IN. BERLIN COMMENTATORS CONTEND AT LEAST 60 DAYS OF FIGHTING WEATHER REMAIN BEFORE SNOW AND SUB-ZERO TEMPERATURES BOG DOWN THE WAR ON THE EASTERN FRONT FOR VIRTUALLY SIX MONTHS.

PRESUMABLY THE 60-DAY LIMIT APPLIES ONLY ON THE BLACK SEA FLANK. THE FIRST FROSTS ARE ALREADY REPORTED FROM THE LENINGRAD AREA AND EVEN FROM SOME POINTS IN THE NORTH-CENTER SECTION OF THE LONG BATTLE LINE.

IT IS IN THE SOUTH THAT THE NAZI ONRUSH HAS MADE ITS GREATEST ADVANCE TO REACH THE DNIEPER IN THE GREAT SOUTHERN BEND OF THE RIVER ABOUT THE PLATEAU THAT COMPRISES THE HEART OF SOUTHEASTERN UKRAINE.

THE RUSSIANS ON FRIDAY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE TOWN OF CHERNIGOV HAD FALLEN TO GERMAN FORCES, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH BROUGHT THE NAZIS IN A HALF CIRCLE AROUND THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL OF KIEV AND PUT THEM WITHIN 45 MILES OF THE MAIN RAILWAY BETWEEN MOSCOW AND KIEV.

D104WX

SEP 14 1941

IT IS TO BE REMEMBERED THAT IT IS ONLY VIA THE BLACK SEA OR THE LAND ROUTE AROUND IT TO ROSTOV THAT THE GERMANS CAN GAIN ACCESS TO THEIR MOST URGENTLY NEEDED WAR-MAKING COMMODITY, OIL. RECENT OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT STUDIES IN WASHINGTON HAVE FOUND NO EVIDENCE THAT HITLER HAS YET CAPTURED IN RUSSIA OIL AND GASOLINE TO OFFSET IN ANY MEASURE THE HUGE DRAIN ON HIS OWN SUPPLIES THAT THE WAR IN RUSSIA IS COSTING HIM EVERY DAY.

ALL THESE CONSIDERATIONS POINT TO THE SOUTH AS THE SCENE OF THE NEXT NAZI GREAT OFFENSIVE, ALTHOUGH RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN THE CENTER MIGHT FORCE A DEFERMENT.

IN ANY EVENT, IT NOW SEEMS CLEAR THAT GERMAN CAPTURE OF LENINGRAD COULD PRODUCE NO DECISIVE RESULTS IN RUSSIA FOR HITLER. HE MUST TRY SOMETHING ELSE. IF HE WAITS UNTIL SPRING, ALL THE LOWER REACHES OF RUSSIAN RIVERS DRAINING INTO THE BLACK SEA OR THE CASPIAN WILL BE IN FLOOD AND THE MUD WILL BOG DOWN HIS FORCES EVEN MORE THAN THESE SEPTEMBER RAINS. THAT IS ALSO TRUE IN THE STEPPES OF THE UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIA IN THE CENTER. HE MUST STRIKE AGAIN NOW.

VX315PES NM

30.24 — 11815

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY SEPT.14)

THE POPE IN WARTIME

PIUS XII FOREGOES REST

TO RECEIVE THOUSANDS

OF PILGRIMS, SOLDIERS

STAYS IN ROME TO BLESS,

ASSIST THE FAITHFUL (700)

1941

SEP 14 1941

BY FRANK BRUTTO

(ADVANCE)-VATICAN CITY-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-POPE PIUS XII, FOREGOING HIS VACATION FOR THE SECOND YEAR TO PROTECT ROME AGAINST AIR RAIDS BY HIS PRESENCE IN THE VATICAN, IS TAXING HIS THIN FORM IN PUBLIC AUDIENCES THAT LAST FOR HOURS.

SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK HE RECEIVES THOUSANDS OF DEVOUT PILGRIMS, MANY OF THEM GERMAN AND ITALIAN SOLDIERS, AND WALKS AMONG THEM IN THE HALLS OF THE PAPAL PALACE TO LET THEM KISS HIS HAND.

ONCE RECENTLY HE HEARD A SOBBING GIRL'S CONFESSION IN A CORNER OF THE LARGE CLEMENTINE HALL AND GAVE HER ABSOLUTION OF HER SINS WHILE HUNDREDS OF PILGRIMS WATCHED FROM A DISTANCE.

THIS ACTIVITY, ALONG WITH THE POPE'S CONSTANT CONCERN OVER THE WAR, HAD BROUGHT ON A FORM OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION BY MID-SUMMER, ASSOCIATES SAID. THEY WERE UNABLE TO INDUCE THE PONTIFF TO RELAX HIS WORK, BUT THEY DID PREVAIL ON HIM TO SPEND HIS AFTERNOONS IN THE QUIET, AIRY COTTAGE OF HIS HEAD GARDENER AT THE TOP OF VATICAN HILL.

USUALLY THE POPES HAVE DISPENSED WITH PUBLIC AUDIENCES IN SUMMER AND RETIRED TO THEIR HILLSIDE VILLA AT CASTEL GANDOLFO ON LAKE ALBANO, NEAR ROME. LAST YEAR PIUS XII DECIDED TO REMAIN IN THE VATICAN, SAYING HIS PRESENCE WOULD SERVE AS A "LIGHTNING ROD" FOR ROME. THIS WAS TAKENTO MEAN THAT THE CITY WHERE HE WAS BORN PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE BOMBED WHILE HE WAS IN IT. SINCE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, NO BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON ROME.

SEP 14 1941

EACH DAY, NOW, WHEN THE AUDIENCES ARE COMPLETED, THE POPE GOES IN HIS AUTOMOBILE TO THE COTTAGE OF SIX SMALL ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY AUGUSTO ISSOPI, DIRECTOR OF THE VATICAN GARDENS. THERE HE HAS LUNCH AND RESTS AWHILE. THEN HE WALKS BRISKLY IN THE GARDENS AND, WHEN HE WISHES, RE-ENTERS THE HOUSE TO WORK. IN THE EVENING, AT ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK, HE RETURNS TO HIS APARTMENT IN THE PAPAL PALACE.

THIS THE POPE PLANS TO DO UNTIL OCTOBER. TO PROVIDE HIM WITH PRIVACY, A WALL HAS BEEN BUILT NEAR THE COTTAGE AND THE WINDOWS OF THE VATICAN RADIO BUILDING WHICH OVERLOOK IT HAVE BEEN PAINTED OVER.

WITH THIS DAILY RETREAT TO THE GARDENS, PIUS XII CONTINUES TO RECEIVE 2,000 TO 3,,0

RECEIVE 2,000 TO 3,000 PERSONS IN AUDIENCES TWO OR THREE DAYS A WEEK. MOST OF THEM ARE NEWLYWEDS FROM ALL PARTS OF ITALY, COME FOR THE PAPAL

BENEDICTION. USUALLY THERE ARE A SCORE OR MORE OF SOLDIERS, SOMETIMES A GROUP OF WAR WOUNDED, OFTEN A PILGRIMAGE OF MEMBERS OF SOME CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION.

THE PONTIFF LEAVES HIS STUDY AT 9:45 IN THE MORNING, HAVING COMPLETED HIS PRIVATE AUDIENCES, AND REACHES THE AUDIENCE HALL, WITH A CAPACITY OF 4,000 PERSONS, AT 10. HE IS CARRIED INTO THE HALL ON HIS THRONE CHAIR, STEPS DOWN FROM IT TO HIS THRONE AT THE END OF THE LONG ROOM AND THERE, SEATED, DELIVERS A SERMON ON THE DUTIES OF FAMILY LIFE, THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, MODESTY IN DRESS, OR SOME OTHER APPROPRIATE SUBJECT. HIS WORDS ARE CARRIED THROUGH THE VAST HALL BY A SERIES OF LOUDSPEAKERS.

SEP 14 1941

AFTER THE SERMON, THE POPE PASSES THROUGH THE AUDIENCE CHAMBER TO A DOZEN OTHER HALLS AND GALLERIES IN WHICH HUNDREDS OF THE FAITHFUL STAND ALONG THE WALLS. AS HE WALKS SLOWLY THROUGH THE ROOMS, THE PILGRIMS KNEEL AND KISS HIS RING. THIS LASTS SOMETIMES FOR FOUR HOURS OR LONGER.

IT IS A SLOW CEREMONY, FOR MANY ASK FAVORS OF THE PONTIFF AND HE LISTENS TO ALL. SOME WANT TO KNOW WHERE TO SEND AN AILING RELATIVE, OTHERS WISH NEWS OF A MISSING SON. A MONSIGNOR WHO ACCOMPANIES THE POPE TAKES NOTE OF THE REQUESTS WHILE THE PONTIFF LISTENS.

"BLESS MY EXAMINATIONS, MY BUSINESS, MY WORK," ARE AMONG THE REQUESTS.

"HOLY FATHER," SAID ONE PILGRIM, "I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE WORD OF MY SISTER WHO IS A NUN IN ENGLAND."

"WE WILL INTEREST OURSELVES IMMEDIATELY," THE POPE REPLIED, "BUT TO WHOM SHOULD WE SEND THE NEWS?"

"TO ME."

"ALL RIGHT, BUT TO WHAT ADDRESS?"

THE GIRL TOOK PAPER AND PENCIL FROM HER HANDBAG AND WROTE THE ADDRESS WHILE THE POPE WAITED.

MANY REQUEST AUTOGRAPHS AND THE POPE ONCE SAT AT A SMALL TABLE AND AUTOGRAPHED A DOZEN PICTURE POSTCARDS FOR A GROUP OF GERMAN UOLDIERS. SOME ASK FOR A ROSARY OR A MEDAL, WHICH THEY IMMEDIATELY OBTAIN.

BECAUSE OF THE WAR, TOURISTS NO LONGER COME TO THE VATICAN. FOR THAT REASON, THE MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES WERE CLOSED THROUGHOUT AUGUST FOR THE FIRST TIME.

SEP 14 1941

WORK IN ONE VATICAN OFFICE, HOWEVER, IS AS HEAVY AS EVER AND, IF ANYTHING, INCREASING. THAT IS THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION SET UP TO GATHER AND DISPENSE NEWS OF PRISONERS AND CIVILIANS MISSING IN THE WAR.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY SEPT.14)

(SENT SEPT.6)

K113AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, SEPT.14)

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COORDINATED ATTACK

IS SUCCESS SECRET

OF PANZER UNITS

- - -

BREAK-THROUGH

IS PURPOSE (850) WITH SKETCH BY REAVIS

- - -

30.24 — 11817

30.24 — 11817

BY LOGAN REAVIS

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, SEPT.13-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-ACROSS THE RAGGED MAP OF EUROPE STRETCHES THE BLOODY TRAIL OF THE HARDEST HITTING, MOST SINISTER FIGHTING UNIT YET DESIGNED BY MAN FOR LAND OPERATIONS--THE PANZER DIVISION.

SEP 14 1941

IT PROBABLY WAS NOT UNTIL THE FATEFUL DAYS OF MAY, 1940, WHEN THE GERMANS CROSSED THE MEUSE AND BROKE INTO FRANCE AT SEDAN, THAT THE ALLIED GENERALS FINALLY PERCEIVED THEY WERE FACED BY A MILITARY INNOVATION MORE DANGEROUS EVEN THAN THE MOBILE 42-CENTIMER GUNS WHICH RACKED THE LIEGIAN STEEL CUPOLAS IN THE WORLD WAR.

TO BE SURE, NEITHER MOTORIZATION NOR MECHANIZATION WERE NEW. THERE HAD BEEN TANKS, MOTOR TRUCKS, CYCLES AND PLANES BEFORE, BUT IT TOOK THE GERMAN APTITUDE FOR ORGANIZATION AND TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT TO EVOLVE A SYSTEM OF COORDINATED ATTACK WHICH LARGELY HAS SMASHED OLD PRINCIPLES OF DEFENSE.

AS WITH THE PHALANX OF ALEXANDER OR THE ELEPHANTS OF HANNIBAL, THE CONCEPT OF THE PANZER ATTACK IS TO BREAK THROUGH THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES.

THE GERMAN WORD PANZER REFERS TO ARMOR PLATING AND APPLIES DIRECTLY TO TANKS, USED AS THE SPEARHEAD OF THE OFFENSIVE THRUST. BUT TO THE TANKS ARE ADDED A FAST AGGREGATION OF MOTORCYCLISTS AND ARMORED CARS FOR ADVANCED SCOUTING; INFANTRY CARRIED BY TRUCKS FOR QUICK COORDINATION WITH THE TANKS; MOBILE MACHINE GUNS AND ARTILLERY; MOTORIZED TRANSPORTATION OF ENGINEERS' EQUIPMENT, REPAIR FACILITIES AND SUPPLIES, AND AIRPLANES.

THE DIVISION IS COMPOSED OF 12,000 TO 14,000 MEN WITH SOME 3,000 MOTOR VEHICLES. THE MOBILE EQUIPMENT IS DIVIDED INTO A RECONNAISSANCE GROUP OF 50 ARMORED CARS AND A COMPANY OF MOTORCYCLE INFANTRY; A TANK BRIGADE OF TWO REGIMENTS COMPOSED OF 400 TO 450 LIGHT AND MEDIUM HEAVY TANKS; A RIFLE BRIGADE AND A SUPPLY ECHELON.

THE RECONNAISSANCE GROUP MAY EMPLOY MACHINE GUNS AND MORTARS.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE, AS REPORTED ORGANIZED IN THE EARLY 1940 PANZER DIVISIONEN, COMPRISES AN INFANTRY REGIMENT; AN ANTI-TANK BATTALION; AN ARTILLERY REGIMENT; AN ENGINEER BATTALION AND A SIGNAL COMPANY.

THE ENGINEERS AND THE SIGNAL MEN ARE IMPORTANT UNITS. THE ENGINEERS CARRY SUPPLIES INCLUDING BOATS FOR CROSSING STREAMS, MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTING PONTOON BRIDGES, DEMOLITION MATERIALS, BARBED WIRE CUTTERS, AND POSSIBLY "DOODLEBUG" DEVICES FOR DETECTING BURIED MINES.

THE SIGNAL COMPLEMENT HAS ITS USUAL DUTIES TOGETHER WITH THE IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITY OF SUMMONING AND MAINTAINING COMMUNICATION WITH THE DIVE-BOMBING STUKAS. ONE ACCOUNT PLACES 27 OF THESE PLANES WITHIN THE DIRECT CONTROL OF EACH DIVISIONAL COMMANDER.

SEP 14 1941

THE LIGHT-MEDIUM AND THE HEAVY-MEDIUM TANKS HAVE BEEN MOST COMMONLY USED BY THE GERMANS. THE FORMER, WEIGHING 18 TO 20 TONS, CARRIES A 37-MM GUN AND MACHINE GUN. IT IS NAMMED BY A CREW OF FOUR, IS RATHER HEAVILY ARMORED AND SAID TO BE SPEEDY. THE HEAVY-MEDIUM TANK WEIGHS FROM 35 TO 37 TONS AND CARRIES A 75 OR 105-MM GUN, A 47-MM ANTI-TANK GUN AND A NUMBER OF LOWER CALIBERED MACHINE GUNS.

IT IS NAMMED BY A CREW OF SEVEN OR EIGHT MEN AND A SMALL PERISCOPE

PROTRUDES FROM THE TOP OF THE MAIN TURRET FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TANK COMMANDER. BOTH TANKS ARE EQUIPPED WITH TWO-WAY RADIO INSTRUMENTS.

THE APPROACH OF A PANZER DIVISION MAY BE AS A GATHERING STORM. PERHAPS WIDELY SEPARATED ELEMENTS ARE IN CONCEALMENT READY TO STRIKE. ENEMY POSITIONS HAVE BEEN SPOTTED BY AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE AND POINTS OF ATTACK SELECTED FOR REACHING MAIN OBJECTIVES.

OF COURSE THERE ARE UNKNOWN ELEMENTS SUCH AS A FOE HIDDEN BY THE FOREST, PLANTED MINE FIELDS, HIDDEN GUN EMPLACEMENTS, AND DIFFICULTIES IN CROSSING STREAMS, AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF FLANKING MOVEMENTS.

FROM DISTANCES OF 50 TO 75 MILES THE COMPONENTS OF THE DIVISIONS ASSEMBLE UNDER COVER OF NIGHT READY TO LAUNCH THEIR ATTACK. PERHAPS THE ARMORED CARS AND SWIFT MOTORCYCLISTS ARE SPEEDING OUT IN ADVANCE OF THE TANKS. LIKE TENTACLES, THEY EXPLORE THE APPROACHES TO THE ENEMY, NOTE THE TANK IMPEDIMENTS, ESTABLISH ACTUAL CONTACT WITH ENEMY OUTPOSTS, ESTIMATE HIS ANTI-TANK PREPARATIONS AND SUGGEST THE DEPLOY-MENT OF THE TANKS.

SEP 14 1941

PERHAPS THE TRANSPORT PLANES HAVE WINGED THEIR WAY BEYOND THE ENEMY'S MAIN LINE OF RESISTANCE AND DROPPED PARACHUTISTS TO CUT TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES, DESTROY BRIDGES OR PREVENT THEIR DESTRUCTION, AND CREATE CIVILIAN PANIC SO THAT ROADS FAVORABLE FOR THE FOES RETREAT OR TO BE USED AS SUPPLY LINES MAY BECOME HOPELESSLY CLOGGED WITH REFUGEES.

THE BEHEMOTH TANKS MOVE RELENTLESSLY FORWARD. IF OPPOSITION IS TOO FIERCE OR OBSTRUCTIONS IMPASSABLE, THEY RUN AROUND THEM TO A MORE FAVORABLE POSITION. YET THEY ALWAYS MANEUVER TO ATTAIN A PINCER APPROACH.

IF A STREAM MUST BE BRIDGED, THE ENGINEERS RUSH FORWARD WITH EQUIPMENT WHILE DEFENSE GUNNERS ARE BLINDED BY SMOKE SHELLS FIRED FROM THE ALREADY EMPLACED PANZER ARTILLERY.

TANKS ARE ASSEMBLED TO CROSS, AND RESIST ENEMY COUNTER TANK ATTACKS. THE MOTORIZED INFANTRY HUSTLES UP TO STORM THE DEFENDERS' POSITION. MEANWHILE, SUMMONED BY THE COMMANDER, THE DIVE-BOMBERS DROP EXPLOSIVES ON DEFENSE EMPLACEMENTS, DISRUPT RESERVE SUPPLY, PARALYZE OPERATIONS AT DEFENSE AVIATION FIELDS, AND SPREAD FIRE AND HAVOC PREPARATORY TO THE NEXT RUSH OF THE TANKS.

IN THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN, THE PANZER DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN SLOWED IN THEIR PROGRESS TO LESS THAN 10 MILES A DAY IN SOME AREAS PARTICULARLY CHARACTERIZED BY FORESTS, AND STOPPED ALTOGETHER IN OTHERS, ACCORDING TO CURRENT REPORTS FROM THE FRONT. THIS CONTRASTS TO SPEEDS OF 14 TO 45 MILES A DAY IN EARLIER CAMPAIGNS IN EUROPE.

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SUCH HAS BEEN THE SOVIET RESISTANCE AT SOME POINTS THAT THE USUAL MOBILITY OF THE TANKS, UPON WHICH THE SUCCESS OF THE PANZER ATTACK HAS BEEN LARGELY DEPENDENT, HAS BEEN RESTRICTED.

RUSSIA IS A VAST COUNTRY. THE LIFEBLOOD OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES IS GASOLINE. THE FARTHER THE PANZERS PENETRATE, THE MORE DIFFICULT IT MUST BE TO REFUEL THEM.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY SEPT.14)

(SENT SEPT.6)

PS&K1247AED

30.24 — 11819

Leningrad's Defenders Reported Blasting Blocks Of Buildings

CLEAR SPACE FOR FIGHTING DECLARED AIM

Berlin Also Asserts Nazis Are Squeezing City Tighter

SEP 15 1941

Strong Forces Are Said To Have Pierced "Defense Front"

By Alvin Steinkopf

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 14—The Russian defenders of Leningrad were reported blasting away huge blocks of buildings to clear spaces for battle today as the *Luftwaffe* ranged the skies and Nazi armies in great strength squeezed the city tighter.

Hitler's command said that strong Nazi forces had broken through the city's "defense front" and were continuing their pressure in the face of a resistance of the most desperate character.

Precisely what was meant by Leningrad's "defense front" was not clear, but observers assumed it meant that at least the outer fortifications had been pierced.

Most Of Northern Army There

Numbers of Leningrad's 3,000,000 or more citizens and most of Marshal Klementi Voroshilov's northern army were reported to be within the defense zone.

Germany's high command struck an optimistic note in its communique and declared that operations are going on so successfully that the way is being prepared for "new successes in battle."

The "closer encirclement of the city continues without interruption despite bitter defense," it added.

It was obvious from German reports that the air force was playing a destructive role in hammering Leningrad. One flyer reported that bombers were "raining death and destruction" on the highways leading into the city.

Reports Reds Drawing Back

He observed that Russian columns were moving toward the city, rather than outward to meet the German thrust, and from this observers assumed that the Soviets were withdrawing under pressure or as a strategic move were preparing for a decisive stand on a line smaller than the ring about the city where fighting has been going on for several days.

Russians taken prisoners in the Leningrad sector in the last few days were reported to have told lurid tales of what is taking place within the city.

Germans said they had learned from these prisoners that the Russians were blowing up great numbers of buildings to make open places for a last stand, presumably so their machine guns would command a sweep of strategic points. Such places were reported being cleared especially around important Government buildings, offices, schools and factories.

Leningrad has many fine Government buildings used by the Czars when the city was the capital of Russia.

City May Be Wrecked

"Leningrad may be rubbish and ashes, even if German weapons spare the city itself," said one commentator.

Aside from sweeping over the Leningrad area, the *Luftwaffe* ranged as far westward as Oesel Island, off the Estonian west coast. Defensive works on the north shore of the island, where the Russians are reportedly basing their fleet for action against German sea reinforcements, were subjected to particularly concentrated assaults.

At another spot on the sea, near Leningrad, German flyers said they smashed a seaplane base, destroying at least fifteen machines at anchorage in one place.

Railways, bridges and cannon emplacements were said to be other *Luftwaffe* objectives.

There were few details available concerning the action on the other fronts, but such reports as there were indicated it was lively.

The air force reported bombing expeditions in force in the region of Priluki southwest of Bryansk, around the mouth of the Dnieper in the Black Sea region, and about the Crimea in the south.

These reports said ten troop trains, two armored trains and two locomotives were blasted from their rails, two gunboats hit on the lower Dnieper, and a 3,000-ton steamer set blazing off Crimea. The air force also claimed the destruction of 1,177 trucks near Ilmia.

Several German reports again mentioned difficulties due to the weather.

RUSSIA ADMITS RETREAT FROM DNIEPER TOWN

Rail Junction Southeast Of Kiev Abandoned. Nazi Pincers Blamed

Air Duel With Luftwaffe On Leningrad Front Reported

By Henry Cassidy

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Monday*, Sept. 15—The Russians acknowledged today a retreat by Red Army forces from Kremenchug, on the east bank of the Dnieper river, before German units lengthening the southern jaw of a giant pincer movement against Kiev.

Kremenchug is a rail junction 175 miles southeast of Kiev and eighty-five miles northwest of Dnieperpetrovsk, already abandoned hydro-electric power and industrial center on the Dnieper.

The abandonment of this town followed by four days the announcement last Friday that Russian forces had withdrawn from Chernigov, thirty miles north of Kiev between the Dnieper and Desna rivers.

In extending the northern jaw of their pincers aimed at Kiev, the Germans drove southeastward to increase this threat to the Ukrainian capital.

Try To Force Junction

With these two fiercely fought operations the Germans apparently are trying to form a junction behind Kiev to form the distant right and left flanks of the city which long has held firmly against the fierce German offensive.

Details of the loss of Kremenchug were lacking, but today's early morning communique spoke of prolonged and bitter fighting in this middle Ukraine sector.

Elsewhere, there was the usual report of stubborn fighting along the entire Eastern front.

Claim Nazi Ships Sunk

The German navy was reported to have lost two destroyers in its first attempt to penetrate Soviet waters off Leningrad.

A Leningrad dispatch to the newspaper *Izvestia* said the destroyers and an auxiliary cruiser were met in the Gulf of Finland by the Red fleet and that one was sunk by Soviet war vessels and the other by aerial bombs. The cruiser escaped.

The fall of Kremenchug brought the first Russian acknowledgment of a Nazi crossing of the Dnieper below Kiev. Farther down the river beyond Dnieperpetrovsk incessant German attempts to force a crossing were said still to be checked by Marshal Semeon Budyenny's Ukraine armies, inflicting heavy losses upon the *Reichswehr*.

With the battle for Leningrad growing in intensity on the Northern front, the Russians said a hundred planes participated in the latest duel between the *Luftwaffe* and the Red Air Force in the sky above that Baltic port and that the Germans fled after losing seventeen planes.

One German patrol plane was downed on the approaches to Moscow yesterday.

Pressing Smolensk Drive

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's western Red army, counter-attacking on the central front, appeared tonight to be closing in on Smolensk, on the old Napoleon road to Moscow, where the Germans are said to have been thrown back.

On the Leningrad front, massive concentrations of Soviet artillery, one of the strongest arms of Russian forces, kept up an unceasing cannonade to defend the approaches.

Soviet dispatches admitted that the Germans, in the face of riddling fire, took several settlements on the bank of a river "T" on the approaches to Leningrad, but said infantry counter-attacks resulted in the recapture of them.

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Navy Flyers Enter Battle

Naval aviation from the Red fleet in the Baltic has entered the battle at Leningrad, it was reported officially, showering with bombs and machine-gun bullets the massed columns of German tanks, trucks and infantry and creating immense losses among them.

The one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of Napoleon's occupation of Moscow on September 14, 1812, found the western Red army fighting near Yartzevo, twenty-seven miles northeast of Smolensk, famous crossing of the Dnieper 230 miles west of Moscow, where Napoleon won one of his great victories.

Following the recapture last week of Yelnya, fifty miles southeast of Smolensk, this advance in the Soviet counter-attack meant the Russians were closing in from two sides upon the German positions in the salient.

Yartzevo is on the Minsk-Smolensk-Moscow Railway.

Some Units Within 12 Miles

A number of German prisoners were reported taken near Yartzevo and at the town of Dukhovshchina, only thirty miles north of Smolensk.

Soviet dispatches did not give details of the operation, but some advanced Russian units were reported within twelve miles of the battered city and Russian artillery was reported shelling German positions around it.

"Red Star" said the Germans had launched repeated counter-attacks to stem the Soviet march in the last few days on the "CH" sector, but were beaten back. The Germans left many dead, forty tanks and six field guns behind them, this dispatch said.

Nazis Use Old Planes

The Soviet communique quoted a German air force prisoner as saying his unit had lost 75 per cent of its planes in the last two months and that the German command had attempted to replace them with Junkers 52 transports, outmoded PZL 24's and Arado 47's.

[The Junkers 52 is a tri-motored transport, while the PZL's and Arado 47's no longer are listed in Jane's authoritative manual, "All the World's Aircraft."]

The pilot was quoted as saying personnel replacements now were inexperienced youths of seventeen to twenty-three years of age, who often fled the battle, leaving the bomber pilots without protection.

Napoleon Took Moscow 129 Years Ago Yesterday

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 14—The 129th anniversary of Napoleon's occupation of Moscow, on Sept. 14, 1812, found the Central Red Army fighting the Germans near Yartsevo, twenty-seven miles northeast of Smolensk, which is 230 miles west of Moscow.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Monday, Sept. 15—Col. Alfred Kretschmer, German military attache, said in a speech today before a Japanese patriotic organization that Germany would dispose of Russia within a few weeks and then turn her energies westward in a campaign to capture the British Isles.

SEP 15 1941

He reiterated the often-expressed German contention that the war upon Russia was necessary to prevent a Soviet attack on Germany from the rear and to erase the threat of a Bolshevized world.

NAZI GENERAL DIES FIGHTING ON EAST FRONT

Col. Gen. Von Schobert One Of Kaiser's Leaders In World War

Renown Carried Over By Drive On French In Present Conflict

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 14—The death in action of one of Germany's foremost generals, Col. Gen. Eugen Ritter von Schobert, was announced today by Adolf Hitler's headquarters. He fell two days ago on the Russian front.

Military authorities gave no details on von Schobert's death but the German press cited it as another example of how the highest German officers share risks with their men.

Distinguished In World War

Von Schobert, 58, was one of the Kaiser's distinguished World War commanders who carried over into the Hitler regime to win renown in

the present war.

The speed with which he drove his army corps of 1940 into French fortifications between the Maas river and Chiers, the taking of an armored fort west of Margut and his drive through the northern front of Verdun won him the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross and promotion from lieutenant general to the rank of colonel general.

Von Schobert was born in Wuerzburg in 1883. At 19 he entered the First Bavarian Infantry and fought with it as an adjutant in the first World War. He saw action on many Western front battlefields, winning the Iron Cross, first class, in 1915.

Badly Wounded In 1918

Later he was awarded the "Hohenzollern Hausorden" and the highest Bavarian military decoration, the "Knight's Cross of the Military Max-Josef Order with swords." He was badly wounded in 1918.

Von Schobert stayed with the army after the peace and held several responsible War Ministry posts.

In 1933 he started his climb to attention as inspector of infantry with a notable development of that branch. He became a major general in the year Adolf Hitler came to power and was made a lieutenant general in 1937. The outbreak of the present war found him commanding an army corps on the French front.

"The Finns are no party to a great war," said Tanner.

"Entirely Defense War"

"It is for us an entirely defense war, a defensive war with the aid of which we desire to secure our frontiers and a lasting peace. Whatever is needed to secure this must be done, but there our task also ends."

Tanner branded all rumors about peace negotiations with Russia as absolutely unfounded and described such rumors as an attempt to "sow dissension among us and thus ease the military situation of the U. S. S. R., both on the St. Petersburg (Leningrad) front and the Murmansk railway sector.

Lack Confidence In Kremlin

"The Finns not only have not the slightest confidence in the Kremlin rulers, who have broken all previous agreements, but since the Soviets will lose the war with Germany a peace concluded with her would mean nothing," he asserted.

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"So far as Finland is concerned the war has gone off unexpectedly well," he declared in deploring what he called foreign propaganda to misrepresent Finland's internal situation.

Cites Two Months' Victories

"In two months," he went on, "victorious Finnish armies have recaptured more than the Soviet Union was able to take in more than three months of war, plus the ensuing dictated peace."

Maintaining that a strong peace party dominates Finnish opinion, Tanner said "this party embraces the entire Finnish nation."

The Finns never wanted warlike adventures, he said, and that even now they hope fervently for peace, but that since "barbarous and expansionist Russia is a neighbor, our long frontier is still insecure and it is probably essential that we should render areas beyond it safe in a military sense."

"Before that there is no possibility of concluding peace with anybody," he added.

Remains Democratic

Insisting that Finland remains the same democratic, liberty-loving nation engaged in defending her independence, Tanner further deplored "that the great democracies of the West show no understanding whatever."

Launching a 2,000,000,000 markka domestic bond loan—the greatest in Finnish history, Premier Kukha Rangell told the nation that not only a fighting army but also a hard-working people could enable survival of the trials of this catastrophic era.

Two wars in two years, he said, have greatly reduced the number of able-bodied men "although in that respect we have been luckier in the present war."

He added that the responsibilities of the survivors are redoubled and a national economy based on careful state planning is absolutely necessary.

Finns Say Reds Plotted Even During Peace

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14 (AP).—The Finnish Government charged today that Russia plotted for 15 months during the peace between them to destroy Finland's independence and finally launched an unprovoked attack on the Finns at the outbreak of the Russo-German hostilities.

The accusation was made in a Finnish Government "blue and white paper" describing relations between Finland and Russia between March 12, 1940, when Finland signed a peace treaty dictated by victorious Russia, and June 25, 1941, when the second Finnish-Russian war began. It was made public by Hialmar J. Procope, the Finnish Minister.

Among other accusations, the paper charged that Russia sent hundreds of "diplomats" to Finland and demanded that they have the right to travel by submarine in Finnish waters.

Justifies Alignment.

Procope said that Russia's plotting and hostilities threatened Finland with "annihilation" and, referring to the fight alongside the armies of Germany, he contended:

"Getting help from the only quarter that could and would help her in her present deadly struggle into which she was forced by Communist aggression, Finland is fighting for the right to her place in the world, free from constant threat."

Procope said that Finland and the United States always have maintained "the very best relations," and that he was hopeful the documents made public would "contribute toward preserving and promoting the understanding and sympathy" between the two nations.

Hopes For Quick Peace Announced In Finland

Spokesman Says Country Is Reich Ally Only By Accident, But Denies Separate Negotiations

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Sept. 14—Finland has "good hopes of peace in the nearest future," it was announced tonight by a Government spokesman, who declared this nation is Germany's ally "only by accident and will not continue the war any longer than Finnish interests demand."

In a broadcast to the nation, Viano Tanner, Minister of Trade and Communications and leader of the dominant Social Democratic party, denied, however, that Finland would make a separte peace with Soviet Russia.

Ship Blast Rocks Helsinki

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Sept. 14—A terrific explosion in the harbor aroused the entire city early this morning and an official announcement said that a depth charge lying on the deck of a vessel evidently had exploded, detonating the ship's whole cargo of explosives.

Burning naphtha was showered over the harbor, setting fire to two near-by vessels. Water-front buildings were damaged and windows were shattered in a wide area.

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Other circumstances of the blast were not disclosed although it is known there were a number of casualties among the crews of the affected ships.

London, Sept. 14 (AP).—The British Press Association reported that junior members of the United States mission to Moscow, accompanied by Constantin Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, arrived in London tonight after an Atlantic flight.

WING OF R. A. F. JOINS FIGHT ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Force Includes Planes, Pilots, Ground Crews And Supplies

U. S.-Built Long-Range Fighters Reach England To Aid Reich Raids

By Noland Norgaard

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Monday, Sept. 15—A German plane sank a steamer of 10,000-12,000 tons off the east coast of England last night, DNB reported today.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 14—A wing of the R. A. F., with planes, pilots, ground crews and materials, has arrived in Soviet Russia to open a British air war on two fronts with Nazi Germany, it was announced today.

This expansion of Britain's battle front was accompanied by the disclosure that the first group of American-made long-range fighter planes had reached England. These may permit Britain's bombers, with fighter escorts, to reach as far as Berlin in daylight precision attacks.

The strength of the R. A. F. detachment in the U. S. S. R. was not disclosed, but informed sources said a "wing" is an elastic term applied to a self-contained unit of two or more squadrons with full flying and ground personnel.

Believed To Be Fighters

It was assumed that all the planes were fighter aircraft rushed to participate in the defense of Leningrad, Moscow, or Kiev, just as Hurricanes and Spitfires formed the first line of defense in the deadly Battle of Britain a year ago.

There were hints that some of the R. A. F. units may already have participated in some of the fighting on the Eastern front.

Arrival of the units was expected in political quarters to quiet some of the clamor in the English press and in Parliament for more tangible aid to the Russian allies.

Predict Day Berlin Raids

Arrival of the first new Lockheed Lightning long-range fighters from the United States brought forecasts from some aeronautical circles that the R. A. F. soon will attempt big daylight raids deep into Germany, possibly even as far as Berlin.

These quarters said the Lightning (known in the United States as the P-38 interceptor plane, a P-38E version of which has been ordered in large numbers by the United States Army) is armed with both cannon and machine guns and has a top speed of more than 400 miles per hour.

The Lightnings, single-seaters, powered by twin 1,000-horsepower Allison liquid-cooled motors, can fly nearly 1,000 miles with full armament. They thus would be able to escort bombers nearly to the suburbs of the German capital.

The lack of fighter escort has been the greatest deterrent to large-scale bombing operations in daylight over Germany. Such daylight raids as have been made often have involved substantial losses because bombers were forced to go it alone against swarms of Messerschmitts.

That British aid to Russia will not be confined to aircraft was indicated in a speech today by the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, who declared "there are many ways in which naval help can be and is being given Russia, but I am not going to help the enemy by going into details of what is being done."

The Admiralty announced one exploit at dawn on Friday, however, in which naval planes from a carrier attacked shipping and military objectives in the region of Bodo, in Norway, south of Narvik.

The attack was described as a successful foray to cripple German supplies and sea communications with Nazi forces on the Arctic front in Russia. A 2,000-ton supply ship was sunk and others damaged, the communique said, while an aluminum works was set afire and a power station hit.

Informed sources said intensification of such naval raids could be expected as Britain throws her navy into an autumn drive to give the fullest possible support to Russia.

In this connection it was recalled that surface craft on September 9 battled a German convoy supplying the Murmansk front, and succeeded in sinking a destroyer, the escort ship Bremse, an armed trawler and another ship and damaged others.

Indicates Heavy Forces

The fact that an aircraft carrier ventured into waters where the aircraft carrier Glorious was sunk earlier in the war, to make the attack at Bodo led observers to believe that the navy is using heavy forces to clear the northern seas and keep intact the Arctic link with the U. S. S. R.

Alexander, speaking at Nottingham, said new British exploits could be expected "as new construction comes along," but warned that great fleet actions on the Russian front could not be expected because the navy's big job is to win the Battle of the Atlantic.

The *Sunday Pictorial* today urged Britain to cease depending too much on United States aid, and said "America may be our generous Dutch uncle, but it is Russia who is our fighting brother. Better a Bolshevik who kills Germans, than a democrat who kills time."

Report 8 Ships Set Afire In Mediterranean Convoy

By Ernest Agnew

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—Setting afire and damaging of at least eight Axis ships in a Mediterranean convoy, sinking of a German supply ship off Norway, and possible further damage to the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were claimed today in official British accounts of week-end air and naval raids from the Norwegian coast to Ethiopia.

Heaviest of the attacks appeared to be that made by British naval and R. A. F. planes upon a Tripoli-bound convoy in the central Mediterranean last night.

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Navy planes located the rest of the convoy, which had been previously attacked Thursday night and Friday, together with their destroyer escort, were said to have stopped and set fire to one medium-sized merchantman, halted another from which clouds of smoke were seen to pour, and possibly to have hit a third.

Heavy Bombers Take Cover

Later the same night heavy R. A. F. bombers took up the attack. An R. A. F. communique said two more ships were left burning and three others hit.

"None of the ships in the convoy escaped damage," the communique said.

A strong British attack also was reported made last night by a large force of British aircraft against the naval base at Brest. Explosions were seen close to the drydocks where the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst are

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berthed, the Air Ministry said.

All Planes Back Safely

The docks at Le Havre and German airdromes in Northern France were also attacked. One German plane was reported shot down during these operations, while all British planes returned safely.

Little German air activity was reported over England last night. A communique from the Air and Home Security Ministries said bombs were dropped at only a few points and did only "slight damage." No casualties were reported.

Berlin Reports Raid On Suez

Berlin, Sept. 14 (AP)—Oil refineries at Suez and dock facilities at Suez and Por Taufik were hit in a German bombing attack last night, DNB reported today.

On large fire and a number of smaller ones appeared in the refineries after the raid, the agency said.

NAZIS CLOSE BLACK SEA PORTS; CROAT BOMBING WOUNDS SEVEN GERMANS

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Shipping Curb In Rumania And Bulgaria Considered Step Toward Naval Drive Against Crimea To Speed Ukraine Campaign

Four Time Blasts Set Off In Zagreb Telephone Exchange—Two Officers And Several Soldiers Injured—Communications Tied Up

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Sept. 14—A partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army has been ordered effective tomorrow, it was disclosed tonight.

The class of 1921 and youths of the classes of 1922 and 1923 who have finished their secondary studies are being called to the colors.

The Government also is putting into effect decrees to suppress all subversive activities and may impose the death penalty for sabotage. These decrees are under the laws for civil mobilization and defense of the state.

Attack On Crime Across Black Sea Forecast In Ankara

By Preston Grover

[By the Associated Press.]

Ankara, Sept. 14—Unofficial reports said tonight that Germany had ordered a standstill of all commercial shipping in the Black Sea ports of Rumania and Bulgaria.

The report was taken here to indicate that large-scale Axis Black Sea operations were at the zero-hour stage.

These operations under German direction would be aimed at Russian troops on the Crimean peninsula. The Germans were said to be impatient with the progress of the Rumanian land drive.

Hear General Was Shot

Foreign quarters in Ankara heard that General Ciupercu and several other Rumanian officers were shot for refusing to advance beyond the Dniester river.

That point marks the outer boundary of Bessarabia, which the Rumanians ceded to Russia under German pressure a year ago.

It has been reported repeatedly from Rumania that the army and public, bitterly discontented with continuance of the war, was against going beyound Bessarabia.

The Black Sea, bounded by Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania, seems to have been chosen as the setting for a decisive battle between the Axis and the Allies for control of the Ukraine.

Cites Molotov Warning

When Vyacheslav Molotov told Bulgaria, as disclosed last Thursday that she had exceeded the bounds of neutrality in permitting German naval preparations in her harbors the Russian Foreign Commissar apparently meant that the Germans were planning to land Axis forces behind the present Ukraine front along the Dnieper river.

Such an advance into the Black Sea, which with the Sea of Azov arm is about double the size of the Great Lakes, would turn that land-locked sea into a naval battlefield, perhaps straining Turkey's stand as a non-belligerent ally of Britain and diplomatic friend of Germany.

Called Reports Factor

Rumors of German and Italian troop concentrations, of dozens of small, medium-sized and large ships in Bulgarian ports and of recent movement of German legions from Rumania were declared in the main by Molotov to be established facts, justifying the sharp protest Russia delivered to the Bulgarian envoy to Moscow.

Facts and rumors concerning German military activity in Bulgaria have been trickling into Turkey for many weeks.

The first effect of these was to arouse nervous tension here over the possibility that the Axis might strike next in this direction. Recently, however, evidence has accumulated that whatever operation is contemplated it apparently is aimed not immediately at Turkey but at Russia across the Black Sea.

Red Fleet Held Stronger

Where or how Germany could direct sea action against Russia from Bulgarian ports has aroused interested speculation by war observers.

For it is known that the Russian fleet is more powerful than the combined fleets of all the Black Sea states although many ships, including most of the larger ones, are seriously outmoded. Of five cruisers, a dozen or more destroyers and a score of submarines only three destroyers and a few of the undersea craft are considered good by modern standards.

All the Russian ships are reported to be seriously short in anti-aircraft guns. For this reason they are believed scarcely to have ventured from well-protected bases since the start of the fighting along the Black Sea. They have landed some forces in an attempt to ease the siege of Odessa.

Air Convoy Suggested

With sufficient air power Germany might convoy a fleet along the coast past Rumania and the southwestern Ukraine to strike back of the Dnieper. But the Crimean peninsula, probable goal of such a thrust, is considered strongly fortified, and a landing there would be extremely hazardous, even with air support.

Nevertheless some such operation directed immediately back of the Russian lines or daringly clear across the Black Sea at Batum is considered likely. A Batum thrust might put the Germans in the Baku oil fields and as well rupture Russia's communications with her forces and the British in Iran.

Only piecemeal information is available here. Foreign military observers at Sofia are said to have been forbidden to leave that Bulgarian capital, and travelers through military zones in Bulgaria are carried in "blind automobiles."

Axis political observers at Istanbul say that it is highly possible that Russia will declare war on Bulgaria in eagerness to destroy the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas, Germany's naval concentration points.

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Time Bombs Set Off In Telephone Office In Heart Of Zagreb

[By the Associated Press]

Zagreb, Croatia (Via Berlin), Sept. 14—Four time-bombs exploded in Zagreb's central telephone exchange today, injuring a German major and at least thirteen other persons.

In another section of the city, six Croat soldiers were wounded by machine-gun fire.

[A British German-language broadcast picked up by CBS in New York said that "patriots" in former Yugoslavia had destroyed an ammunition factory and a gasoline dump, near Belgrade, and wrecked an airplane factory, the location of which was not given. The broadcast declared that "Montenegro is completely in the hands of the patriots." Montenegro is the section of the former Yugoslav state which borders northern Albania.]

Four Blasts In Few Minutes

The first bomb in the telephone office, located in the main postoffice building, exploded at 12.30 P. M. Three other blasts occurred twenty minutes later.

The explosions crippled Zagreb's telephone system and made calls within the city or to outside points impossible. There was no indication when communications again would be restored.

Major Moehring, German Signal Corps officer, was wounded in the head. He is assigned to the staff of Maj. Gen. Edmund Glaise Horstenau, German liaison officer at Zagreb.

Secret Policeman Wounded

A Croat named Reikovic, who is local head of the Croat secret police, *Ustachi*, was wounded in the leg. The leg later was amputated.

A German lieutenant, four German soldiers, a German telephone operator and six Croats also were injured.

There was no official announcement, but informed sources said they believed Communist saboteurs were responsible.

As a result of the blast, Government offices temporarily were cut off from the rest of the country.

Search Houses For Snipers

The six Croat sentries wounded were found lying in the street as the result of machine-gun fire from a rooftop at a street corner in another part of Zagreb.

A systematic search of houses in the neighborhood was instituted and soldiers and gendarmes controlled the streets at the outskirts of the city.

Reports meanwhile reached Zagreb that the railway line connecting Brod with Srajevo in Bosnia was blasted for the fourth time the night of September 12.

300 More Arrested in Oslo

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14 (AP).—Three hundred Norwegian trade unionists have been arrested in Oslo in the last two days, bringing to about 2,000 the number of arrests by Germans and Quislings attempting to stifle Norwegian unrest, border advices said tonight. Among those arrested was Dietrich Seip, ousted rector of the University of Oslo, and Chief Wallhasen, of the Oslo city police.

MORE CROATIAN TERRITORY

Border To Be Moved To Include Jesenice In New State

Zagreb, Croatia, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Croatian-German border is to be corrected tomorrow to give Europe's newest State the town of Jesenice on the Sava river, it was stated authoritatively.

The change will move the present boundary about a mile north from the Bregana river to include a Croat population outside the new State.

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Navy 'Accurate on Draw'

First Lord of the Admiralty Praises American Sea Forces

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Great Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, believes the United States Navy is good on the draw.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's shoot-first order, he said in a speech today that Adolf Hitler had now been warned "not to show any of his private sea forces in the western Atlantic." Alexander added: "If he does, the United States Navy will shoot first, and I believe it is a navy which is very accurate on the draw."

Leave Blank

Axis Subs To Continue Raids Despite U. S. Stand, Rome Says

Fascist Press Defies Shoot-First Order, But Gayda Asserts America Must Do First Firing

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By Richard Massock
[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 14—The Italian press bristled today with assertions that Axis submarines would continue their attacks on supplies to Great Britain in defiance of President Roosevelt's "shoot-first" order to the American navy.

Virginio Gadya, well-informed Fascist editor, said in *La Voce d'Italian* that Italy and Germany would wait for American warships to fire first in order to place war blame on the United States. He added, however, that Axis powers were not afraid of Mr Roosevelt's challenge, which they accepted, and would "answer fire with fire."

La Stampa, of Turin, asserted the Axis powers "know the best reply is in hitting sharply and hard, as their submarines have done and will continue to do in the Atlantic."

Il Messaggero said Secretary Hull had refrained from specifying defense waters because of the "most unfounded" suspicion that German submarines would avoid those waters and so sidestep an incident calculated to bring American war intervention.

A Fascist party poster appearing on the walls of Rome said under an insulting caricature of Roosevelt:

"To demand now that United States ships be allowed to unload their aid to our enemies in the very lands where we are fighting them and to demand that we allow them to do it and courteously salute them is an unbearable absurdity. If these ships insist on aiding the British to this impudent extent they will run the consequent and inevitable risks."

The official Stefani agency issued a statement blaming Mr. Roosevelt for the war and its prolongation, saying he had "dug an abyss between Europe and the United States."

While the Axis powers are not afraid of Mr. Roosevelt's "shoot-first" warning, Gayda said, they would not "play into his hands" by causing an incident. He asserted, however, that the Americans were "playing with dynamite."

Once American war craft start shooting, he said, Axis ships and planes will "answer fire with fire."

Meanwhile, they are "waiting" for Washington to make a provocation which will leave the United States responsible for open hostilities or breaking off of diplomatic relations, Gayda said.

Says Britain Fails To Profit

Gayda attributed Mr. Roosevelt's stand to what he called Great Britain's inability to profit from Germany's war against Russia.

"England has given supreme proof of her incapacity for big actions," Gayda wrote, "passively witnessing grandiose developments in the offensive of Germany and the Allies on the Russian front which seemed it ought to offer her the possibility of some offensive gesture—even a small one."

But "Italy and Germany are not playing Roosevelt's game," Gayda said. "They are not provoking. They prefer to let themselves be provoked so that it would be fixed quite clearly in history and international relations beyond any doubt that the aggression came from the United States, and the United States only is responsible for everything, near or distant, which may still happen."

Today's Italian military communique reported widespread air activity. Four British planes were brought down by anti-aircraft fire from an attacked Italian convoy, the communique said, while Italian bombers sank a small freighter in the eastern Mediterranean.

German fighter planes brought down a British plane over Bardia, in Libya, the communique said.

Grim Story Of Freezing Death Told By S. S. Sessa Survivor

Mate Of Torpedoed Vessel Gave Burial Service To Companions On Raft Who Perished In Cold

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By Drew Middleton
Associated Press Correspondent

Reykjavik, Iceland, Sept. 10 (*Delayed*)—The story of how three men on a raft, victims of a submarine torpedo in the chilly waters off Iceland, buried three comrades at sea was told today by one of the survivors.

One of them was able to remember snatches of the burial service.

He was the Danish mate of the S.S. Sessa, torpedoed, shelled and sunk by a submarine, while carrying supplies to American troops in Iceland.

Watched Three Die

In halting English and between drinks of the liquor Icelanders call "black death," the mate recalled how he and two other seamen, a Portuguese and a Swede, watched the other three survivors die from exhaustion and exposure to sleet, rain and icy winds as a storm tossed them about in the sea.

"I remembered what I could from the service for burial at sea," the mate said today. "I said it and then threw them into the Atlantic."

The Swedish seaman will lose two toes from freezing, but vigorous massages of all their feet and legs by the Danish mate probably saved the lives of the three survivors. The mate said he remembered an old Admiralty order to do that in case of shipwreck and tried it on his protesting mates.

"We all hollered when I did it," he said today. "It hurt like hell."

Once the men on the raft heard an airplane and once they saw smoke on the horizon, but days went by before British seamen picked them up.

The Sessa was originally a Danish vessel. It was seized by the United States at New York last March when German, Italian and Danish ships were taken into protective custody. It flew the Panamanian flag at the time it was torpedoed. It sank within two minutes of the time the torpedo exploded against its side and the submarine opened fire on it with a cannon.

British Sub, Hit, Gets Revenge

London, Sept. 14 (AP)—The British Admiralty belatedly told today the story of the submarine Triumph which had eighteen feet of its hull blown away and its plating cracked by a mine explosion and lived on to torpedo ten enemy ships.

The Triumph hit the mine on a North Sea patrol in December, 1939, but limped through the Skagerrak minefields to its base in the Firth of Forth, 300 miles away.

Since being repaired, the Admiralty said, it has torpedoed five warships.

AXIS RAIDER SAID TO BE OFF PANAMA

Vessels From Pacific Arriving At Balboa Tell Of Calls For Help

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 14—The Navy Department has received reports that a German raider is operating in the general vicinity of the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador, it was learned tonight. A spokesman said the reports were vague and unofficial and declined to disclose their source.

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Sept. 14—Discovery of a "pirate airfield" and clandestine Nazi propaganda radio station near Las Palmas in the State of Chiapas was reported today by the newspaper Excelsior. The newspaper said the radio station had been spreading Nazi propaganda through southeastern Mexico and Central America.

From Senate sources the newspaper said it learned the station had both short and long wave facilities and used the call letters XAGX. Chiapas has been reported a center of Nazi activity because of its numerous German residents.

Bomb Wounds Yanks

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 14 (AP).—Two American crewmen were injured slightly by bomb fragments which struck the U. S.-owned freighter Arkansas during an Axis raid on Suez last week. Their names were not disclosed. The hitting of the Arkansan was revealed yesterday. She was not heavily damaged and remains seaworthy.

N. J. MEN ON DAMAGED SHIP

Two In Crew of 38 Endangered by Shell Bursts at Suez

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Two New Jersey men were in the thirty-eight-man crew of the Arkansan, an American ship said by the State Department to have been damaged by shell fragments during a bombing raid over Suez the night of Sept. 11.

The Maritime Commission identified the men as William L. Lenk, 55 First Street, Hoboken, and William L. Brewer, Route 1, Milleville.

The ship left New York July 19 and arrived at Port Sudan Sept. 5, sailing three days later for Suez. It was owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of San Francisco and New York and flew the American flag.

U. S. Air Corps Chief Tours Desert Airfields

Major General Brett Sees R. A. F. Bases On Lightning Trip In Western Egypt

With the British R.A.F. in the Western Desert, Egypt, Sept. 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George Brett, chief of the United States Air Corps, made a lightning tour of the desert airdromes with a staff of American specialists today.

He saw squadrons of Tomahawks and Glenn Martin Maryland bombers and the fleet air arm's new Grumman Martlet fighters.

Escorted by Air Vice-Marshal G. G. Dawson, he visited air officers commanding the western desert in the underground operations room. Then Brett drove to the airfield forward area and chatted with pilot, air-gunners and maintenance engineers.

Before entering a big Lockheed to fly back to Cairo, Brett said: "American machines seem to be standing up well under the abnormally difficult conditions out here. My job is to study needs in aircraft of both this and other fronts and ensure a smooth supply of ships and spare parts so that new machines are not sidetracked or delayed between American factories and the battle front."

British at Tobruk Heavily Pounded

Cairo, Sept. 14 (AP).—British Troops, besieged in the hot Libyan desert fortifications of Tobruk, took an unusually heavy artillery pounding yesterday after night-long bombardment by Axis planes. British General Headquarters reported that Axis patrols were showing new life along the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.

A communique issued in Rome told of "continuous" bombing of Tobruk by Italian planes Friday night, with resulting vast fires and explosions.

The German High Command announced that German planes had bombed British positions at Tobruk on Friday night.

One-Man Drive on Flies Helps British in Egypt

Dysentery Ending as Troops Join Australian's Campaign

MELBOURNE, Sept. 14 (AP).—The health of the British Army guarding the Egyption frontier owes much to an Australian soldier.

Appalled at the number of insects infecting camps, he started a one-man campaign to "drive the last fly from the desert." He put up notices in desert outposts which read "Kill that fly," and at first was regarded as a crank.

Troops, however, soon got into the spirit of the campaign, and as a result fly-killing competitions broke out. Dysentery has become almost negligible, and the originator of the campaign now exhibits a glass case containing millions of dead flies.

IRAN ORDERS PROMPT EXILE FOR 400 NAZIS

Police Are Instructed To Move All Males From Reich Legation

Government Acts After Long Delay Of Germans To Surrender

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[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 14—The Iran Government today ordered police to remove 400 Nazi males from the German legation compound to barracks in Teheran for transport to India and Russia, where they will be interned for the duration of the war.

The Government order followed a long series of excuses by the legation which has delayed surrender of the Germans to the British and Russians.

At the same time the British said the Iran Government has notified the German, Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian legations to leave the capital, and added the Bulgarian legation to the list of diplomatic missions which will be closed.

Few Women Affected

The British legation said only a half dozen German women propagandists would be interned and that the remaining 400 German women and children could choose whether to stay here, return to Germany, or accompany the men to India.

German Jews crowded offices of the legation to request exemption from the police roundup.

Iran official circles showed concern over the British Broadcasting Corporation's Iranian-language broadcasts and the Iranian-language programs from New Delhi, India, both of which have suddenly become violently critical of the Iranian Government.

Basis Of Complaints

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They indicated to many Iranian subjects that the *status quo* no longer had the approval of Britain and that those who forced changes might have received a go-ahead sign from Whitehall.

One broadcast gave extensive figures to show that taxes in Iran had increased seventeen-fold since 1921. The Delhi radio called for the release of former War Minister Gen. Ahmad Nakhjevan, who was arrested in an abortive air force and army mutiny of August 30.

Jewel Removal Denied

Delhi said the jailing of Nakhjevan was illegal and that no real constitutional government would put a minister behind the bars without disclosing charges.

Reza Shah Pahlavi indicated that he might receive deputies clamoring for permission for Parliament to exercise powers beyond those it now holds—merely to petition the ruler to institute reforms.

The Finance Ministry replied to a Delhi charge that the crown jewels had been sent out of the country by inviting Parliament to inspect them "in the near future."

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National bank notes in Iran are issued against the jewels, which customarily are kept in the palace in Teheran.

High Time To Discard American Jazz Music Records, Germans Told

Berlin, Sept. 14 (AP)—Germans were urged today to discard all phonograph records of "English-inspired or Negro music"—meaning American jazz.

"It is high time they disappear," declared the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt*.

It complained especially of restaurants and cafes so "undignified" that after two years of war with England they still entertain guests with hundreds of such records.

Cyprus Is Reinforced

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 14 (AP)—An official announcement today said arrival of strong reinforcements, including an armored detachment, had made the Cyprus garrison the strongest in the island's history.

After Crete fell to air-borne German troops, Cyprus became a likely objective in any concentrated Axis offensive against the Suez Canal since it lies about 120 miles from Port Said and a bare fifty miles from the Syrian coast at the closest point.

New Humburg-Copenhagen Link

FEHMARN ISLAND, Germany, Sept. 14 (AP)—Julius Dorpmueller, General Director of German Railways, and Fritz Todt, General Inspector of Highways, rode the locomotives of work trains here today to break gorund for new rail and highway connections between Germany and Denmark and a bridge over Fehmarn Sound. The new route will cut the distance from Hamburg to Copenhagen by fifty miles.

French To Get Potatoes In Lieu Of Bread, Meat

Food Secretary Charbin Tells Farmers They Must Turn Over Supplies

Vichy, Sept. 14 (AP)—Food Secretary Paul Charbin today promised Frenchmen potatoes to take the place of the "unfortunately insufficient ration of bread and meat" for the winter.

In a broadcast Charbin informed farmers of the regulations by which Government agencies will determine how much of their potatoes farmers may keep and how much must be turned over to the Government.

A reasonably-good potato harvest, Charbin announced, will fill out otherwise "feeble" rations.

Death Penalty on 2 Reds Is Commuted by Petain

He Overrides Own Law in Cases Which Led to Demonstrations

VICHY, Sept. 14 (AP).—Marshal Henri Petain overrode his own law today to commute the death sentences on two Communist leaders on whose behalf demonstrations had been staged.

They are two rubber workers sentened to death on Thursday by special courts for their activities against the regime. Article 7 of the decree setting up these courts, signed by Petain on Aug. 4, said the courts' judgments were not subject to appeal, but were to be executed immediately.

Elsewhere, however, authorities redoubled their efforts to stamp out what official circles characterized a "veritable plot" against the state. The special court at Paris handed down five more sentences, which appeared to be getting heavier and heavier, for offenses against the regime. Two of the sentences were for seven years' forced labor and five years in prison, respectively, for the mere possession of Communist propaganda matter. Other offenders, charged with Communist activity, drew prison sentences from one to five years.

At Tarbes a second contingent of anti-Communist legionnaires left the Pyrenees region of unoccupied France with the Petain government's approval.

26 FLYING FROM LISBON

Paul Patterson Among Passengers Aboard Clipper

Lisbon, Sept. 14 (AP)—Paul Patterson, publisher of the Baltimore *Sun*, and twenty-five other passengers, including Tomas Le Breton, Argentine Ambassador to London returning to Argentine on leave, took off today by transatlantic clipper for New York.

SEP 15 1941

New Zealand Counts on U. S. Aid

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter C. Fraser said today on his return from a visit to Great Britain and the United States that he had discussed problems of the Pacific with President Roosevelt and was confident that the United States would not stand idly by if New Zealand or Australia were attacked.

Chinese Affirms Faith in U. S.

SYDNEY, Sept. 14 (AP)—Dr. Hsu Ma, new Chinese Minister to Australia, replying to a question whether he saw any danger in the Japan-United States negotiations, said he was assured that no nation not an enemy could do anything to prejudice China's position—least of all the United States.

Japan's Minister To U. S. Returning To His Post

Kaname Wakasugi's Departure Held Significant In Current Far East Negotiations

Tokyo, Monday, Sept. 15 (AP)—Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to Washington, left today for the United States, and considerable significance was attached to his departure at this juncture in current Japanese-American conversations.

He left aboard an undisclosed vessel which will take him to Mexico and from there he will continue overland to Washington. The ship presumably is the one which will bring Japanese nationals home from Europe along with attaches and other officials who are being replaced.

Wakasugi arrived in Japan August 30 from the United States aboard the last vessel to leave there since the Washington and Japanese Governments froze each other's credits.

2 American Flyers Killed

Pupil Pilots of Canadian Air Force Crash in Manitoba

RATHWELL, Man., Sept. 14 (CP).—Royal Canadian Air Force officials announced today that two pupil pilots, J. P. Seymour and W. S. Shand, both stationed at the training school at Brandon, Man., were killed yesterday when the twin-engined Cessna plane in which they were flying crashed and burned near here.

The next of kin of Seymour, who was at the controls, was given as his mother, Mrs. Ethel Seymour, of Topeka, Kan. Shand's next of kin was listed as his brother, A. F. Shand, of Kerrville, Tex.

WATCH IS SET ON WIEDEMANN IN ARGENTINA

SEP 15 1941

Hitler's Mystery Envoy Arrives At Capital On Secret Mission

Will Be "Detained" If He Attempts To Stay, Officials Declare

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 14—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann arrived by plane from Rio de Janeiro today on a mysterious new mission for Adolf Hitler and immediately was put under surveillance by detectives of the Argentine Congressional "Dies committee," which seeks to question him about Nazi activities in the Americas.

Simultaneously with his appearance here, German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann, who is having troubles of his own, declared bluntly he has "no intention of withdrawing" from his post as requested in a resolution now under debate in the Argentine Congress.

Trip To Far East Hinted

The mystery surrounding Wiedemann's visit was heightened by Von Thermann's announcement that Wiedemann, Hitler's close friend and World War commander, would leave "within a few days" on a special diplomatic assignment in the Far East, although this story has been circulated before and denied by Germans.

It may be that Wiedemann's plans were changed as a result of the extensive publicity attending his comings and goings in South America and that he now may go on to the Orient.

Raoul Damonte Taborda, chairman of the Congressional committee investigating subversive activities, admitted that if Wiedemann does not attempt to stay in Argentina "we have no right to detain him," since he holds a transit visa to cross Argentina to Chile.

Arrest Is Threatened

"But if he attempts to stay he will be detained," he added firmly.

Taborda earlier had called members of the committee together to determine possible procedure for calling Wiedemann, former consul general at San Francisco who was among about 500 Axis consular officials and others expelled from the United States last July.

The committee's detectives kept an eye on him from the time he stepped out of his plane and its members said the square-shouldered Nazi mystery man would be watched every minute of his stay in Argentina.

Von Thermann, meeting Wiedemann at the airport, said the Argentine committee "is fussing without reason." He declared further that the committee had no right to question his colleague since he "is a diplomat on his way to an assignment on another continent."

First Hint Of Status

This was the first intimation that Wiedemann had been raised from consular to diplomatic status. A consul does not enjoy diplomatic immunity unless he happens to serve both as a consul and embassy attache.

The Ambassador said it was undecided yet whether Wiedemann would take a ship to Japan from Buenos Aires or would fly to Chile, thence by ship across the Pacific.

As for himself, von Thermann told interviewers that charges made against him by the Congressional committee are "ridiculous and do not constitute a reason for my withdrawal." He said he had been subjected to personal insults by the chairman of the committee which has accused him of "overstepping the bounds of a diplomat and abusing his privileges."

In Special Plane

The Ambassador said he would issue a statement at the close of the current Congressional debate on a resolution censuring him or at the close of Congress—"otherwise the discussion would be endless." His statement followed a second protest to the Argentine Foreign Office over statements made about him in the House of Deputies.

The significance of Wiedemann's special mission was emphasized by his arrival in a big four-motored plane—not the usual Condor ship which make the Rio de Janeiro—Buenos Aires run.

But, he said, "for weal or woe, the United States and the people of the United States are involved to whatever extent President Roosevelt has gone to implement his policy of national defense."

"My own position," he continued, "is simply this:

"For myself, I will support the national defense program, as I have been doing. The United States must be kept a free and independent and powerful nation at all costs.

"The President having acted, the Congress of the United States and the people of the United States must and will support that action.

"There is no other course of action open to us."

Des Moines Editor Hits Isolationist "Propaganda"

Senator Capper Now Backs Roosevelt Foreign Policy

SEP 15 1941

Kansas Isolationist Says No Other Course Is Open "Since U. S. Is In Undeclared War"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 14—Senator Capper (Rep., Kan.) said tonight that President Roosevelt had initiated an "undeclared war" which "the Congress and the people of the United States must and will support."

The Kansan, who has been critical of Administration foreign policy, discussed, in an address transcribed for broadcast from Topeka, the President's order for the navy to shoot first at Axis raiders in American defensive waters.

"Shooting on sight is not short of war," he declared. "Shoot on sight is war, and no carefully chosen words in explanation can make such an order anything else."

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 14 (AP)—The isolationists' contention that the United States is at the verge of war "proclaims the bankruptcy of their formula," W. W. Waymack, editor of the Des Moines *Register and Tribune* editorial pages, declared today.

Waymack, Pulitzer Prize winner for editorial writing in 1938, said in a broadcast that an objective study of propaganda "would show that never has a nation had such a drenching with it as this nation for twenty years—with the propaganda of isolationism," and asked:

"Are we at the gate of the very woes from which the isolationist propaganda said it would guarantee us?"

"Intellectual Blindness"

Waymack termed a contention by Charles A. Lindbergh at an America First Committee rally here last Friday night that the British, the Jews and the Roosevelt Administration are leading the nation toward war "a species of intellectual blindness that I cannot comprehend."

Hitler, he said, "is the propagandist

who really did the job" in establishing the American wish that Germany should not win the war.

Waymack said totalitarianism constitutes menace and "wisdom dictates keeping the menace at a distance."

He spoke under the auspices of Fight for Freedom, Inc., of which he is not a member.

Agar Defends Movies, Asks Hitler's Defeat

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—Senators who have accused the movie industry of warmongering were assailed tonight by Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who asked:

"Do they want the motion-picture industry to pretend that the Nazis are not cruelly assaulting our civilization are not relentlessly destroying freedom and kindliness wherever their bloody rule extends?"

He declared in a broadcast under the auspices of Fight For Freedom, Inc., that "the public knows that Hitler is the enemy of every decent man on earth and that he has got to be beaten.

"Public Knows"

"The public knows that he probably won't be beaten unless America takes a hand. So the public supports Mr. Roosevelt in all he has done—and the public will go on supporting him to the end."

Agar declared that "these amazing Senators accuse the movie industry of not being 'impartial.' They charge that many recent pictures tend to make people dislike and oppose Hitler. They seem to forget that Hitler tends to make people dislike Hitler.

"Thank heaven that a powerful voice is raised to defend the motion-picture industry. Wendell Willkie believes in civil liberties, believes with all his heart in the American idea.

"It is not warmongering to tell the truth—even if the truth, as Mr. Roosevelt says, is 'cruel and relentless.' It is not our fault that the truth is cruel. But it will certainly be our fault if we are too dull or too cowardly to face the cruel facts."

Lindbergh's Speech Condemned By Writer

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, author and former committee member of the New York chapter of the America First Committee, tonight condemned as "totally un-American" Charles A. Lindbergh's speech last week at Des Moines, Iowa, which she said he must have known would incite race hatred.

The writer, who said she resigned from the organization August 2 "when I feared an evolution in America First policy," declared:

"I am as convinced as ever that participation in Europe's war may mean economic ruin in this country and an end to our democratic institutions. Because I believe in democracy, and because I was for several months a member of the committee, I must publicly condemn Lindbergh's totally un-American declaration. . . .

"It is grossly unjust to lay the groundwork for the charge that this is a Jews' war."

SHOOT-FIRST STAND ASSAILED BY WOOD

President Acted Without Congressional Sanction, Isolationist Asserts

Head Of America First Committee And 58 Others Sign Statement

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 14—Gen. Robert E. Wood today released a statement, which he said was signed by fifty-eight prominent persons, declaring that President Roosevelt's recent shoot-first instruction to the navy was "supported neither by Congressional sanction nor by popular will."

The statement issued by Wood, who is national chairman of the America First Committee, said in part:

"The President's speech of September 11 presents a grave threat to the constitutional powers of Congress and to the democratic principles of majority rule. . . .

Called Unauthorized

The President has decreed that shooting will begin. His edict is supported neither by Congressional sanction nor by popular will. It is authorized by no statute and undermines the constitutional provision which gives the war power to Congress alone.

"The American people . . . will expect their elected representatives to take quick action to restore public confidence and to insure the carrying out of the people's will."

Supporters Are Named

Among the signers Wood listed were:

FORMER GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. MURRAY, of Oklahoma.
IRVIN S. COBB.
ALICE ROOSEVELT LONGWORTH.
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.
FORMER GOVERNOR PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin.
ROBERT L. RIPLEY.
ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. L. BECKMAN, of the Catholic diocese of Dubuque.
BISHOP GERALD SHAUGHNESSY, of Seattle.
BISUOP JOHN DUFFY, of Buffalo.

Wood said that Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University, also signed and added: "The President should follow the Constitution as did President Wilson when he proved his case before Congress. . . . If the President is convinced that war should be begun, Congress should also be convinced by the same evidence."

Wheeler Changes Again President Acted Illegally

Polson, Mont., Sept. 14 (AP)—Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), a critic of the Administration's foreign policy, told a group of his home State citizens today: "I'll stop talking only when Congress actually declares war as provided by the Constitution."

Wheeler reiterated that "when the President says to start shooting, then he is, in my opinion, violating the Constitution.

"Only Congress can declare war, and the President says that convoys mean shooting and shooting means war."

Suggestion On Service

Wheeler observed that Montanans, if they chose, could cross the border and enlist in Canadian forces, and added: "The President probably will give you his blessing."

Saying that many had charged him as a traitor, Wheeler asserted, "If I, Senator Clark (of Missouri), Senator Nye (of North Dakota) and others opposing entry into the war are traitors, then eighty per cent. of the people in the United States are traitors, because eighty per cent. of them oppose our entry into foreign conflict."

LEGION TO TAKE UP CURB ON TROOP USE

Defense Committee Opposes Geographic Limits On Army Operations

Convention Today Will Study Dozen Proposals Offered By Group

[By the Associated Press]

Milwaukee, Sept. 14—The American Legion's national defense committee recommended to the twenty-third annual national convention today that it go on record in favor of removing geographic limits on the use of American troops in the world crisis.

Declaring that it had much confidential information from the army and navy, the committee, through Chairman Warren H. Atherton, of Stockton, Cal., offered a dozen proposals which will go before the convention for study with the opening of business sessions tomorrow.

It proposed immediate provision for a permanent system of military training for American youth, fortification of all American islands in the Atlantic and Pacific suitable for defense purposes and peaceful acquisition of others that may be useful.

Against Any Appeasement

The committee also advocated maintenance of a permanent two-ocean navy, a regular army and National Guard large enough to make the nation secure and increased pay schedules for the armed forces.

The report will go to the convention along with one from the foreign relations committee denouncing totalitarian powers as "international bandits" and opposing any policy of appeasement on the part of the United States.

Later in the day Sergt. Alvin C. York, of Tennessee, World War hero whose life has been portrayed in a movie, criticized Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.) and other non-interventionists before a religious-patriotic gathering of Legionnaires tonight.

"Great Experience"

"I see where Senator Nye says that the picture which bears my name is propaganda," York said.

"If the story of my life is propaganda, then so is this very convention, because the simple story of my life revolves around the same great experience that yours does. If our lives are propaganda, and Senator Nye is against all propaganda, then he should start immediately to tear up all the history books in the country.

"He should destroy all the history books, just as Hitler made a bonfire of great literature in Germany, because the histories of this country tell story after story about every generation's fight to keep alive in this nation freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of thought."

Against Communism

"The American Legion has always stood firmly against Communism and there is no evidence that we intend to chance our minds about it," York said.

"I am against Communism as much as any man in this convention, but I am for all out aid to Russia so long as Stalin continues to fight our greater common enemy—Nazi Germany."

The Legion's administrative body, the national executive committee, heard reports today from all major standing committees, but in most instances decided to refer them to the convention without recommendation.

Demand Defense Strikes End

The list included a report of the law and order committee demanding termination of all strikes in defense industries.

This committee charged that defense strikes were being caused by subversive agents of foreign powers and workers who failed to appreciate the urgent needs of the country.

It said subversive elements could be stamped out by law and by voluntary action of labor unions and that workers could obtain fair treatment through such agencies as the National Mediation Board.

The question of United States aid to Russia, in view of the Legion's traditional stand against Communism, is one of the issues that will command the attention of the 1,474 delegates. It will be discussed tomorrow by National Commander Milo J. Warner, of Toledo, in a report on his administration.

The delegates also will hear a personal message from President Roosevelt, delivered by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and an address by Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

With registrations approaching the 100,000 mark, Legionnaires took complete possession of Milwaukee for the four-day session and turned the business district into a bedlam. Officials predicted the one-day visitors would swell the attendance to around 250,000 when the annual parade is staged Tuesday.

Speech by Reynolds Canceled

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP)—Herbert S. Waters, president of the Newark Advertising Club, has announced cancellation of an address before the club by Senator Robert R. Reynolds scheduled for Sept. 24, because the talk "might be in definite conflict with the national defense program." Robert St. John, former Associated Press war correspondent, is to speak instead.

NEW LEASE-LEND REQUEST FORESEEN

Expected Report By President Today May Precede Plea For Appropriation

$5,000,000,000—More To Be Sought For Aid To Britain And Anti-Axis Nations

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 14—President Roosevelt is expected to give Congress tomorrow a second accounting of expenditures from the $7,000,000,000 lease-lend fund, a report likely to be followed soon by a request for another appropriation—probably totaling about $5,000,000,000—for aid to Britain and other nations fighting the Axis.

In his first report to Congress on June 11, just 74 days after the $7,000,000,000 fund was appropriated, Mr. Roosevelt said that all but approximately $2,750,000,000 had been allocated. At that time, however, only about $75,000,000 actually had been spent, and this gave rise in Congress to some complaints that Britain had received little real help in the way of ships, planes and munitions.

No Funds For Soviets

Mr. Roosevelt's Congressional lieutenants recently discussed the second lease-lend request with him and reported afterward that it would provide no funds for Soviet Russia. For the time being, it was said, Russia was in a position to pay for her purchases in this country.

The House will reconvene tomorrow after a month's vacation and will take up as its first major piece of business the compromise $3,583,900,000 tax bill which was rewritten by a joint committee of House and Senate members after the two chambers had passed differing versions. The measure is scheduled for consideration Wednesday and leaders are hopeful the legislation will clear both chambers by the end of the week.

Current Investigations

Two investigations held the immediate attention in the Senate. An Interstate Commerce subcommittee will resume tomorrow its inquiry into allegations that the motion picture industry is spreading propaganda to involve the United States in war. The Defense Investigation Committee has asked Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, to testify Tuesday on a contract between the Defense Plant Corporation and the Aluminum Company of America.

The committee investigating the movies called Jimmie Fiddler, Hollywood columnist, as its first witness.

This committee, marked last week by frequent exchanges between Wendell L. Willkie, representing motion picture producers, and Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.), was expected to hear testimony later in the week from the heads of some of the major companies.

Willkie's Proposal

Willkie has demanded that the committee view films which Senators Nye and Clark (Dem., Mo.) have complained contained war propaganda. Chairman D. Worth Clark (Dem., Idaho) said that uncut versions of the pictures probably would be shown to the members later.

Nye, coauthor of an inquiry resolution which the subcommittee is considering, told reporters he had received a "flood of mail" approving the charges he made as the hearing's first witness that a number of films released by the major companies in recent months had contained war propaganda.

New York Gas Famine Unless Rationing Is Lifted Soon Predicted

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—A spokesman for New York's filling-station operators said today that approximately one fourth of the city's 8,000 stations would be out of gasoline by

30.24— 11825

30.24— 11825

the end of the month unless their quota supply is increased.

"Some dealers will run out of gas, if the rationing isn't lifted, somewhere around September 20, and each day after that it will be more severe," said Nathan Gelfer, president of the Gasoline Station Council of Metropolitan New York.

"I would estimate that twenty-five per cent. of the city's 8,000 gasoline stations and garages will be out by the end of the month unless something is done," he added.

Gelfer said a shortage was avoided last month only because dealers were permitted to draw on their September supplies.

Extent Of Assistance To Jews Announced

Group Has Helped Over 35,000 From Europe To Palestine In Two Years

New York, Sept. 14 (AP)—The United Palestine Appeal disclosed today it had helped more than 35,000 Jews from Europe to enter Palestine in the first two years of the war.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, National U. P. A. chairman, said that 310,000 homeless Jews had found haven in Palestine since the beginning of Adolf Hitler's regime, far more than emigrated to any other country.

Dr. Silver said American Jewry had contributed $6,600,000 to the U. P. A. since the outbreak of war.

Dutch Plan To Meet Interest On Bonds

Coupons Which Post Date German Occupation Of Country Will Be Honored

SEP 15 1941

Washington, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Netherlands legation announced today that arrangements were being made for payment "an an early date" of interest on Government bonds, coupons of which post-date the German occupation of Holland.

The announcement said payments would be made on coupons dated later than May 15, 1940, by the banking firms of J. P. Morgan, of New York, and B. W. Blydenstein and Company, of London, and firms in the Dutch East Indies.

War Communiques

Russian

SEP 15 1941

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (Sunday) (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During Sept. 14 our troops continued stubborn day-long battles along the entire front.

After many days of fierce fighting Soviet troops abandoned Kremenchug.

In aerial battles on Sept. 12 our air force downed twenty-one German planes and destroyed forty-six on airdromes. Our losses were twenty-eight planes.

One German patrol plane was downed on the approaches to Moscow on Sept. 14.

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During the night of Sept. 13-14 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (AP). — The German high command communique:

The favorable course of operations in the east prepare the way for new successes in battle.

After strong German forces broke into Leningrad's defense front closer encirclement of the city continues without interruption, despite bitter defense.

An enemy freighter south of the Faroe Islands was badly damaged yesterday by an air bomb.

In the course of a successful attack by the air force on a convoy east of Great Yarmouth which was reported in yesterday's high command communique, a British destroyer was struck by a heavy caliber bomb.

German battleplanes in North Africa on the night preceding Sept. 13 and yesterday bombed British anti-aircraft positions and a tent encampment at Tobruk.

There was no action by the enemy over the Reich's territory by day or night.

The commander of an army, Colonel General Ritter von Schobert, fell Sept. 12 in fighting on the east front.

British

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—An Admiralty communique:

Further successful action has been taken by the Royal Navy against the enemy's supplies and sea communications with his troops on the north Russian front.

At dawn on Friday, carrier-borne naval aircraft attacked enemy shipping in the Bodoe area of the Norwegian coast and military objectives in the vicinity.

One enemy supply ship of about 2,000 tons was sunk and other ships were damaged. An aluminum works was hit and set on fire, and an electric power station was also bombed. From these attacks all our aircraft returned safely.

An Air Ministry communique:

Brest was heavily attacked last night by a large force of aircraft of the bomber command. A great weight of bombs was dropped in the dock areas, and bursts were seen to straddle drydocks in which the battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are lying.

Other aircraft bombed the docks at Le Havre. Fighter command aircraft on offensive patrols over northern France during the night attacked several enemy airdromes. An enemy aircraft coming in to land was destroyed.

None of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

A Ministries of Air and Home Security communique:

A very small number of enemy aircraft flew over the east coast last night. Bombs which were dropped at only a few points did only slight damage. No casualties have been reported.

CAIRO, Sept. 14 (AP).—A British General Headquarters communique:

LIBYA: In the Tobruk area our fighting patrols made deep penetrations into enemy positions at a number of points without making contacts. As a result of our activities the enemy shelling was particularly heavy against the eastern sector of the Tobruk defenses.

Enemy bombing attacks during the night were continuous, but they resulted in no casualties and no important damage to material. In the frontier area enemy patrols moving somewhat wider than usual are being successfully engaged.

The Royal Air Force Middle East communique:

MEDITERRANEAN: A highly successful attack by aircraft of the fleet air arm and the R. A. F. on an enemy convoy in the central Mediterranean, mentioned in yesterday's communique, continued the night of Sept. 13-14, when aircraft of the fleet air arm located the remaining merchantmen and their destroyer escort approaching Tripoli.

One medium-sized merchantman was hit and brought to a standstill and set on fire. Another vessel of the same size was also stopped, and clouds of black smoke were observed issuing from it. A third ship was possibly hit.

Later, during the same night, the attack was continued by heavy bombers of the R. A. F. Two ships were left on fire and three others were hit. None of the ships in the convoy escaped damage.

CRETE: The landing fields at Candia and Malemi were raided by heavy bombers of the R. A. F. during Friday night. At Candia many bombs fell on the target. Fires and explosions were observed. Similar effective results of our bombing were seen at Malemi.

CYRENAICA: Aircraft of the South African Air Force attacked the landing grounds at Gambut and Gazala during Friday. During Friday night fleet air arm bombers raided Bardia and Gambut landing grounds. At Bardia fires broke out among the (fuel) dumps and stores. At Gambut a direct hit was scored on one aircraft. Others were damaged. A large fire was started on the landing ground, where gasoline containers were set ablaze.

SICILY: Airdromes of Gerbini and Catania were again attacked during Friday night, when aircraft of the fleet air arm machine-gunned and dispersed the aircraft and airdrome buildings at both objectives.

ETHIOPIA: Aircraft of the R. A. F. bombed enemy positions south of Gondar during Saturday.

From all these operations none of our aircraft are missing.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the land front in North Africa there was lively activity by our artillery.

Formations of the Italian air force, overcoming violent enemy anti-aircraft reaction, continuously bombarded numerous sectors of the Tobruk forces on the night of Sept. 12, scoring direct hits with large-size bombs on batteries and fortified works, barracks and munition dumps, causing vast fires and explosions.

At Bardia a British plane was shot down by German fighters.

In East Africa, in the Culquabert sector, an Italian medical detachment visibly marked with the Red Cross was bombed and machine-gunned, and several were wounded.

One British bomber was shot down by the anti-aircraft defense.

During an air attack against one of our convoys, anti-aircraft fire from our ships brought down in flames four enemy machines. In the eastern Mediterranean during actions against enemy shipping our air force sank a merchant ship of small tonnage.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT X X X SEPT.14.

THE MEN AND COMMANDERS OF COL. SHTYKOV'S FORMATION SUCCESSFULLY

OPERATE AGAINST FASCIST HORDES IN THE NORTHWESTERN DIRECTION OF THE

FRONT. UNITS COMMANDED BY KOZHUROV, DOKHNOVSKY, ALEXEI, AND

OTHERS ESPECIALLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN FIGHTING. IN A NIGHT

ENCOUNTER CAPT. KOZHUROV'S UNIT CAPTURED 12 GERMAN GUNS, 20 MACHINE-

GUNS AND SUB-MACHINE GUNS AND TWO FIELD WIRELESS STATIONS. WITHIN ONE

DAY ARTILLERY OF DOKHNOVSKY'S UNIT DESTROYED 70 ENEMY TRUCKS WITH INFANT

150 MOTORCYCLES AND A LARGE GROUP OF CAVALRY. SOME UNITS MANY

BROKE THROUGH TO THE ENEMY RE

SEP 15 1941

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TRY, 150 MOTORCYCLES AND A LARGE GROUP OF CAVALRY. SOME UNITS MANY

TIMES BROKE THROUGH TO THE ENEMY REAR. DURING ONE SUCH RAID OUR MEN

COOPERATING WITH TANKS ANNIHILATED A GERMAN MOTORIZED COLUMN AND

CAPTURED 240 TRUCKS.

SCOUT LIEUT. ALEXEI PENETRATED IN HIS ARMORED CAR FAR INTO THE ENEMY REAR AND DESTROYED SEVERAL GERMAN ARMORED CARS AND DISABLED THREE LIGHT TANKS AND SEVERAL ANTI-TANK GUNS. IN NUMEROUS ENCOUNTERS WITH FASCIST TROOPS COL.SHTYKOV'S FORMATION ANNIHILATED MORE THAN 10,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS, DESTROYED NEARLY 200 ENEMY TANKS AND HUNDREDS OF TRUCKS, MORE THAN 100 GUNS AND SOME 500 MOTORCYCLES.

NUMEROUS ATTEMPTS OF FASCIST PLANES TO FORCE THEIR WAY TO LENINGRAD INVARIABLY ARE BEING BEATEN OFF BY DARING SOVIET FLIERS. THE OTHER DAY AN AIR COMBAT TOOK PLACE AT THE APPROACHES TO LENINGRAD IN WHICH MORE THAN 100 PLANES TOOK PART. THE FASCISTS LOST 17 BOMBERS AND WERE CHASED AWAY.

SEP 15 1941

(END)

Y&WE1258AED

MOSCOW -- ADD SOVIET COMMUNIQUE X X X THE ENTIRE [illegible] FRONT.

IN ONE SECTOR IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION OF THE [illegible] FRONT OUR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS BROUGHT DOWN A JUNKERS 88 BOMBER. THE PILOT, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER EMIL FROST, THE OBSERVER, SERGEANT MAJOR ALFRED BECHER, AND THE MECHANIC, CORPORAL VERUNMAN POLIKMAEN, SAVED THEMSELVES WITH PARACHUTES. COLLECTIVE FARMERS DISARMED THEM AND BROUGHT THEM TO "X" UNIT HEADQUARTERS. UPON INTERROGATION, PILOT EMIL FROST STATED: "IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF THE WAR OUR AIR GROUP LOST 75 PER CENT OF ITS AIRCRAFT. THE REPLACEMENTS WHICH WE RECEIVED DO NOT COVER THE LOSSES BY FAR. BESIDES, WE BEGAN TO RECEIVE PLANES OF OLD MAKES, SUCH AS JU-52'S, PZL-24'S, ARADE 47'S, ETC. MATTERS ARE STILL WORSE WITH THE FLYING PERSONNEL. MANY EXPERIENCED PILOTS WERE KILLED. AT PRESENT THE FLYING STAFF CONSISTS CHIEFLY OF YOUNGSTERS, 17 TO 23 YEARS OLD. THE GERMAN COMMAND IS DEEPLY WORRIED BY THE PROBLEM OF REPLENISHMENT OF FLYING PERSONNEL. OUR FLIERS, ESPECIALLY THE YOUNG ONES, ARE AFRAID OF SOVIET FIGHTER PLANES. WE BOMBER PILOTS REPEATEDLY OBSERVED HOW, UPON SIGHTING SOVIET PLANES, OUR FIGHTERS FLEE, ABANDONING US WITHOUT PROTECTION."

SERGEANT MAJOR ALFRED BECHER STATED: "RUSSIAN AIRCRAFT REPEATEDLY APPEARED OVER BERLIN, KOENIGSBERG, STETTIN, ALLENSTEIN AND OTHER GERMAN CITIES. RECENTLY I WITNESSED THE BOMBARDMENT OF BERLIN BY SOVIET PLANES. NUMEROUS FIRES BROKE OUT IN THE CITY, FREQUENT BOMB EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD. I HAPPEN TO KNOW THAT BOMBS HIT A MUNITIONS PLANT. IN CONNECTION WITH SOVIET AND BRITISH AIR RAIDS, THE GERMAN POPULATION IS IN A DEPRESSED STATE. EVERYBODY ASKS THE SAME QUESTION --WHEN WILL THIS ACCURSED WAR END?"

SEP 15 1941

THE GERMAN INVADERS ARE POWERLESS AGAINST THE ELUSIVE AND HEROIC GUERRILLAS. IN ONE MONTH OF OPERATIONS IN FASCIST-OCCUPIED LENINGRAD REGIONS A GUERRILLA DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY "K" ANNIHILATED OVER 300 FASCIST OFFICERS AND MEN, INCLUDING A MAJOR AND COLONEL. GUERRILLAS BURNED DOWN FOUR TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS ON AN AIRDROME AND DESTROYED 34 TRUCKS AND SEVERAL MOTOR CARS. IN THREE WEEKS A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY "S" EFFECTED 16 RAIDS UPON ENEMY COLUMNS AND SMASHED THE HEADQUARTERS OF A LARGE GERMAN UNIT. IN ENGAGEMENTS THE DETACHMENT KILLED 116 GERMAN PRIVATES AND EIGHT OFFICERS, DESTROYED 39 TRUCKS WITH FUEL AND AMMUNITION AND ENEMY SOLDIERS. THE GUERRILLAS CAPTURED 60 GERMAN RIFLES AND 18 HORSES.

SEP 15 1941

SOVIET GUERRILLAS OPERATING IN THE PSKOV REGION AND KARELIA EXTERM-

30.24— 11827 30.24—11827

INATE HUNDREDS OF FASCIST OCCUPANTS. THE GUERRILLAS WAYLAY GERMAN STAFF MOTORCARS AND OPEN FIRE ON THEM FROM THE FORESTS. "NIKOLAI", A SNIPER IN ONE GUERRILLA DETACHMENT, ALREADY HAS KILLED 39 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN.

"OLGA", A SCOUT OF THE SAME DETACHMENT, A FORMER PARACHUTE JUMING INSTRUCTOR, KILLED 14 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN WITH AN AUTOMATIC SHE HAD CAPTURED FROM A GERMAN.

IN FIGHTING GERMAN FASCIST INVADERS, GUERRILLA SNIPERS HAVE DEVELOPI SKILLFUL TACTICAL METHODS. THE FASCIST INVADERS INCREASINGLY FEEL IT ON THEIR HIDES.

SEP 15 1941

A WHITE FINNISH OFFICER INFORMED THE NEUE ZUERICHER ZEITUNG CORRESPONDENT THAT "RUSSIAN GUERRILLAS SHOOT FROM AMBUSH AT PASSING CARS. WITH LIGHTNING SPEED THEIR RIFLEMEN APPEAR FROM AN THICKET AND WITH THE SAME SPEED VANISH AGAIN IN FOG AND DENSE FOREST. FINNISH PATROLS ATTEMPT TO CLEAR THE FOREST. BUT THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE IN THIS BOUNDLESS WILDERNESS." (END)

FN/PS308PED

MOSCOW -- ADD RUSSIAN X X X WITHOUT PROTECTION.

THE START OF THE 13TH WEEK OF THE WAR ALSO FOUND KIEV AND ODESSA, TWO OTHER MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE, HOLDING OUT IN THE FACE OF RAGING BATTLES AT THEIR APPROACHES.

THE SOVIET PRESS REVIEWED THREE WEEKS OF ACTION IN THE NORTHWEST ABOUT LENINGRAD, DESCRIBING THE JOINT ACTION OF THE RED ARMY AND PEOPLES ARMY IN CHECKING THE ASSAULTS.

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IZVESTIA, THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN, DESCRIBED WHAT IT SAID WAS A TYPICAL TANK BATTLE IN WHICH RUSSIAN MACHINES LAID AN AMBUSH AND STOPPED THE ADVANCE OF NAZI TANKS FOLLOWED BY INFANTRY. THIRTEEN OF THE GERMAN MACHINES WERE DESTROYED IN A THREE-DAY BATTLE, IT WAS SAID.

IN ANOTHER ACTION A RUSSIAN FLIER WAS SAID BY TASS, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, TO HAVE DESTROYED A PONTOON BRIDGE. SCOUTS ESTABLISHED THAT THE GERMANS LOST ABOUT A BATTALION OF INFANTRY AND 15 ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS ON THIS BRIDGE, TASS SAID.

A RED STAR BULLETIN SAID ONE RED ARMY UNIT IN THIS SECTOR BEAT OFF REPEATED ASSAULTS AND THEN IN A COUNTERATTACK DESTROYED A GERMAN BATTALION AND CAPTURED TEN GUNS.

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BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN THIS SECTOR, GUERRILLAS WERE SAID TO BE CONSTANTLY HARRASSING THE GERMANS. ONE BAND OF 27 WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RECAPTURED TWO VILLAGES AND HELD THEM FOR A DAY. ANOTHER GUERRILLA BAND WAS REPORTED IN THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE TO HAVE SMASHED HEADQUARTERS OF A LARGE GERMAN UNIT AND KILLED 300 GERMANS.

YET ANOTHER BAND ACCOUNTED FOR 124 GERMAN MEN AND OFFICERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ONE WOMAN GUERRILLA, "OLGA", A FORMER PARACHUTE-JUMP INSTRUCTOR, WAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO HAVE KILLED 14 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN WITH AN AUTOMATIC WHICH SHE CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS.

FIERCE FIGHTING WITH THE FINNS ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS NORTH OF LENINGRAD ALSO WAS REPORTED IN RED STAR, WHICH SAID TWO FINNISH REGIMENTS ATTEMPTING TO FORCE A RIVER LEFT MORE THAN 200 DEAD WHEN REPULSED BY TWO RUSSIAN INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, A SOVIET BULLETIN SAID THE RED AIR FORCE ON SEPT.11 DESTROYED 30 TANKS AND 50 TRUCKS IN ONE OF ITS ATTACKS.

ONE EXTRAORDINARY ACTION ON THIS FRONT WAS REPORTED BY TASS WHICH SAID 10 "SOVIET PATRIOTS" STOOD THEIR GROUND IN THE FACE OF AN OVER-POWERING ATTACK BY TEN TANKS AND ARMORED CARS COVERING INFANTRY. THE RUSSIANS DIED IN THEIR TRACKS, TASS SAID, BUT THEY DESTROYED THREE TANKS AND 100 OF THE OPPOSING SOLDIERS.

WHILE THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION HERE ANNOUNCED THE ARRIVAL IN RUSSIA OF A WING OF THE RAF, WITHOUT GIVING DETAILS, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE QUOTED A GERMAN AIR FORCE PRISOMR AS SAYING HIS UNIT HAD LOST 75 PER CENT OF ITS PLANES IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS, AND THAT THE GERMAN COMMAND HAD ATTEMPTED TO REPLACE THEM WITH JUNKERS 52 TRANSPORTS, OUT-MODED PZL 24'S AND ARADO 47'S.

SEP 15 1941

BERLIN, SEP 14-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, LEAFLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT BERLIN TONIGHT URGING BERLINERS NOT TO SLACKEN IN THEIR PREPAREDNESS FOR AIR RAIDS.

THE LEAFLETS INSTRUCTED RESIDENTS TO KEEP AIR RAID EQUIPMENT IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION, AND KEEP AMPLE SUPPLIES OF WATER AND SAND IN THEIR ATTICS TO COMBAT INCENDIARY FIRES.

THE PEOPLE WERE ADVISED TO KEEP HANDBAGS PACKED TO TAKE TO THE CELLARS DURING RAIDS. THE BAGS SHOULD CONTAIN VALUABLES, IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AND PERSONAL PAPERS TO PROVE IDENTITY, EXTRA CLOTHES, FOOD AND RATION CARDS, THE CIRCULARS SAID.

MQ1144PED

BERLIN, SEPT.14-(AP)-THE GERMANS REPORTED AIR ACTION FROM THE FAROE ISLANDS TO NORTHERN AFRICA TODAY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ENGLAND.

A FREIGHTER WAS DAMAGED SOUTH OF THE FAROES NORTH OF ENGLAND AND A DESTROYER HIT IN A CONVOY REPORTED YESTERDAY TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED OFF THE BRITISH EAST COAST, THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND BRITISH POSITIONS AT TOBRUK, IN LIBYA, WERE BOMBED.

FN247PED

LONDON, SEPT. 14-(AP)-YOUTHFUL KING PETAR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS GIVEN UP DANCING UNTIL HIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN FREED.

HE DISCLOSED HIS DECISION WHEN ASKED TO JOIN HUNDREDS OF YOUNG BRITISH AND ALLIED OFFICERS AND THEIR ESCORTS AT A WEEKLY DANCE OF AN OFFICERS' SUNDAY CLUB.

SEP 15 1941

WE1244AED

TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPT. 15-(AP)-KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA, NEWLY APPOINTED DELEGATE EXTRAORDINARY TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA, SAID TODAY ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR HANOI THAT IT WOULD BE HIS PURPOSE TO CREATE A "FIRM POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TIE-UP BETWEEN JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA."

SEP 15 1941

TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPT. 15-(AP)-AGITATED BY A REPORT THAT A BRITISH EMBASSY AUTOMOBILE OOLLIDED WITH A FARMER'S OXCART ON THE NIKKO HIGHWAY, A TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR ADVISED FOREIGN ENVOYS TODAY IT WOULD BE BEST FOR THEM TO CONSERVE GASOLINE AND KEEP THEIR MACHINES OFF THE ROADS.

THE ADVICE WAS GIVEN BY KAIZO NOMA, A TEACHER OF AGRICULTURE, IN AN ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI. HE WAS PARTICULARLY DISTURBED BECAUSE OF THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT -- ON THE ROAD LEADING TO NIKKO, A MOUNTAIN RESORT.

"THEY SHOULD BE MADE TO KNOW HOW PRECIOUS A SINGLE DROP OF GASOLINE IS IN A WARTIME COUNTRY," THE PROFESSOR WROTE. "PERHAPS THEY ARE REVEALING HOSTILE INTENTIONS BY USING GASOLINE TO THE RATION LIMIT X X X THEY SHOULD RESPECT CONDITIONS AND ECONOMIZE ON OIL."

30.24 — 11829 30.24 — 11829

MANZANILLO, MEXICO, SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE FIRST JAPANESE SHIP TO ARRIVE HERE IN A MONTH AND A HALF REACHED PORT LAST NIGHT AND UNLOADED 2,652 BAGS OF MAIL FOR MEXICAN POINTS.

THE VESSEL, THE 7,149-TON PASSENGER-CARGO BOAT NARUTO MARU, WAS HEAVILY LOADED WITH MERCHANDISE. SHE PLANNED TO PROCEED TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

BAIRES -- ADD WIEDEMANN X X X BUENOS AIRES RUN.

ORIGINALLY, THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE CONTENDED THAT WIEDEMANN WAS NO DIPLOMAT SINCE HE WAS EJECTED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND BECAUSE OF THE HAVANA ACCORD WHICH PROVIDES THAT ONE AMERICAN REPUBLIC REFUSE TO BE HOST TO A PERSON EXPELLED BY ANOTHER.

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IT TONED DOWN ITS STAND, HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE TRANSIT VISA GRANTED THE NAZI ENVOY BY THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE.

EVEN WHILE WIEDEMANN WAS WINGING HIS WAY HERE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO THE 32-YEAR-OLD TABORDA SWUNG INTO ACTION FORMULATING LATER ABANDONED PLANS TO SEIZE THE NAZI OFFICIAL WHEN HE LANDED.

APPARENTLY UNCONCERNED OVER WIEDEMANN'S STATUS, AN ORDER WAS AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE FOR POLICE TO DETAIN WIEDEMANN, BUT IT APPARENTLY NEVER WAS ISSUED.

"WE WANT TO QUESTION HIM," TABORDA SAID DURING THESE PREPARATIONS, ADDING THAT POLICE "HAVE SUFFICIENT LEGAL GROUNDS FOR HIS DETENTION."

AFTER WORD CAME FROM PORTO ALEGRE, WHERE THE BUENOS AIRES-BOUND PLANE LANDED BRIEFLY, THE GERMAN EMBASSY ITSELF DECLINED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THAT WIEDEMANN WAS EXPECTED.

AN ADVERTISEMENT APPEARED IN BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPERS TONIGHT OVER THE NAME OF THE "FEDERATION OF GERMAN CIRCLES OF BENEFICENCE AND CULTURE" SEEKING TO JUSTIFY THE ACTIVITIES WHICH CONGRESS WANTS TO STAMP OUT.

CHIEF AMONG ITS CONTENTIONS WAS THAT THE BENEFICENCE CULTURE CIRCLES--WHICH THE COMMITTEE CHARGES ARE AN EXTENSION OF THE OUTLAWED ARGENTINE NAZI PARTY--OPERATED WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL OF THE POLICE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.

ALTHOUGH THE ADVERTISEMENT SAID HEADQUARTERS AND OFFICE PERSONNEL WERE THE SAME AS USED BY THE NAZI PARTY IT WAS "NATURAL" THAT THIS HAPPENED SINCE "THE ROOMS WERE VACANT AND THE PERSONNEL UNEMPLOYED."

SEP 15 1941

MEANWHILE, FEDERAL JUDGE MIGUEL JANTUS ORDERED THE MARITIME PREFECTURE TO DELIVER TO HIM 83 PACKAGES, SOME OF THEM CONTAINING ALLEGED NAZI PROPAGANDA, WHICH ARRIVED EARLY IN AUGUST ABOARD A JAPANESE SHIP AND WERE CONSIGNED TO THE GERMAN EMBASSY HERE.

THE ORDER WAS REQUESTED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, WHICH DEMANDED THAT ALL THE PARCELS BE EXAMINED AFTER FIVE WERE OPENED AND, OFFICIALS SAID, FOUND TO CONTAIN PROPAGANDA GESTAPO-COMPILED AND TWO BOOKS LISTING THE NAMES OF PERSONS WANTED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN THE REICH.

SEP 15 1941

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 14-(AP)-GERMAN AMBASSADOR EDMUND VON THERMANN PROTESTED AGAIN TO THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY CONCERNING STATEMENTS MADE IN THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES DURING DEBATE ON A RESOLUTION WHICH INDIRECTLY WOULD ASK THE GOVERNMENT TO SEND HIM HOME.

VON THERMANN SAID HE HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO "PERSONAL INSULTS" BY DEPUTY RAOUL DAMONTE TABORDA, CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, WHICH HAS ACCUSED THE AMBASSADOR OF "OVER-STEPPING THE BOUNDS OF A DIPLOMAT AND ABUSING HIS PRIVILEGES."

FRIDAY VON THERMANN FILED A FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST THE COMMITTEE'S ASSERTIONS THAT MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY STAFF HELPED EXTORT MONEY FROM GERMAN WORKERS IN ARGENTINE TO FINANCE AN UNDERGROUND NAZI POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

THE HOUSE WILL VOTE TOMORROW ON A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING VON THERMANN FOR HIS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES.

UX1235PED

SEP 15 1941

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE PANAMA CANAL NOW IS IMPREGNABLE TO ANY ATTACK BY LAND, SEA OR AIR, REP. CHARLES H. ELSTON (R-OHIO) ASSERTED TODAY. HE ADDED THAT A SPECIAL HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH JUST COMPLETED A 10,000-MILE TOUR OF AIR BASES, TRAINING SCHOOLS AND PLANE FACTORIES WAS "VERY FAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH THE NATION'S PROGRESS IN AIR DEFENSE." HE SAID NEW DETECTOR DEVICES CAN "SPOT" A PLANE 100 MILES AWAY IN THE CANAL ZONE. SEP 15 1941

RS1037PES NM

LOS ANGELES, SEPT. 14-(AP)-SENATOR MAXIMIANO ERAZURIZ, INDUSTRIAL LEADER OF CHILE, IS ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON, TO APPEAL TO SECRETARY HULL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR RELEASE OF INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES TO HIS COUNTRY. SEP 15 1941

"IT IS VERY ESSENTIAL," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW, "THAT THE DEFENSE PROGRAM DOES NOT PREVENT US FROM OBTAINING MACHINERY, SPARE PARTS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES WHICH MEAN THE VERY LIFE OF SOUTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

"WE CANNOT OBTAIN THESE SUPPLIES ELSEWHERE. WE ARE HAVING GREAT DIFFICULTY IN THIS RESPECT IN CHILE AND I UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION IS THE SAME THROUGHOUT SOUTH AMERICA."

XA741PCS

OTTAWA, SEPT. 14-(AP)-HOBBIES, A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, WAS BANNED FROM CANADA TONIGHT UNDER THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS.

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30.24 — 11831

30.24 — 11831

NAVY BEGINS PROTECTING WAR-AID SHIPS TODAY; ROOSEVELT SAYS HELP WILL FLOW IN TORRENT, CONSULTS LEADERS ON NEUTRALITY ACT REPEAL

Navy Begins Guarding Ships Today, Knox Says

SEP 16 1941

Vessels Of All Flags With Lend-Aid Cargoes To Be Protected To Iceland, He Tells Legion

By J. NORMAN LODGE
[By the Associated Press]

Milwaukee, Sept. 15—Men who hate war because they know war—the American Legion—met today in their twenty-third annual convention preponderantly sympathetic to reversing their double-decade-old stand against American participation in foreign conflicts.

With challenging words from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, resounding in their ears, and with President Roosevelt's message that he knew the nation could count on the Legion's continued interest and cooperation in whatever lay ahead, these former warriors of the first American Expeditionary Force whooped up every inference of intervention.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told the Legion in blunt language today that the United States Navy had orders "to capture and destroy" every Axis surface or submarine raider encountered "between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland."

First Official Disclosure

Knox's speech comprised the first official disclosure of the navy's method in carrying out President Roosevelt's shoot-on-sight orders in his speech of Thursday night.

"Beginning tomorrow the American navy will provide protection as adequate as we can make it for ships of every flag carrying lend-aid supplies between the American continent and waters adjacent to Iceland," the Navy Secretary declared as Legionnaires stood and cheered his every word.

Hits America-First Group

The secretary added that "the whole issue is far too broad to make the question of who fired first of great importance" but he said he wanted to refer to it because "it offered a chance for that curious organization known as 'the America First Committee' to tell the American public that, in its judgment, it was more likely the German U-boat commander was telling the truth than the American naval officer who commanded the Greer."

"That is an important fact for the American public to digest," Knox declared, "that we have in our midst an organization of American citizens who, on a question of veracity, declared publicly that they prefer to accept the word of a piratical murderer of women and children on the high seas, engaged in a type of warfare denounced by every civilized nation in the world, rather than accept the word of an American commander of an American warship."

Cheer President's Message

And when the President's message of faith was read the delegates roared back their pledge that the Legion will be there when called upon.

Milo Warner, the national commander, carried on the trend in his annual report by saying:

"We must so fully prepare ourselves for war in so far as it is humanly possible we of America can keep war away from our shores. In order to be able to do so we must have an army and navy which are unfettered and unshackled and so well prepared by equipment, training and authorization, that they can strike wherever or whenever it is necessary for the purpose of defense."

Retract former Attitude

It was a Legion convention different from any other held in the long history of the A. E. F. veterans. Every year in the past the convention has gone on record against ever again sending as American army into European conflict.

Today, however, many leading Legionnaries heretofore against active American participation overseas were canvassing support for a resolution to be reported later in the week, favoring the lifting of the ban.

The fight in favor the resolution eclipsed any other item before the convention, even the eight-cornered race for national commander.

All Delegates Present

Typically Legion, the convention got under way as have all other previous meetings—with a flood of oratory, felicitations, mundane committee reports and singing, but unlike any other previous meeting the first day saw every delegate's chair filled and every warlike utterance greeted with yells of approbation.

These men, most of whom now have sons of army age, have smelled powder and don't want to wait to see the whites of the enemy's eyes if reaction to today's oratory is any criterion.

Movies Anti-Nazi

Secretary Knox's address had progressed hardly a hundred words when an electric reaction was manifest by the delegates. This was when he referred to Hitler as the most ruthless military conqueror the world has ever known. Derisive shouts greeted the reference to the German dictator.

Again when Darryl F. Zanuck, Hollywood producer, denied that the motion-picture industry was making pictures to generate a war spirit, the Legion cheered, a cheer that became a torrential vocal outburst when he said: "If you charge us with being anti-Nazi you are right."

At the very outset the trend of the convention could be felt, for in his invocation Brigadier William G. Gilks, of Texas, national chaplain, asked that the Legion be guided in a way that would help bring about the end of this senseless destruction by peoples who have turned their backs on God.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Legionnaire Mayor of New York city and National Civilian Defense Coordinator, after a few words on civilian defense, kept the convention in a constant cheer with his explosive reiteration that aid to Britain was aid to the United States.

Convention Parades Tomorrow

"I know," he said, "that when you give your answer to Hitler as you do in resolution, it will be that we are ready to keep the dictator away from our shores and from our mode of living."

The delegates rest tomorrow from business for the annual convention parade, a Tuesday endeavor since the first Legion convention was held way back when these same men thought nothing of stepping out ten miles, but who now drop into line as near the reviewing stand as possible—and out soon after.

New Orleans and Atlantic City are staging a neck and neck race for the 1942 national convention of the Legion. The next convention city will be selected Wednesday.

Roosevelt Praises Legion

President Roosevelt, in a personal message to the first formal session of the convention, told the Legionnaires that it had been "a source of satisfaction to me to have had your full co-operation in the development of our national defense program in all of its aspects," and that he felt confident the Administration and the nation could count on a continuation thereof "in meeting whatever lies ahead."

The delegates roared back their pledge that the Legion will be there when called upon.

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Mr. Knox's announcement of the Navy's action program came near the end of his address, after he had declared that since United States occupation of Iceland on July 7 "Hitler and the Nazis were palpably losing the Battle of the Atlantic" and therefore were forced to attempt to break down the bridge of ships carrying supplies to Britain.

"If they did not swiftly take successful measures to break down this bridge," Mr. Knox said, "the defeat of England, the prime purpose of the war, would become impossible. If they did make such an all-out effort, they would add the United States Navy to their numerous foes.

"It was a grim choice, but Nazi action in the last few days has left little room for doubt of what they will do."

"A German submarine," he continued, "encountered an American destroyer engaged in carrying mail to our outpost in Iceland. The encounter came in broad daylight and the American destroyer carried identification marks which left no possible room for doubt as to its nationality.

"At close range, the submarine discharged three torpedoes aimed at the American destroyer. The Greer evaded them, and promptly attacked the submarine with depth charges. After the second depth charge attack, all contact with the submarine was lost by the destroyer."

The Navy Department, Mr. Knox said, immediately made public all information on this incident, while the German government countered by saying the Greer fired the first shot.

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Answers "America First"

The Secretary added that "the whole issue is far too broad to make the question of who fired first of great importance," but he said he wanted to refer to it because "it offered a chance for that curious organization known as 'the America First Committee' to tell the American public that, in its judgment, it was more likely the German 'U' boat commander was telling the truth than the American naval officer who commanded the Greer."

"That is an important fact for the American public to digest," Mr. Knox declared, "that we have in our midst an organization of American citizens who, on a question of veracity, declared publicly that they prefer to accept the word of a piratical murderer of women and children on the high seas, engaged in a type of warfare denounced by every civilized nation in the world, rather than accept the word of an American commander of an American warship."

In discussing defense activities within the country, Mr. Knox praised the Legion for its share in promoting armament preparations and gave it credit for bringing about enactment of the eighteen months Army service extension law, which Congress recently passed.

At another point in his speech he warned against taking the Navy's airplanes from under the direction of Navy commanders. "Taking the Navy's planes away from the fleet commander and placing their command elsewhere would unquestionably cripple the fleet," he said.

Roosevelt Sends Message

President Roosevelt's message, delivered personally by Secretary Knox and read to the convention by National Commander Warner, follows:

"My dear Commander Warner:

"I regret so much my inability to be with you in Milwaukee during the twenty-third national convention of the American Legion. Only the pressure of official business prevents my attendance. It is with pleasure, however, that I extend most cordial greetings to you and through you to all Legionnaires and members of the auxiliary who will be assembled at your convention.

"Knowing of the keen interest manifested by the Legion in current and momentous events both at home and abroad, I need not remind you of the serious situation that is facing the world and its possible effect on the future of our own country.

"You who have served in our armed forces during time of war know best the stern realities of war and consequently would much prefer peace. However, you also well appreciate the danger in our not being fully prepared to meet any condition that may arise in world affairs. The threat to our national security and to our way of life is not imaginary but real. This hazard can truly be appraised only when we appreciate the destruction, desolation and enslavement which have overtaken free people of other nations during recent years.

"Our nation throughout its existence has stood as a symbol of security and freedom. It is our constant aim and our controlling purpose that those priceless rights and privileges accruing to American citizenship may above all be preserved and protected. To that end, as you know, we are now engaged in a very thoroughgoing effort for national defense in order to meet adequately the steps being taken by aggressor nations. We all know that for the successful accomplishment of such a vast undertaking there must be unity of purpose, unity of sentiment, and a keen desire to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary in order to obtain our objective.

"The American Legion is an organization extending throughout the nation, even to the smallest

community, and with a membership in excess of a million, it is of tremendous importance in stimulating strong patriotism and true citizenship.

"It has been a source of satisfaction to me to have had your full cooperation in the development of our national defense program in all of its aspects. I feel confident that the administration and the nation can count on that same interest and cooperation in meeting whatever lies ahead.

"It is my desire that you may have a very successful convention.

"Very sincerely yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

SEP 16 1941

Legion's Aid Is Solicited By Marshall

Army Chief Asks Veterans Help Create Public Understanding of Training Program

Convention Cheers Intervention Talk

Old 'Foreign Entanglement' Policy May Be Lifted by Resolution; Parade on Tuesday

Milwaukee, Sept. 15.—(AP.)—General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, appealed to the American Legion national convention tonight to help remove a lack of public understanding which he said was hampering the training of America's new army of selectees.

General Marshall told a gathering of distinguished Legionnaires and guests at the annual commander's dinner that it was impossible to develop an efficient army if decisions purely of a military nature were "continuously subjected to investigation, cross-examination, debate, ridicule and public discussion."

Pressure Groups Cited.

Declaring that criticism came mainly from pressure groups and misinformed individuals, General Marshall said:

"I submit that there is a clear line of demarcation between the democratic freedom of discussion which we are determined to preserve and a destructive procedure which promotes discontent and destroys confidence in the Army.

"The local posts of the Legion can do much to bring the people at home to a better understanding of requirements of the situation," General Marshall said. "Even you veterans probably do not realize the result of the appeals of the young man angling for a home-made cake or bragging to his parents or his girl of the hardships he endures, or grousing over the failure of his leaders to recognize his patricular ability by immediate promotion.

"The War Department at times receives a veritable avalanche of criticisms or pressures resulting from such ordinary soldier reactions as these. The incidents in themselves are often amusing, as in the case of the mother who complained that her son wasn't getting enough to eat and we found her boy had gained sixteen pounds in twenty days.

"But the total effect is really serious. As I read confidential reports from abroad there is a striking similarity between our present situation in this respect and that which affected the late army of France.

"Criticism, justified or otherwise is to be expected. In fact, it is as inevitable as a Congressional investigation, but when its nature or purpose is to cause disunity within the Army I say, direct the criticism at me, personally, and leave the Army alone."

Text of Secretary Knox's Address to Legion Convention

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15—Following is the text of the address by Secretary Knox today before the convention of the American Legion:

At the outset I want to express my appreciation of your invitation to address you assembled in your annual national convention of the American Legion for 1941.

No American Legion convention has ever been held at a time more perilous to our national welfare and security.

The Legion was born immediately following the last war and is made up, exclusively, of men who served in that war. And we meet here in Milwaukee in the third year of another great war which has brought almost all the world, save only the Western Hemisphere, into its destructive, suicidal encirclement.

With all of Europe, save only the British Isles, under the heel of the most ruthless military conqueror the world has ever known; with from eight to ten million men now engaged in deadly struggle along a Russian battlefront 2,000 miles long—the greatest battle measured in size and casualties in world history; with an Axis partner in Asia seeking to create a Far Eastern empire by force of arms, and with all the seven seas the scene of naval conflict, I come to you as the spokesman for one of our great branches of the national defense.

Under these circumstances, you will expect me to dwell chiefly upon problems relating themselves to national defense, to national preparedness, to the maintenance of peace, and, if war comes, to the successful prosecution of the war.

I need not go beyond the pages of American history written by the American Legion itself for my inspiration for such a discussion.

Military Service For All

There are many of you here today who, with me, attended the caucus of the American Legion held in St. Louis, and the first national convention of the Legion held in Minneapolis. It was at these two conventions that this great organization was given its character. It was there the outline of its mission was formulated.

First of all, the American Legion declared that the military system of defense upon which we should rely for our national security must always be subject to civilian authority.

It declared for a national military system based on universal military obligation. We not only favored a system of universal obligation to serve in time of danger, but we also declared for a policy of universal military training so that an American citizen, when called upon to discharge this primary function of citizenship, shall be trained and equipped to meet successfully and victoriously the hazards of war.

We declared for military training in high schools and colleges and for the continuance of training camps to train and educate officers to serve capably in time of national emergency.

These general underlying principles at subsequent conventions of the American Legion were developed and elaborated until it became a matter of universal knowledge that the American Legion constituted the greatest single unit in American life devoted to the principles of American preparedness against war, and of national defense—if war came.

Despite the efforts which the American Legion and other elements have made to promote a condition of preparedness, we have fallen far short of attaining that ideal.

I allude in this not alone to a lack of industrial preparedness, mechanical readiness and economic preparation against possible emergencies, but I also refer, even more emphatically, to our failure to be mentally and spiritually ready against danger from without.

It is utterly idle to have abundant means for the production of war-making material of every kind if we fail to maintain and develop those qualities of manly courage and virility that will insure that those weapons will go into the hands of men capable of meeting a dangerous armed foe when one appears.

National morale is always more important than national industrial production even in these days of mechanized warfare.

Three Epochs of the Legion

The entire life of the American Legion has been spent in three widely different epochs.

From 1919 to 1929 we lived through a period of crass materialism. Reacting from the high sense of idealism and sacrifice which characterized our participation in the first World War, we went through a period of disillusionment, a period of abnormal and drunken prosperity, in which spiritual values of every sort, including love of country and service for the common good, were subordinated to a get-rich-quick psychology.

This was followed by a period of great depression, when, for millions, life became a daily struggle for the bare necessities and millions more subsisted on a public dole. Finally, the great depression was succeeded, during the past four or five years, by an era of world-wide war or threat of war.

During the last five years a ferocious sweep of conquest by force has enveloped the world. Centering in the Axis powers of Germany, Italy and Japan, there has grown up a concept of world conquest before which free men everywhere have stood aghast.

So contrary has it been to the whole history of human progress for hundreds of years that, at first, peoples who were threatened were incredulous. They refused to believe in the reality of danger. There were many of this type in our citizenship.

Others, who recognized the reality, thought to curb and limit its excesses by a policy of appeasement under which this group of conquerors would be permitted to sate their appetite upon near-by helpless peoples, in the hope that the contagion of war could be kept remote from their boundaries. There are also many of this group to be found in the United States.

It is dangerous to fail to recognize that both of these groups exist in our own country, and that both of these groups contribute to a lack of those virile qualities in a nation—the lack of the willingness to incur danger and the lack of the courage to face facts—which contribute to lowered standards of mental and spiritual preparedness.

It must be a part of the function of the American Legion, with its quarter century stand for national preparedness, to combat both these tendencies which make the task of providing an adequate national defense more difficult.

On the subject of national preparedness through material production there have been causes for anxiety, there have been disappointments and disillusionments, there have been mistakes and delays, but, despite it all, no nation in human history, starting from scratch, with practically no production of war material at all, has ever equaled the record in productivity that we have made in the past year!

"Tremendous Job" Is Praised

Despite the carping of ill-informed critics, and the demagogery of those who seek to make political capital out of our weaknesses and our shortcomings, a tremendous job has been done in an unbelievably short time.

This has been made possible by two things: the overall capacity of American industrial management to meet a crisis and overcome it, and the skill and loyalty of the American worker.

You have heard a vast deal about labor difficulties, and there have been many, some of them indefensible. You have not heard so much, but it has been there, nevertheless, of avarice and cupidity and unscrupulousness on the part of men trying to make money out of the national emergency; but in the sum total neither these nor labor disputes have sufficed to prevent the conversion of an industrial plant wholly designed for peace into a wartime plant for the production of military necessities at a speed on a scale that challenges comparison, anywhere, at any time!

The United States has never enjoyed more skillful, unselfish and patriotic services from any citizen in the long course of its history which have excelled those qualities of big Bill Knudsen, who has wrought this miracle—and miracle it is—of swift wartime production.

I cannot give you actual figures, because that is a military secret, but when the time comes when the story can be written of what has been done in production in the last year to provide the means to defend America, it will constitute one of the brightest pages to be found in American history, a page of which every American will always be proud, and yet it is not enough.

There is no room for complacency.

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Calls Added Service Vital

Earlier, I have referred to the fact that the American Legion, at its very beginnings, declared both for a universal obligation to service on the part of every citizen, and for national, universal military training in order that the individual soldier could discharge his duties expertly and well. Only recently, under the pressure of a war situation, the threat of which to us was unmistakable, we adopted a universal service law which, in thoroughgoing accord with American Legion principles, called up the young men of the country for military training.

In the unwarranted hope and expectation that the crisis which provoked this act would pass, it was provided that, unless Congress enacted to the contrary, the period of service for training would be one year.

As the end of that year approached it was obvious that, instead of the menace decreasing, and the danger growing less, the exact opposite was true.

Thus, in order to prevent practical demobilization of the Army then under training, Congress proposed that the period of service be extended for eighteen months longer. The enactment of this amendment to the Selective Service Law was absolutely essential, in my judgment, to the safety of the country, and yet there was the gravest danger that the measure might fail to pass.

It is now entirely appropriate for me to tell you that, in this crisis, the American Legion, through its national commander and its representatives in Washington, were directly responsible for the passage of this legislation and the salvation of the half-trained American Army from dissolution by bringing to the support of the Administration forces the very votes which gave a majority for that measure.

I dare say that in the whole history of the American Legion nothing that it has done for national preparedness and national defense has counted more greatly than this achievement of the last sixty days!

As Secretary of the Navy, it naturally is on my heart to talk to you men of the Legion of that great service and of the progress we have made toward the building of a two-ocean Navy.

For achievement of this purpose, awards have been made for the construction of 332 new combatant ships. The building of these vessels, which will cost about $6,000,000,000, added to what we already possess, will give us a combined sea strength of thirty-two battleships, eighteen aircraft carriers, ninety-one cruisers, 364 destroyers and 186 submarines, a total fleet of 691 vessels of war.

Incomparably, this will be the greatest sea power with air power auxiliary ever created by any nation in the history of the world.

At the outset of the program it was estimated that it could not be given effect before 1946. I shall not attempt to tell you how much short of that time the objective will be realized, but I do dare to say to you that the whole fleet will be completed far ahead of schedule, and that every ship coming into commission is going into service months ahead of the scheduled time.

Before the end of 1941 we will have added to the fleet, commissioned and ready for service, two battleships, one aircraft carrier, eighteen destroyers and ten submarines.

We have been building for a generation a fleet air arm. The American Naval aviation is admittedly the best, most competent and most highly trained fleet air arm in the world. Part of the reason why it is the best in the world has been because it has been trained specifically to serve with the fleet.

It was our Navy which produced the first, and still the best, dive bomber in the world. It was our

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Navy which brought the airplane carrier to its highest state of perfection. It was our Navy which created and developed the long-range patrol bomber—flying boats.

We have made tremendous progress in expanding the aeronautical service of the Navy. Aircraft are coming to us now in significant numbers and in every category. They are proving to be the equal or the superior of any that are produced in the world.

Against Single Air Force

These types have become so effective because they have been designed and operated as a part of the Navy. They must never be regarded as other than a part of the Navy. Our sea-air arm is not called upon to perform its many tasks as a coordinated unit. In training, in drill, in carrying out strategical and tactical problems, planes and ships must always work together.

Taking the Navy's planes away from the fleet commander and placing their command elsewhere would unquestionably cripple the fleet.

But a navy is not composed of fighting ships and planes alone. A fleet without its train of auxiliaries would be like an army without its supply and ammunition services. While we have been building combatant ships, we likewise have been building auxiliaries.

This year of 1941 will have seen added to the fleet eighty-four vessels of this type, to give us a total of 258 ships in such varied classifications as submarine tenders, ammunition ships, oilers, hospital ships and transports.

In addition, we are constructing a swarm of small patrol boats and district vessels, submarine chasers, torpedo boats, coastal mine sweepers, fuel barges and so forth. We will add almost 500 of these to our Navy during 1941, to give us a total strength in these classifications of about 1,130 craft.

Each month sees more than 10,000 new men wearing the uniform of the United States Navy. Of the loyalty, the competence and the morale of these men the United States has every reason to feel proud. No finer men, no more competent fighters, no more proficient sailors ever went "down to the sea in ships" than the men who keep the American flag afloat in the seven seas today.

Keen as you men are for the national defense, and powerful as you have been in supplying support for that cause, let me emphasize to you two things: No war of significant proportions can now be fought anywhere in the world save by those nations which have access to the seas.

Raw materials out of which the complicated instruments of war are now wrought come from the four corners of the earth.

Sea Power Is Called Decisive

No continent has a monopoly of them and, therefore, those nations which possess sea power are the nations in the future into whose hands will be entrusted the peace of the world.

We now know how futile it is to place our trust in written promises to foresake war as an instrument of national policy. Promises to keep the peace are just so much worthless paper to be scrapped when some ruthless, acquisitive leaders of greedy and warlike people feel so disposed.

The only peace in which the world can put any confidence, for at least one hundred years to come, is the kind of peace that can be enforced by the peace-loving nations of the world. It will not be sufficient just to love peace if these nations are to support the cause of peace effectively.

It is imperatively necessary to have not only the will to peace but the power to enforce it!

In such a world as that of today, sea power for America is more vital, more essential, than ever before in its history. We are on the way to achieve that power! We shall soon have the fleet that will make us the greatest maritime power the world has ever known, and we have the materials, the skills and the capacity to maintain that leadership indefinitely!

This will only be achieved, however, if the American people learn, in these crucial years, how needful for their own security and welfare is sea power, and if they determine out of a love for peace, not for war, to maintain that sea power in the years that lie ahead.

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As to "Attitude" on War

We hear a great deal these days concerning the attitude of the American people toward war. There has never been any secret nor any division in this matter.

The American people are not warlike. They are peace-minded. They have no national objectives, or policies, which must be promoted by war.

In any choice between war and peace, all but a lunatic few would, of course, vote for peace. It is utterly foolish to talk about a plebiscite on war. It is never true that a people may choose between peace and war, unless they are satisfied with a peace on terms dictated by an aggression.

If we want an honest test of sentiment and really desire to know the mind of the American people with respect to their own defense, and the defense of their rights, the questions we should ask them in the light of the present war situation might be broached in this fashion:

Do you want to lose your liberties?

Do you want security for your family and for your property?

Are the vital interests of this country in peril?

If your liberties are in danger, if your family and its security are in peril, if the vital interests of the United States are threatened, will you surrender them or will you fight for them?

If you put the question that way, and that is the way it is being put, what percentage of the American people, think you, would answer negatively?

The answer would be in an affirmative that would shock the confidence even of a dictator like Hitler. You could expect no other answer from Americans. If the time ever comes when such a question is not answered affirmatively, if under such circumstances the American people do not oppose war, rather than surrender, then this country of ours would cease to be the country we have always known and will become a land occupied by cowardly vassals, abject subjects of a more virile race of men.

Must Fight for Liberties

You cannot preserve liberties such as we enjoy, save by willingness to fight for them if need be.

A worthy, righteous peace is the fruit of effort. You don't get peace, you don't retain peace just by being peaceable. You get it, if it is worth having, by a constant willingness to work and sacrifice and risk for it.

You have it now. The people in the United States have it now because other men of other generations have been willing, when necessary, to fight for the conditions that make peace possible. If you think by just keeping peaceable and never going to war that you can get a just peace in this world, you are wrong

That is the one way in which to surely lose peace.

The currency with which you pay for peace is made up of manly courage, fearless virility, readiness to serve justice and honor at any cost, and a mind and a heart attuned to sacrifice.

A peace temporarily enjoyed by a people without these qualities is but a prelude to certain disaster. That nation that regards the avoidance of war as the highest good regardless of the price exacted for peace in its honor, its rights, its vital interests, is a nation both wretched and contemptible and cannot long endure.

This does not mean that we must not exhaust every honorable means to foster and promote peace, but we must be sure that we seek and enjoy a righteous peace, for those who put peace before righteousness, and justice, and liberty do infinite harm and always fail of their purpose ultimately.

We must also remember that it is only the strong who can promote and preserve a righteous peace. When war threatens and human liberties are at stake, when attempts at world-wide dominion are to the fore, we must be sure that the world understands that we do not withhold our hand through weakness or timidity.

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Quotes Theodore Roosevelt

Idle and futile is the voice of the weak nation, or the craven nation, when it clamors for peace.

At this point I should like to quote from a former President, Theodore Roosevelt, who, like Franklin D. Roosevelt, was a courageous, virile champion of just and righteous peace, and a foe of those who put peace before righteousness. Theodore Roosevelt once said:

"Peace is a great good, and doubly harmful, therefore, is the attitude of those who advocate it in terms that would make it synonymous with selfish and cowardly shrinking from warring against the existence of evil. The wisest and most far-seeing champions of peace will ever remember that, in the first place, to be good it must be righteous, for an unrighteous and cowardly peace may be worse than any war; and in the second place, that it can often be obtained only at the cost of war."

A powerful national defense, especially on the high seas, is a prerequisite of a peace-promoting, justice-loving America. During the last half dozen years it has been clear to almost any man that a powerful fleet and a powerful air force, neither of which can be extemporized, are vital essentials to our national security in a time of great world turbulence.

Months ago, the American Government, acting through Congress by overwhelming majorities of both houses, adopted the Lend-Lease Bill. Subsequently, by even greater majorities, both houses of Congress appropriated $7,000,000,000 to make our aid to Britain and China and those fighting Hitler effective.

Our aid contemplated not only the manufacture of every form of munitions and war-making material, but it also included the repair of British-men-of-war in American navy yards. All this was not only officially made the policy of the country by Presidential and Congressional action, but it was overwhelmingly endorsed by the American public.

No Doubt on Nazi Intentions

The German Government declared officially that it would attempt to prevent the delivery of lend-lease material by sinking every vessel bearing such materials to British ports. This declaration of the German Government was positive and left no room for doubt of German intentions.

To effectuate our policy and to meet this German challenge, our government has created a naval and air patrol over the waters of the North Atlantic crossing, and, as a measure of additional defense, has occupied Iceland as an air and naval base. These measures have been in effect since July 7 of this year.

Immediately, shipping losses over that route dropped dramatically. August losses were lower than those of any month for the past year. Continuously since July 7, over that route, American naval vessels have been providing escort for cargo ships flying the American and Icelandic flags. The safe delivery of lend-lease articles in British ports reached an all-time high.

The bridge of ships over which supplies were being transported to England, adequate to make a successful invasion by Germany highly improbable, was being rapidly created. Hitler and the Nazis were palpably losing the Battle of the Atlantic.

If they did not swiftly take measures to break down this bridge the defeat of England, the prime purpose of their war, would become impossible. If they did make such an all-out effort, they would add the United States Navy to their already too numerous foes.

It was a grim choice, but Nazi action in the past few days has left little room for doubt of what they will do.

Cites Attack on the Greer

A German submarine encountered an American destroyer engaged in carrying mail to our outpost on Iceland. The encounter came in broad daylight and the American destroyer carried identification marks which left no possible room for doubt as to its nationality.

At close range the submarine discharged three torpedoes aimed at the American destroyer. The Greer evaded them and promptly attacked the submarine with depth charges. After the second depth-charge attack all contact with the submarine was lost by the destroyer.

Immediately upon receipt of this news, the Navy Department gave the public every fact in its possession, based upon the dispatch direct from the commander of the American destroyer. The German Government countered by saying that the American destroyer had fired the first shot.

The whole issue is far too broad to make the question of who fired first of great importance. I allude to it chiefly because it offered a chance for that curious organization known as "the America First Committee" to tell the American public that, in its judgment, it was more likely the German U-boat commander was telling the truth than the American naval officer who commanded the Greer.

That is an important fact for the American public to digest: that we have in our midst an organization of American citizens who, on a question of veracity, declared publicly that they prefer to accept the word of a piratical murderer of women and children on the high seas, engaged in a type of warfare denounced by every civilized nation in the world, rather than accept the word of an American commander of an American warship.

Navy Is Told to Get Axis Ships

Regardless of this minor controversy, there is happily no doubt of the American answer. You heard it last Thursday night when the President of the United States, in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the American Navy, announced to the world that, come what may, American aid to Britain was to be delivered where it could be used to help in the fight against Hitler in maximum degree.

Beginning tomorrow, the American Navy will provide protection as adequate as we can make it for ships of every flag carrying lend-aid supplies between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland.

The Navy is ordered to capture or destroy by every means at its disposal Axis-controlled submarines or surface raiders encountered in these waters.

That is our answer to Mr. Hitler.

A great American President, the second in the long line of men who have filled that office, President Adams, ordered the American Navy to make the Caribbean Sea safe for American ships, and the Navy did so.

His successor, President Jefferson, ordered the American Navy to destroy the corsairs of the Barbary Coast in the Mediterranean, and the Navy accomplished that mission.

President Andrew Jackson gave the American Navy of his time a similar mission in the Malayan Archipelago of the Far East, and the pirates were destroyed.

And now President Roosevelt, under far more menacing conditions, exercises the same constitutional power as that exercised by Adams, by Jefferson and by Jackson.

From its beginning the American Navy has fought for the freedom of the seas. It is fighting for that vital principle now, and the officers and men who are making this gallant fight to uphold this principle in the far reaches of the North Atlantic and elsewhere have the unquestioned and loyal support of a substantially unanimous American pub-

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$246,394,372 Worth Of Supplies Of War Exported To Allies

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Biddle Ruling Permits U. S. Ships To Carry Arms, Ammunitions And Passengers In Many Combat Zones

Navy Will Guard All Cargoes

By WILLIAM F. KEAR

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt discussed revision of the Neutrality Act with congressional leaders today while Secretary Knox announced that the Navy henceforth would guard all Lend-Lease cargoes as far as Iceland.

Against this background, foreshadowing further moves by the United States against German U-boats and raiders, the President sent his second report on Lend-Lease operations to Congress showing that $171,191,946 worth of supplies had been transferred to Great Britain and other nations within the last three months. Prior to that period, $75,202,426 worth had been transferred.

Knox's declaration, apparently indicating that American warships would convoy British and other cargo ships most of the way across the Atlantic, was made at the American Legion convention in Milwaukee in these words:

"Beginning tomorrow, the American Navy will provide protection as adequate as we can make it for ships of every flag carrying lend-aid supplies between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland.

CHALLENGE TO AXIS

"These ships are ordered to capture or destroy by every means at their disposal Axis-controlled submarines or surface raiders encountered in these waters.

"That is our answer to Mr. Hitler's declaration that he will try to sink every ship his vessels encounter on the routes leading from the United States to British ports."

The extent of the Neutrality Act revisions being considered by the President and the congressional leaders was not disclosed and speaker Rayburn said that no conclusions had yet been reached.

Revision of the law would be necessary, however, if the administration contemplates arming American merchant vessels. There also was some speculation that repeal might be sought of the ban on the entry of American ships into combat zones.

$190,447,670 Cargoes

The President's Lend-Lease report showed $190,447,670 of lend-lease cargoes actually exported from the time the law was passed last March up to Aug. 31 but added that along with these shipments went additional supplies under contracts placed by Britain and other countries from their own resources.

"The true measure of the volume of war supplies moving from our shores," Mr. Roosevelt said, "is reflected in our total exports. Thus, since the beginning of the war, about $4,400,000,000 worth of goods have been exported to the British Empire."

Of the original $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation, $3,,555,-587,895 has been obligated—that is contracts let—and $6,281,237,-241 allocated for specific purposes.

"Thus," the report said, "ninety per cent of the appropriation has been allocated on the basis of specific requisitions and has passed from the stage of planning into active procurement operations. Within six weeks no funds should remain to meet requests which already total much in excess of unallocated balances."

Rayburn disclosed, after the White House meeting, that the President would send a request for further lend-lease appropriations to Congress Thursday. Informed sources said the amount would be $6,000,000,000.

The $190,447,670 figure on actual lend-lease exports was made up in large part of $90,117,587 worth of food—millions of pounds of cheese, eggs, milk, meat and beans. It included only $6,016,145 of aircraft and aeronautical material, and $28,163,729 of tanks and other vehicles.

Moreover, it did not include $78,-169,377.85 already actually spent for completed defense services and projects, including $15,211,683.89 for reconditioning warships and other defense articles. Mr. Roosevelt mentioned the repair of the British battleship Malaya and the aircraft carrier Illustrious as "outstanding examples of this naval assistance."

In reporting on the allocation of the $7,000,000,000 appropriation, the report showed that the biggest chunk—$2,027,398,629 — had been earmarked for aircraft and aeronautical material, of which $1,-286,175,700 was for bombers. Of this total allocation, $1,347,140,-839.54 has been obligated and $19,-297,791.66 actually spent.

70% To Britain

Although 70 per cent of the exports went to the United Kingdom, lend-lease aid also is being made available to China, Brazil, the Dominican Republic and the so-called "governments in exile" —Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, Greece and Jugoslavia.

Apparently in reply to recent reports that some lend-lease funds had been misspent, the report said that "all items not essential to the successful prosecution of the war effort are eliminated."

"The governments receiving Lend-Lease aid have been scrupulous to limit their requests to vital needs," it added. "No requests for such items as living or administrative expenses of any foreign purchasing commission or agency have been made."

The report showed that $5,-058,574 had been allocated for administrative expenses and $206,-424.74 spent.

Mr. Roosevelt said that "Americans may be justly proud of the way in which the tools they have forged are standing up when tested under fire."

"An American-made flying boat spotted the Bismarck," he continued, "and American-made bombers blasted the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, and they have helped make possible the great raids of the R.A.F. in the battle of Germany.

"In the wars of the Western desert, fighter planes from our factories are in the vanguard of the attack and hundreds of our tanks stand ready to help rout the Nazi scourge from the African continent."

On the task of building "the arsenal of democracy," the President said, "we are now engaged with ever-increasing vigor."

"Planes, tanks, guns and ships have begun to flow from our factories and yards," he concluded "and the flow will accelerate from day to day, until the stream becomes a river, and the river a torrent, engulfing this totalitarian tyranny which seeks to dominate the world."

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U. S. RELAXES OLD RULING ON WAR SHIPMENTS

American Craft Can Now Carry Arms To Many Parts Of British Empire

Biddle Decides Goods May Now Go To Several Sections Of Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 15—The State Department tonight announced a ruling by Francis Biddle, the new Attorney General, permitting American ships to carry arms, munitions and passengers to many areas of the far-flung British Empire.

Under the ruling, the ships carrying war implements may go to all parts of the British Empire other than the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and areas included in combat zones delineated by the President.

Under the Neutrality Act, when the President finds a state of war to exist, American ships must not carry arms and munitions to the belligerents. On November 4, 1939, the President issued a proclamation recognizing a state of war between Germany on the one hand and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa on the other.

Asked About Other Areas

Three weeks ago the Attorney General was asked whether the terms of the proclamation applied also to British overseas areas not expressly enumerated.

Biddle concluded that the terms of the document included only England, Wales, Scotland and northern Ireland, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

The State Department officials said this meant that American ships could carry arms and ammunition to such British colonies as British East Africa, including Kenya Colony, and British Somaliland; British West Africa, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Aden and Perim, near the Arabian coast, and Sokotra, at the entrance to the Red Sea.

Where Else It Can Go

It also meant, the officials added, that arms-bearing American vessels can go to Burma, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Briish North Borneo, Brunel and Sarawak, i nthe South Pacific.

Such shipments also may go to the Fiji and Pacific islands owned by the British and these areas in the Western Hemisphere: Bermuda, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, Newfoundland and Labrador.

The ruling, a department announcement said, does not permit such shipments to Presidential-proclaimed combat areas. Officials indicated they felt the chief importance of tonight's announcement was to answer many queries as to where American vessels may and may not carry implements of war in connection with the aid-to-Britain program.

"A Term Of Art"

After citing numerous authorities, Biddle declared:

"The foregoing discussion demonstrates that the term 'United Kingdom' is a term of art with a well-settled and precise meaning. No contrary purposes appearing, well-settled canons of constructions require that the term as used in the proclamation should be given this meaning.

"For the reasons given it is my opinion that the term 'United Kingdom' as used in the proclamation of November 4, 1939, is properly to be construed as including only England, Wales, Scotland and northern Ireland and not the overseas territories and possessions of the British Empire."

"Accordingly," the State Department announced, "transportation of passengers, any articles or materials, including arms, ammunition, or implements of war, to the overseas colonies and possessions of Great Britain which are not in a combat area and which are not specifically enumerated in the proclamation of November 4, 1939, is not prohibited by the Neutrality Act of 1939."

Senators Weighing Proposal To Study Greer-U-Boat Clash

Navy Meanwhile Checks Up Reports That Nazi Raider Is Operating in Vicinity of Galapagos Islands.

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Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Amid reports that a German raider was operating in the Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal, the Senate Naval Committee will be asked to decide whether there should be an investigation of the North Atlantic shooting clash between the U. S. S. Greer and a U-boat.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, chairman, who summoned the committee to meet Wednesday, said he would ask for the questioning of Secretary of the Navy Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, about the Greer incident—one of the recent series which led to President Roosevelt's shoot-on-sight speech Thursday night.

"I think the Naval Committee should look into the matter," the Senator told reporters. "It is the type of incident which might be used to involve this country in war. Congress and the country are entitled to know the facts and I shall ask the committee to conduct an open hearing."

Meanwhile, the navy was believed to be checking reports that a Nazi raider was in the general vicinity of the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador—some 1,000 miles west of the Pacific entrance to the canal—and was preying on merchant shipping.

The location indicated, involving the possessions of a hemisphere nation, apparently would fall within the "defensive waters" area which Mr. Roosevelt mentioned in his speech when he warned Axis warcraft that they entered those stretches of the sea at their own peril.

Information Called Vague.

The navy treated the raider reports in a very gingerly manner and would give no hint what was being done about them. Although a spokesman described the information as unofficial and vague, he refused to divulge its source. However, New York shipping circles for days have been hearing of a raider in that general vicinity, and these sources say that she has sunk one Dutch freighter and given chase to others.

The Pacific was a fertile hunting ground for German raiders in the world war, and to a somewhat lesser extent in the present conflict, one of the most celebrated of the raiders being Count Felix von Luckner, the bluff and picturesque Sea Devil who in the world war bagged twenty-five vessels before his capture.

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In the current conflict, too, raiders have been active in the Pacific, but to a somewhat lesser extent. The Von Luckner legend bobbed up in January, with reports that he was once more prowling the Pacific, sinking British ships, but these were later questioned. From time to time, too, there have been charges from Allied quarters that the Nazi raiders in the Pacific were secretly being supplied by Japanese sources.

Surface Raider Likely.

If reports of a raider near the Galapagos are true, the opinion of informed circles here was that she would prove to be a surface raider. As far as is known, Germany has no submarines of the extreme range necessary for effective operations in the vast reaches of the Pacific. The possibility that one or more U-boats might be operating with a "mother ship" or from a secret base was largely discounted.

Chairman Walsh asked the naval committee to consider two resolutions—one by Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, and another by Senator Clark, Democratic, of Missouri, both opponents of administration foreign policy. Mr. Nye's resolution proposed that the committee examine the log of the Greer and question its officers. Senator Clark proposed only that a copy of the Greer's log be submitted to the committee.

President Roosevelt and the Navy Department have stated that the Greer dropped depth bombs after a submarine had tried to sink it with torpedoes. A Berlin communique contended that the destroyer fired first.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his speech Thursday, declared: "In spite of what Hitler's propaganda bureau has invented, and in spite of what any American obstructionist organizations may prefer, I tell you the blunt fact that the German submarine fired first upon this American destroyer without warning, and with deliberate design to sink her."

Senator Nye, however, told reporters today he was "satisfied that the inquiry, if made, will reveal that the United States more or less provoked the Greer incident."

From Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, came this statement:

"The Senate won't pass any fool resolution such as that suggested by Senator Nye. The Senate will not demand the log of the Greer. That is a matter of high naval and military importance and the Senate is not going snooping to gratify the desires of those who desire to make a little political capital out of their beliefs."

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Nazi Sea War Stand Unclarified

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 15—The German press and radio continued today a series of bitter attacks on President Roosevelt's foreign policy but failed to clarify the Reich's position with regard to his warning to Axis warships to stay clear of American defense waters.

Nazi military commentators repeatedly emphasized, however, that lengthening nights would be more conducive to effective submarine operations in the North Atlantic and dwelt at length on successes credited to undersea raiders during the past week.

There was considerable speculation in the press on what President Roosevelt meant by the defense waters which he said in his broadcast last Thursday Axis warships would enter at their own peril.

Der Montag expressed the opinion that the phrase meant "as far as the seas reach," and said the President probably would try to force revision of the United States neutrality law and the arming of American merchant ships.

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Axis Free To Hit U. S. In Any Sea, Says Gayda

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 15—Virginio Gayda contended today that President Roosevelt's orders to the United States Navy, without defining American defensive waters, gave Axis warships "complete freedom of action" to fire at United States ships or fight in any sea.

The editor of *Il Giornale D'Italia* again charged that United States submarines were active in the Mediterranean.

(Gayda asserted last July 24 that there was "suspicion more than well founded" that American submarines were operating with Britain's Mediterranean fleet, but no basis for this ever has been given and the assertion has been made only by Gayda.)

"All Waters Suitable"

Roosevelt may delay a declaration of war by the United States, Gayda said, but "Germany and Italy today find themselves forced with the preannouncement of American aggression without knowing where and when it will commence."

"Since no limit has been announced for aggressive action of American ships against the Axis powers, one may consider all waters of the world are suitable for American aggression," he added.

"Since President Roosevelt has warned that American ships sighting Axis ships will open fire immediately without waiting for offensive action, it is evident that Axis ships for legitimate defense must be prepared to attack American ships on sight and with these two premises, Axis forces from today on acquire the right, legitimatized by Roosevelt's declared policy, of complete freedom of action in the battle of the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and other seas useful in war."

Text of Roosevelt's Report on Lend-Lease Operations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—President Roosevelt's letter to Congress, transmitting his second report on the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease program, follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I am submitting this report pursuant to Section 5 (B) of the lend-lease act of March 11, 1941, which provides that the President report to the Congress every ninety days on the operations under that act.

The lend-lease act was passed by the Congress just 183 days ago. One hundred and sixty-seven days ago the Congress appropriated $7,000,000,000 to carry out our national policy of giving every possible material assistance to the countries resisting aggression.

The effective expenditure of this large sum in furtherance of our announced policy has presented tasks of large proportions. We have surveyed the needs of the countries we are aiding. We have correlated this program of aid with the procurement programs of our own Army and Navy. We have arranged with our industries for the production of the great quantities of material involved.

'Now Far Along'

The War Department, the Navy Department, the Treasury Department, the Agriculture Department and the Maritime Commission are the agencies principally charged with the actual procurement of the supplies. They are now far along with their task.

Over $6,250,000,000 of the $7,000,000,000 appropriated have now been allocated, upon the recommendation of these agencies, for specific materials and services. Their procurement machinery has been constantly at work, locating producers and placing contracts. Over $3,500,000,000 of legal commitments have already been made. Contracts will soon be placed for the entire $7,000,000,000 appropriation.

Contracts have been placed and work has started on nearly a billion dollars of bombardment aircraft. New ways have been started and work is in progress for about $500,000,000 of new merchant shipping. New facilities to speed the production of guns, ammunition and other defense articles have been started under contracts totaling about $262,000,000. More than $430,000,000 has been allocated, and more than $250,000,000 has been obligated for the purchase of milk, eggs and other agricultural products.

Daily the aid being rendered is growing. Through the month of August the total dollar value of defense articles transferred and defense services rendered, plus expenditures for other lend-lease purposes, amounted to $486,721,838.

Food and steel and machinery and guns and planes have been supplied in increasing quantities. Agricultural commodities worth $110,606,550 have been transferred to the countries we are aiding. We have transferred to the United Kingdom more than 44 million pounds of cheese, more than 54 million pounds of eggs, more than 89 million pounds of cured pork, more than 110 million pounds of dried beans, and more than 114 million pounds of lard. We have transferred to them more than 3 million barrels of gasoline and oil. We have sent them many tanks.

Merchant and naval ships and other transportation equipment are being transferred in growing amounts.

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Vessels Chartered

A substantial number of cargo ships and tankers have been chartered to the use of those countries whose defense is vital to our own. Our yards are repairing allied merchant ships. We are equipping allied ships to protect them from mines; and we are arming them, as much as possible, against aircraft, submarines, and raiders.

We have also, by repairing and outfitting their warships, helped the British and allied navies keep clear the vital sea lanes upon which depends continued resistance to Axis piracy. The repair of the battleship Malaya and the aircraft carrier Illustrious are outstanding examples of this naval assistance.

Over the whole range of technical and material assistance required by modern warfare, we are, under the lend-lease program, rendering effective help. Important defense information is being supplied to Britain and the other nations fighting the Axis powers. Our technicians are instructing the allies in the assembly, operation, and maintenance of the tools coming from our factories. Across the United States and across Africa, our plane-ferry service is linking the arsenals of America with democracy's outposts in the Middle East. On our airfields, thousands of British pilots are being, and will continue to be, trained, and already we are preparing a similar program to help the Chinese.

We have supplied equipment for the Yunnan-Burma Railroad and for the Burma Road in order to speed the flow of arms and materials to the heroic Chinese people. In addition to materials of war, we are furnishing China with medicine and technical assistance to fight the ravages of malaria. A military mission has also been dispatched to China in connection with the supplying of lend-lease aid.

Speed Up to Industry

The $7,000,000,000 appropriated for purchasing defense articles has been available less than six months, and actual transfers from these funds have necessarily been limited to articles which could be purchased in a finished state or produced in that time. The speed with which future lend-lease transfers will be made depends largely on the speed with which our industries deliver the goods. The rate of our production must be accelerated, and every step to achieve that end must and will be taken.

These lend-lease deliveries are not, of course, the only materials which have been moving from our shores to the countries resisting aggression. Prior to the lend-lease act, large contracts were placed here by Great Britain and by other countries from their own resources. Deliveries under these contracts are moving across the sea along with lend-lease articles. The true measure of the volume of war supplies moving from our shores is reflected in our total exports. Thus, since the beginning of the war, about $4,400,000,000 worth of goods have been exported to the British Empire.

Figures alone cannot show the significance of our help. Americans may be justly proud of the way in which the tools they have forged are standing up when tested under fire. An American-made flyingboat spotted the Bismarck and American-made bombers blasted the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, and they have helped make possible the great raids of the Royal Air Force in the battle of Germany. In the wars of the western desert, fighter planes from our factories are in the vanguard of the attack and hundreds of our tanks stand ready to help rout the Nazi scourge from the African Continent.

The British Empire has received the bulk of our aid. But we have also extended assistance to the many other countries engaged in the same struggle. China and the Dutch East Indies are receiving ever-increasing quantities of supplies. The exiled governments of the countries under the Nazi yoke are sharing in the program. We are already outfitting Polish troops who are training in Canada for action overseas. We are also providing, directly or indirectly, aid for the Dutch, the Norwegians, the Greeks, the Belgians and the Yugoslavs. We know that every group which yields to or collaborates with the Nazis makes our own defense that much more didficult. Likewise, each group that resists Nazi aggression helps to keep the war from our own hemisphere.

Hemisphere Defended

The defense of the Western Hemisphere has been a prime consideration in our lend-lease program. Not only are we helping the European countries which stand athwart the Nazi path toward the Western Hemisphere, but we are also giving direct lend-lease aid to the countries of this hemisphere. We are strengthening Iceland, where our troops and ships now stand guard over the approaches of the North Atlantic, and we have already embarked upon a comprehensive program of material aid to the countries of Central and South America to strengthen the common defense of our good neighborhood.

The gallant resistance of the Russian people has been of enormous help to all peoples resisting the Nazi war machine. It has completely upset the Nazi time schedule and has destroyed the myth of Nazi invincibility. We are using the energies of our government to make available supplies which are urgently needed by Russia. By speeding deliveries and by arranging the quickest transportation of American materials, we are moving to strengthen the important Russian front. The Soviet government's purchases here are being made with its own funds through its regular purchasing agency.

The people of the United States

know that we cannot live in a world dominated by Hitlerism. They realize that there can be no real peace, no secure freedom, until we have destroyed the evil forces which seek to work us woe. Through their chosen representatives they have declared a firm and unalterable policy to build up an impregnable defense for this hemisphere, and to furnish unstinted material aid to the countries fighting against Nazi aggression and tyranny.

Not Act of Charity

We are not furnishing this aid as an act of charity or sympathy, but as a means of defending America. We offer it because we know that piecemeal resistance to aggression is doomed to failure; because the ruthless war machine which now bestrides the Continent of Europe can be combated only by the combined efforts of all free peoples and at all strategic points where the aggressor may strike.

The lend-lease program is no mere side issue to our program of arming for defense. It is an integral part, a keystone, in our great national effort to preserve our national security for generations to come, by crushing the disturbers of our peace.

"Tools of Final Victory"

To those peoples who are gallantly shedding their blood in the front lines of this struggle, we must offer not only a shield but a sword, not merely the means to permit the stalemate of protracted defense, but the tools of a final and total victory.

This country has evolved the greatest and most efficient industrial system in history. It is our task to turn the workshops of our industry into mighty forges of war—to outbuild the aggressors in every category of modern arms. Only in this way can we build the arsenal of democracy.

On this task we are now engaged with ever-increasing vigor. Planes, tanks, guns, and ships have begun to flow from our factories and yards, and the flow will accelerate from day to day, until the stream becomes a river, and the river a torrent, engulfing this totalitarian tyranny which seeks to dominate the world.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
Sept. 11, 1941.

8 NAZI SHIPS SUNK, RUSSIANS REPORT

Five Loaded Transports In Toll Claimed In Baltic And Arctic Fights

SEP 16 1941

Air Force Blasts Black Sea Ports To Discourage German Thrust There

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Tuesday*, Sept. 16—The sinking of eight German vessels, including five troop-jammed transports, in the repulse of a Nazi landing attempt on the Baltic island of Oesel and in a clash in Arctic waters was announced today by the Russians.

In the biggest of the two engagements the Soviet Information Bureau said four transports and two destroyers were sent to the bottom by Soviet naval, air and shore units which smashed the Germans attacking Oesel, an island off Estonia where Russia left strong forces after withdrawing from the Estonian mainland.

The landing force was wiped out, the communique said, and two transports and several torpedo boats among several others badly damaged.

Arctic Clash Off Petsamo

In the Arctic, off the port of Petsamo, still another transport was declared sunk along with an escort vessel. The Oesel clash occurred Saturday, but the date of the Arctic sinkings was not given.

Apparently out to smash any German effort to launch large-scale operations in the Black Sea on the south, the Red air force heavily pounded Constanta and Sulina, off the Rumanian coast, and Galati, Danubian oil port, Saturday.

The defenders of Odessa, strongly supported by sailors of the Black Sea fleet, were reported to have smashed German and Rumanian efforts to breach the besieged city's defenses.

Say Foe Depletes Garrisons

On the zigzagging Western front it was declared officially yesterday that the Germans are losing control of the occupied Russian areas by stripping their rear garrisons to fill gaps caused by enormous losses on the fighting lines.

Today's morning communique confined its report of Western front fighting to its stock phrase—stubborn battles all along the line—while last night's official announcement stressed the situation back of the lines.

Red guerrilla activity, it was declared, was becoming so much more effective that skeleton Nazi forces occupying fifty-two communities had been annihilated and several German expeditions sent to punish the raiders had been forced to return to base with great losses, leaving the guerrillas in control.

Name Specific Areas

Listing specific areas where Russian irregulars had been active, the communique reported that in the Polessye region alone guerrillas had blown up 20 ammunition dumps, 46 oil depots, 115 provision transports and 47 supply transports.

German garrisons withdrawn for forced marches to the front, it was added, were in many cases "replaced by village elders recruited from among former *Kulkas*, white guards and criminals. No sooner had the German garrison left the district centers and neighboring villages than guerrillas began to eradicate the Fascist appointees. Some of them fled; many were shot."

This, and official claims that German artillery was not the master of every battlefield, formed the principal picture offered during the day by Russian sources.

Leningrad Defense Cited

The available information was to the effect that the Soviet army of the northwest still was successfully defending Leningrad fortifications.

As to the south, where yesterday the Soviet command acknowledged the fall of the railway junction of Kremenchung, 175 miles below Kiev, there was little news.

(An authoritative quarter in London declared that the Russian evacuation of Kremenchung and a developing German thrust into the Perekop area to the south apparently had laid open the River Don, with its great industrial basin, to a German thrust which would meet no natural obstacles of consequence.

(Perekop lies fifty miles southeast of the lower Dnieper river on the narrow land neck connecting the Russian Crimea with the mainland.)

Nazi Garrisons Stripped.

Moscow, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Red Army reported today that Germany's heavy losses in the fighting line was forcing her to strip garrisons from many occupied points at the rear and use them for front re-enforcements, thus giving greater rein to the Russian guerrillas slashing at the Nazi rearguard.

Already, the communique said, the hit-and-run fighters have "completely destroyed Fascist garrisons in fifty-two populated points."

"Several punitive detachments, sent by the German command to suppress the guerrilla movement, were severely battered and returned without effecting their purpose," it said.

Whole garrisons have been withdrawn at many places, the communique went on.

"German commandants of these villages were replaced by village elders recruited from among former kulaks (rich peasant land holders), white guards and criminals," it added.

"When the garrisons leave, the communique said, the guerrillas sweep in to "eradicate the Fascist appointees."

The first German crossing of the great Dnieper River south of besieged Kiev was admitted today by Russia in an official report that the rail junction of Kremenchug, 175 miles below the Ukraine capital, had fallen to the Nazis after many days of fierce fighting.

[The Germans, however, some time ago claimed they crossed the lower Dnieper to take Zaporozhe, 140 miles southeast of Kremenchug.]

Farther south, the Red armies were reported holding firm against other German attempts to cross the Dnieper, while to the north great fighting was reported over Leningrad and on the land and sea approaches to Russia's second city. The Russians said 100 planes fought in the latest duel over Leningrad, with the Germans fleeing after losing seventeen machines.

The Soviet afternoon communique again reported merely that the Red Army fought the invaders along the entire front last night.

Just when Kremenchug, on the east bank of the Dnieper, was abandoned to the Germans was not told nor was it indicated whether the Germans had made progress in their evident attempt to extend the southern jaw of a wide pincer movement against Kiev.

Kiev in Greater Danger.

The loss of Kremenchug apparently increased the danger facing Kiev, for only last Friday the Russians acknowledged the evacuation of Chernigov, a city eighty miles north of Kiev between the Dnieper and Desna rivers.

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The movements of the German armies north and south of Kiev indicated they were trying to meet behind the city, which still was fiercely resisting the Nazis as the war went into its thirteenth week.

The fighting on the central front saw increased Russian pressure in the direction of burned and wrecked Smolensk, a key point on the road Napoleon took to Moscow.

The 129th anniversary yesterday of the occupation of Moscow and the Kremlin by Napoleon found the Germans still roughly some 200 miles west of the Russian capital—and their campaign already had exceeded Napoleon's by two days.

Russians Near Smolensk.

Red Army forces which only last week recaptured Yelnya, fifty miles southeast of Smolensk, were fighting today near Yartzevo, twenty-seven miles northeast of the city on the Minsk-Smolensk-Moscow railway, Russian reports said. It was said that some Soviet troops were within twelve miles of Smolensk, with Russian artillery shelling German positions.

Red Army artillery also was playing a major part in the defenses of Leningrad.

Soviet dispatches said the guns were firing without stopping to counter the heaviest blows of the Germans. The loss of several settlements on the bank of the river "T" on the approaches to Leningrad was acknowledged, but the Russians said three settlements were recaptured.

The first German attempt to push into Soviet waters off Leningrad was beaten off, a Leningrad dispatch to the Government newspaper Izvestia said. It related that one destroyer was sunk by the Red fleet and another by aerial bombs, while an auxiliary cruiser was driven from the action in the Gulf of Finland.

A report of guerrilla activity behind the German lines said "Olga," a former parachute-jump instructor, had killed fourteen German officers and men with an automatic she captured from the Germans.

The early morning communique said an army formation commanded by a Col. Shtykov killed more than 10,000 German soldiers and officers and destroyed nearly 200 tanks, hundreds of trucks, more than 100 guns and some 500 motorcycles.

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RUSSIAN TANK BLOWS HALTED, BERLIN CLAIMS

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Germans Declared Pushing Yard By Yard Against Leningrad

Aerial Threat Far East Of Dnieper River Also Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 15—The German armies claimed tonight they had beaten off repeated Russian counter-attacks supported by heavy tanks in a great and continuing struggle yard by yard for possession of powerful modern fortifications of Leningrad.

More than 500 motor vehicles were reported destroyed in a new German aerial thrust east of the Dnieper river, that is hundreds of miles south of the Leningrad front.

DNB, reporting on broad scale action of the *Luftwaffe*, said also that a Russian armored train and six transport trains were halted by bombardment and various artillery positions knocked out of action.

Oesel Island Raid Reported

Ranging over northern waters, German airmen also "effectively attacked" Red army forces still clinging to Oesel Island, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, the news agency said.

The semi-circular line of men and steel seeking to throttle Leningrad, second city of Russia, steadily pressed inward, the high command said, but was meeting the most stubborn resistance from inner Red positions which were pictured in other accounts as obstacles fully as formidable as any ever breasted by German forces.

Against numerous Soviet bunkers in great depth—some bunkers had steel and concrete walls six feet thick and were equipped with revolving gun cupolas—the Germans hurled their heaviest artillery, tanks and bombers and sent crack infantry surging in behind.

Divisions Claims 50 Bunkers

Now and again, German shells cleared a position and foot soldiers moved in a few yards closer to the city.

A single German division reported it had broken fifty bunkers. North of Leningrad German-Finnish forces claimed to have knocked out 150.

Of Soviet counter-action there was no detail beyond the official report that Red troops supported by big tanks had charged the German lines again and again, the counter-attack each time collapsing.

At some points, informed sources said, German troops have pushed to with fifteen miles of the center of Leningrad.

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Compared To Berlin Map

This source laid a map of the city of Berlin over a map of the city of Leningrad, and said the Berlin highway girdle showed the approximate position of German troops around the Russian city—a distance of roughly fifteen miles.

To reach these positions, it was said, the Germans had to break through seventy-five miles of defenses in which tank traps nine feet wide and six feet deep forced the advancing Germans virtually to discard mechanized warfare in favor of close-quarter combat.

Felled trees have been laid as obstructions and within the forests wires

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have been strung from tree to tree—all this, German sources said, by Russian women and children. Thousands of mines also must be removed by engineers ahead of the German advance.

Estimate 4,500,000 In Area

Some sources estimated that 4,500,000 persons are trapped into the Leningrad region in a space roughly of 1,900 square miles.

The Nazis declared they can take the city house by house, if necessary, in which case they said losses would be "extremely bloody."

As to the second major Russian city besieged, Odessa, in the far south on the Black Sea, authorized persons said that it was being approached by German experts in flame-throwing and bunker-storming and that house-to-house fighting was bringing the Germans forward step by step. It was asserted that this method had been adopted to avoid the necessity of shelling and utterly destroying the city.

Air Blows At Donets Valley

Of the front generally, the high command summed up the position by reporting "great offensive operations in the East are progressing successfully."

Other informants said, however, that the front was "ripening" for great successes now being developed in the South, where Nazi dive bombers were attacking Soviet artillery emplacements and troop concentrations in the Donets valley, east of the Dnieper river, and on the isthmus connecting the Crimea to the Russian mainland.

The *Stuka*, these sources pointed out, is a specialized weapon often used immediately before decisive actions, and the expectation thus was raised that a great battle impended in the Donets area.

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reported today.

Little was known regarding details of the battle, but the offensive was said now to be an operation of powerful attacking weapons. The Germans indicated that the battle, into which they have flung their strongest tanks, artillery and infantry and in which the air force and navy are co-operating closely, was progressing successfully.

Bunkers in great numbers which surround Leningrad in a deep defensive zone were pronounced the equal of anything the German Army encountered in France or Belgium. Some were said to have had concrete walls six feet thick, but the Germans said that they smashed high velocity shells off these thick walls incessantly and that finally the explosives reduced vital internal spots.

4,500,000 Persons Trapped.

About 4,500,000 persons in the Leningrad region are trapped in an area of about 1,900 square miles, the equivalent of a space roughly forty-four miles on each side, German informants said.

The besiegers, they said, have the power to take the city house by house, and if this is necessary they predicted it would be "extremely bloody."

German military observers said that action also was developing all along the line and that the eastern front was "ripening for the successes which the High Command announced were unfolding."

Some sources expected a climactic battle soon in the Donets Valley, where stukas were reported dive-bombing artillery emplacements and troop concentrations. The Donets Valley, east of the Dnieper and northeast of the Crimean peninsula, is a region of important Russian industries and considerable German cultural and economic influence.

Dive bombers, Germans explained, are specialized weapons ordinarily used in land warfare only at the peak of battle or immediately before decisive actions.

500 Motor Vehicles Destroyed.

More than 500 Russian motor vehicles have been destroyed by the German air force in a new thrust east of the Dnieper river, DNB reported today.

Also caught in the Luftwaffe's sweep, according to the official news agency, were a Russian armored train, which it said was brought to a standstill, various artillery positions put out of action, and six transport trains halted by bombs.

The air force also effectively attacked Russian troops still holding out on the island of Oesel, in the mouth of the Gulf of Riga.

"Great offensive operations in the East are progressing successfully," said the war bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters. There were no further elaborations.

"Repeated enemy counter-attacks supported by heavy tanks collapsed," the communique declared.

DNB said the Luftwaffe sank a 5,000 ton Russian transport in the Black Sea east of Odessa yesterday, destroyed two others and damaged a fourth, of 3,000-tons. A Soviet coastal battery trying to drive off the air attackers was silenced, the agency said.

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German pilots, returning from reconnaissance flights, were quoted as saying the Russians apparently were preparing for a stand on a new and shorter line tightly ringing Leningrad.

At the same time the Germans said they had learned from Russian prisoners that the Soviet forces were dynamiting huge blocks of buildings in Leningrad to clear the line of fire for artillery and machine-guns. These preparations seemingly indicated that the Russians—who have sworn to defend the city to the last—were planning on a street-to-street defense.

City May Be Rubbish.

German observers, commenting on these preparations, said loconically:

"Leningrad may be rubbish and ashes, even if German weapons spare the city itself."

"Dispatches from the front indicated the German air force was playing a major role in the Nazi offensive, one reporter-flyer declaring that the Luftwaffe was "raining death and destruction" on highways leading into the city.

Nazi bombers also were said to be subjecting the Russian island base of Oesel, off the Estonian coast to the west of Leningrad, to concentrated attacks.

The High Command announced that Col.-Gen. Eugen Ritter von Schobert, one of Germany's foremost military men, had been killed in action in Russia two days ago. The press cited his death as evidence that German officers were sharing the gravest risks with their troops.

Von Schobert, 58 years old, was one of the Kaiser's most distinguished commanders in the world war, during which he was badly wounded. Carrying on under the Hitler regime he became an inspector of infantry and at the outbreak of the current war he commanded an army corps on the French front.

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RED ARTILLERY HELD SUPERIOR

Moscow, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. I. Kamera declared today in Pravda, the Communist party organ, that Russian artillery is so much the master of the battlefield that even the Germans are forced to admit "not only its quantitative, but also its qualitative superiority."

Attributing recent Red Army successes chiefly to artillery, which he called "the God of modern warfare," he said that a three-day battle in the first week of September cost the Germans 4,000 killed, 15,000 wounded, thirty field guns and much ammunition.

His article said that the Russians were guarding their artillery zealously, with the result that "almost all field guns on the western front continue to destroy the enemy with a terrible, well-aimed fire."

Best German Units Storming Core of Leningrad Defenses

Berlin Reports 4,500,000 Trapped in City—Moscow Says Nazis' Losses Force Hitler to Strip Garrisons.

Berlin, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—German forces have made large penetrations through the outer defenses guarding Leningrad and now are assaulting the toughest fortified line, a ring of the most modern bunkers held by the Russians with extraordinary tenacity. German war dispatches

See Reds in Bad Position.

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—An authoritative source said today that as a result of the Russian evacuation of Kremenchug and the German thrust in the Perekop area to the south there apparently were no longer any natural obstacles between the German Army and the River Don. Reports from neutral sources, however, indicated that the Germans probably would find it precarious going across that muddy terrain.

Russian troops in the Kiev sector were said by this authoritative source to be in a very dangerous position as the Germans executed a pincers movement upon them from Gomel on the northwest and Kremenchung on the southeast.

The German thrust in the Perekop area was said to imperil the only rail communication between Crimea and the mainland.

Perekop is fifty miles southeast of the lower Dnieper and is located on the narrow neck of land connecting the Crimea with the mainland.

SEP 16 1941

Big Fires From Shelling Reported In Leningrad

Helsinki, Sept. 15 (AP)—Great fires have been set inside Leningrad by a steady German artillery pounding which is creating deadly havoc in parks and streets crowded with refugees from outside the city, Finnish army correspondents reported tonight from the front.

"The explosions reach our ears with a continuous muffled rumble," one wrote. "There are many fires and the conflagration is spreading. The whole sky is already ablaze. An endless din has begun in the doomed city."

A railroad engineer said to have fled from Leningrad was quoted as saying that the shells were taking a terrific toll because the refugees from outside the city were unable to find raid shelters and were forced to live and sleep in public parks and squares while the battle raged.

SEP 16 1941

Likelihood Grows That Finns May Be Near End of War

Talk of Separate Peace With Moscow Ruled Out, However, by Tanner

By the Associated Press.

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 15.—The possibility that Finland may be near the end of her war with Soviet Russia was heightened today by the declaration of a government spokesman that there are "good hopes of peace in the nearest future."

Any talk of a separate peace with Moscow was ruled out, however, by Vaino Tanner, Minister of Trade and Communications and leader of the dominant Social-Democratic party, in an address to the nation yesterday.

He stressed that Finland was an ally of Germany "only by accident" and that this country would continue to fight only as long as her interests demanded.

"It is for us an entirely defensive war, with the aid of which we desire to obtain secure frontiers and lasting peace," Tanner said. "Whatever is needed to secure this must be done, but there our task also ends."

Finland, he added, never wanted war, but he declared that since "barbarous and expansionist Russia" is a neighbor "our long frontier is still insecure and it is probably essential that we should render areas beyond it safe in a military sense. Before that there is no possibility of concluding peace with anybody."

Tanner declared the Finnish people "not only have not the slightest confidence in the Kremlin rulers, who have broken all previous agreements, but since the Soviets will lose the war with Germany a peace concluded with them would mean nothing."

Tanner failed to give the basis for his hopes of early peace, but there have been previous unofficial predictions that Finland would stop fighting as soon as she regained territories lost to Russia in the 1939-40 winter war, plus enough territory in certain areas to give her a good strategic front.

The Helsinki government announced some time ago that its armies had regained all the lost territory, thus realizing one of the two aims set forth by Tanner.

Finland Is Devastated And Hungry, Moscow Says

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (AP).—The newspaper Pravda said today that Finland was "devastated, hungry, poverty-stricken and facing the future with the greatest anxiety" and that "many Finns begin to realize that the adventurous policies of the dishonest rulers of Finland have brought the country to the edge of the precipice."

There was no change, however, from the two-week-old statement of S. A. Lozovsky, vice commissar of foreign affairs, that reports of impending peace between Helsinki and Moscow have no basis in fact.

SEP 16 1941

Lifting of British Ban On Daily Worker Urged

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The British Press Freedom Committee of the National Council for Civil Liberties adopted a resolution today urging that in the "new situation created by our pact with the Soviet Union," the ban imposed on the Daily Worker be lifted.

SEP 16 1941

Nazis Praise Internees

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 15—Vociferous "sieg heils" in the Teheran railway station by departing German internees Saturday resulted in demands by the British and Russian Ministers to Iran that the German Minister be barred from

the station when later German contingents leave for internment, authoritative sources said today.

The attitude of the internees, these sources said, was one of "unbending faith in victory" even though they were leaving for an uncertain future.

Germany, it was said, is fighting by every means at her command in behalf of German women and children in Iran.

Charge Protection Refused

Authorized informants charged that British and Russian diplomats had denied protection to these women and children in the event of their extradition.

From humanitarian as well as national viewpoints, they declared, a plan for them to pass through Russian territory unaccompanied and unprotected was unacceptable to Germany.

(The British legation at Teheran said yesterday that only a half dozen German women propagandists would be interned and the remaining 400 German women and children would have their choice of staying in Iran, returning to Germany or accompanying the men to India.)

SEP 16 1941

U. S.-RUSSIAN-AID MISSION IN LONDON

Harriman Rushes To Conference With English Leaders

Beaverbrook Heads British Group Appointed To Go To Moscow

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 15—W. Averell Harriman rushed into conferences with the British tonight to find out how many United States guns, tanks and planes they will spare to Russia before the American delegation he heads hurries on to Moscow for three-power meetings to complete a plan of deliveries.

Within an hour after he and other top members of the United States mission arrived from the bombers which flew them across the Atlantic, Harriman had begun conversations in which Prime Minister Churchill and British army, navy and air experts were expected to participate.

The American emissary dined with Churchill tonight.

Beaverbrook Heads Britons

The British economic mission to Moscow, with Lord Beaverbrook as its head, was named today soon after Harriman conferred with Churchill. The selection followed after long editorial criticism over delays in selecting its members.

The British-American group is expected to leave as soon as possible after a series of hurried consultations.

The British delegation will include a military mission already in Moscow—Lieut. Gen. F. M. Mason-MacFarlane, Rear Admiral Miles and Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Collier—and these other members from London, Capt. H. H. Balfour, Under Secretary of State for Air; Maj. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay and Maj. Gen. G. N. Macready.

Speeded By Ukraine Peril

The pressure for speed was indicated by announcement of expanding British aid to Russia and by reports from the warfront indicating acute danger for the Red army in the Ukraine.

Shortly after the announcement that an R. A. F. wing of planes, men, fuel and munitions, had reached Russia and may already be in battle, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, announced that every tank turned out from British factories next week will go immediately to the Eastern front.

Harriman said:

"We are anxious to get to Moscow as soon as we can. We shall have consultations with Lord Beaverbrook and then hope to get away as soon as possible."

General Brett In Egypt

Except for Maj. Gen. George Brett, who is with the British forces in Egypt and probably will go to Moscow independently, the whole delegation was assembled here.

Flying with Harriman were Admiral William H. Standley, Maj. Gen. James H. Burns and William L. Batt, Junior members arrived also by bomber yesterday accompanied by Constantine Oumansky, Russian Ambassador to Washington.

Harriman's big job during his brief stopover in London will be to establish equipment priorities satisfactory to both Britain and Russia.

The Russians, who have been expending vast amounts of material and whose own production has been cut by German gains in the Ukraine and threats to Leningrad and Kiev, are known to be pressing for everything they can get.

Sought For Spring Campaign

They are said to be anxious particularly about the availability of supplies for compaigns next spring.

On the other hand, the British consider their needs no less urgent and point out that they violent renewal of the German air offensive this winter. They contend also that movements of Axis convoys in the Mediterranean and activity on the Libyan front are forerunners of big campaigns in Africa.

Peril To Flank Seen

The immediate peril to Russia's southern flank was seen here as the result of the Red army's withdrawal from Kremenchug, on the east bank of the Dnieper, and a simultaneous German thrust toward Perekop on the Black Sea coast, where there are no natural barriers to a Nazi push toward the River Don.

With the Germans pressing a pincer operations based on Gomel, to the northwest, and Kremenchug, to the southeast, an authoritative source said Russian troops in the Kiev sector were in a "very dangerous position."

The drive toward Perekop, 50 miles southeast of the lower Dnieper on the narrow neck of land between Crimea and the Russian mainland, was said also to imperil Crimea's only rail connections.

Britain To Step Up Supplies

As soon as priorities have been established, it was believed, Britain will step up shipments of planes, guns and tanks from her reserve supply on the promise of replacements from the United States.

This view was supported by Churchill's announcement last week that hundreds of planes were being sent to Russia, today's disclosure of the complete wing already there and Lord Beaverbrook's promise of next week's tank output.

Exhorting tank makers to their utmost effort, the Supply Minister said:

"The work of your hands will be sent to the front lines defending Leningrad, Kiev and Moscow.

Pledges No Delay

"There will be no delay. There will be more to come. But the tanks you build next week will go forthwith into action."

Harriman was greeted at an airdrome near London by his daughter, Kathleen; Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary; Lord Beaverbrook whom he hailed as "Max;" Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador to London; John G. Winant, the United States Ambassador; Capt. Harold Balfour, British Under Secretary for Air and John D. Biggers, American lease-lend representative in London.

they had landed earlier in the day in the bomber which carried them across the Atlantic.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden greeted Mr. Harriman at an airdrome near London. Others in the reception party included the Russian Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky; the United States Ambassador to London, John G. Winant; Lord Beaverbrook; Capt. Harold Balfour, British Under-Secretary for Air, and John D. Biggers, Washington's lease-lend representative in London.

Mr. Harriman's daughter, Kathleen, also was waiting for him. First he rushed forward to greet her and then turned to Messrs. Eden, Beaverbrook and Maisky, shaking hands warmly and calling Mr. Beaverbrook "Max." Several of Mr. Harriman's colleagues were in need of shaves. They explained they had had no time for such matters.

"We had an excellent trip," Mr. Harriman said before he motored to the United States embassy with his daughter and Ambassador Winant.

Arriving also were these members of the mission: Admiral W. H. Standley, Major Gen. James H. Burns and William L. Batt. Also on the plane were Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embrick and Capt. Frank P. Thomas, U. S. N.

One of the group said that the only member not now in London is Major-Gen. George Brett, "who will probably go to Moscow by a route other than London." Gen. Brett is with the British forces in Egypt.

Arrival of the first British Flyers in Russia was disclosed yesterday in a brief announcement that a wing of the R. A. F.—a self-contained unit with full flying and ground personnel—had reached the Soviet. Before the war a wing normally contained three squadrons, but the present strength of such a unit—as well as the number of planes in a squadron—is a military secret.

It was presumed, however, that the newly-arrived unit consisted of fighter aircraft, probably speedy Hurricanes and Spitfires such as have formed the first line of defense in Britain.

British newspapers carried reports that the British flyers already had reached the front and had gone into action against the Germans—presumably in defense of Leningrad.

It was believed here the R. A. F. contingent had been dispatched by the shortest and fastest route—through the Arctic to Murmansk. British forecast, however, that reinforcements would be sent by the longer but safer 15,000-mile route around the Cape of Good Hope, up through the Persian Gulf and into Russia by the newly-opened back-door route across Iran.

The Daily Telegraph, foreseeing a steadily-increasing flow of aid to Russia, declared it was reasonable to assume that the newly-arrived R. A. F. unit was only "the advance guard of a large fighter contingent destined for the eastern front."

Informed sources, recalling Prime Minister Churchill's statement last week that hundreds of fighter planes were being sent to Russia, said Britain had a large supply of aircraft on which to draw.

U. S. Planes Augmented Reserves.

Aircraft production took a spurt upward a year ago, these sources said, and during the long quiet winter reserves were piled up which were augmented by planes from the United States.

Unconfirmed reports said American-made Tomahawk fighter planes were among those already shipped to Russia.

Further evidence of Britain's intention to step up active aid to Russia was given yesterday in an Admiralty communique reporting that carrier-borne naval aircraft had attacked German ships in the Bodo area of Northern Norway Friday.

A 2,000-ton ship was sunk and several other vessels were damaged, the communique said, and an aluminum works and electric power station were hit in forays inland.

The operations were carried out, the Admiralty explained, to harry German supply lines and sea communications with Nazi troops on the Northern Russian front.

U. S. Mission to Moscow Arrives In England for Stop-over Talks

Group Plans to Leave for Russia Soon—First R. A. F. Unit Already in Action With Reds on Eastern Front.

SEP 16 1941

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—With a wing of the Royal Air Force reported already in action against Germany on the Eastern front, as part of Britain's aid to the Soviet, the United States mission to Moscow has arrived in Britain for stop-over talks before continuing on to the Russian capital for consultation with the British and Russians on how to defeat Germany.

The R. A. F. units now in Russia were only the advance guard of greater forces to go, informed quarters indicated, and the British press carried reports that American-made planes already were in the service of the Red Air Force.

Junior members of the American mission reached London yesterday with the Russian Ambassador to Washington, Constantin Oumansky, after a trans-Atlantic flight, and the American embassy announced today that W. Averell Harriman, head of the mission, and the remainder of the delegation had arrived in the United Kingdom. Mr. Harriman arrived in London late today.

The delegation has been commissioned, with its British counterpart, to study with the Russians all means of speeding supplies and weapons of war to the Russian front.

"We are anxious to get to Moscow as soon as we can," Mr. Harriman said. "We shall have consultations with Lord Beaverbrook (British Minister of Supply) and then hope to get away as soon as possible."

Mr. Harriman and other members of the mission arrived in London by air from "somewhere in the United Kingdom," where

BRITAIN TO HAVE A TANK WEEK

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, announced today that al the tanks manufactured in Britain during the week beginning September 22 will be sent to Russia.

In a message exhorting workers in tank factories to put forth their utmost efforts, Lord Beaverbrook said the seven-day output would be dispatched to the nation "whose soldiers today are fighting in the same shining cause" as Britain.

"From Monday next, therefore, and for a space of seven days the work of your hands will be sent to the front lines defending Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa," said Beaverbrook's message.

NAZIS MAY TRY BLACK SEA PUSH

Ankara Forecasts Drive to Cut Off Russians.

SEP 16 1941

Ankara, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A sea-borne Nazi drive against Russian forces on the Crimean peninsula was forecast by observers here today as Balkan sources reported the Germans had ordered all Rumanian and Bulgarian Black Sea ports closed to commercial shipping.

The reported German action capped recurring rumors that both the Germans and Italians had been concentrating men and

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ships in Bulgarian ports, presumably for an attempt to land forces behind the Soviet defense line on the Dnieper River in the Ukraine.

Only last Thursday it was disclosed that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov had protested to Bulgaria that she had overstepped the bounds of neutrality by permitting German naval preparations in her harbors.

[Dispatches from Sofia last night said partial mobilization of the Bulgarian Army had been ordered for today and that the Government was putting into effect decrees providing severe penalties for sabotage and subversive activities.]

It is believed here that the reported German preparations were prompted by dissatisfaction with progress of the campaign in the Ukraine, in which the Rumanian Army has been playing an important part.

Rumanians Would Quit.

There have been repeated reports that both the Rumanian public and army leaders were opposed to continuing the war against Russia, now that the provinces of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina, which the Soviet took by ultimatum more than a year ago, had been won back.

The Istanbul newspaper Ikdam, meanwhile, labeled Bulgaria a belligerent nation, citing the action of the refugee Greek Government in declaring war against Bulgaria. As a belligerent, Ikdam said, Bulgaria would not be permitted to send warships into the Black Sea through the Dardanelles—over which Turkey is the guardian.

The paper apparently was alluding to reports that Bulgaria recently had purchased warships from Italy with the intention of sailing them through the Dardanelles. Treaty conventions regarding the straits bar the passage of warships of belligerent nations in time of war, providing Turkey is neutral.

Turkish observers said the Ikdam article reflected the official Turkish viewpoint.

Tomorrow Set As Dead Line For Leaving

SEP 16 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 15—A spokesman of the Soviet Embassy declared today that the Iranian Government "will find itself in very great difficulties" unless Axis legations leave Teheran by tomorrow.

German, Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian diplomats had asked postponement of their own departures until all their nationals had been sent off to internment.

Another contingent of Germans left this morning, 220 for India in British custody and twenty-one for Siberia under Russian guard. About 150 men still are awaiting transportation.

SEP 16 1941

Iran's Delay Roils British

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 15—Russian-British requirements in Iran on behalf of their occupying troops must be fulfilled immediately, an authoritative London source declared today, or stern steps will be taken, not excluding the possibility of occupation of Teheran, Iran's capital.

This source said that the efforts of cooperating Iranians were impeded by German nationals and Nazi sympathizers among the Iranians.

This source said that reports of popular dissatisfaction with the "autocratic regime" of Reza Shah Pahlavi were borne out by official information reaching London.

SEP 16 1941

NAZIS LIFT STATE OF SIEGE AT OSLO

No Reason Given But Hints Heard That Uprising Was Feared

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sept. 15—Joseph Terboven, Nazi commissioner in occupied Norway, in a move interpreted as a German attempt at conciliation, tonight ordered that the state of civil siege be lifted tomorrow morning.

Since the state of siege was declared last Wednesday, German authorities have executed two Norwegian labor leaders and arrested between 250 and 300 union leaders in the Oslo district alone.

Fear Of Outbreak Hinted

No reason for lifting the siege was given, but informed quarters here said resentment over the rigid restrictions ran so high in the country that it was possible the authorities feared a nation-wide outbreak of trouble unless the regulations were relaxed.

Dispatches from Oslo said that the actual event precipitating the state of siege was a proposed strike of 40,000 workers in Oslo.

Among the men reported arrested and sent to a concentration camp were Prof. Diduk Arup Seip, principal of Oslo University; K. R. Welhaven, former Oslo police superintendent; the deputy chairman of the Norwegian labor party and a number of other university leaders.

The Gestapo chief in Oslo today republished an order issued a year ago calling for the surrender of all firearms. He warned of severe penalties for those failing to comply.

SEP 16 1941

MORE THAN 250 NORSE ARRESTED

Croatia Reports Outbreaks Against Germans.

Stockholm, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Advices from German-occupied Oslo said today that between 250 and 300 labor union leaders in the Oslo district had been arrested as a result of labor troubles which led last week to the German decree of a state of siege. The actual event which precipitated the decree, these advices said, was a mass strike in the Oslo district in which 40,000 workers took part. Metal workers were said to have begun the strike.

Secret Phone Call Exploded Zagreb Bomb, Probers Say

SEP 16 1941

Blast In Office Wounded Dozen German Soldiers. Communists Blamed In Shooting Of Croats

[By the Associated Press]

Zagreb, Croatia (Via Berlin), Sept. 15—Untraced telephone calls put through to two secret numbers in Zagreb's central telephone exchange were revealed tonight to have set off the explosion yesterday of four bombs which wounded more than twelve German soldiers.

Investigators said that the calls from outside the postal building in some way released the bomb mechanism, but those responsible have not been found. Two employes of the exchange's night shift fled.

Liaison Officer Wounded

One of the German soldiers wounded, Major Moehring, Signal Corps officer assigned to the staff of the German liaison officer here, suffered head injuries. Seven Croats also were injured.

Six Croat sentries in another section of the city who at first were believed to have been wounded by machine-gun fire were actually attacked by four men armed with pistols, it was said tonight.

Described As Communists

Their assailants were described as "Communists," and three of them were captured. The fourth was shot dead on the street, clutching an unexploded hand grenade. He was left lying there as an example to the populace.

The explosion cut Zagreb off from provincial cities and Berlin for more than twenty-four hours.

Zagreb, Croatia (Via Berlin), Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Blasts of four time-bombs in Zagreb's central telephone exchange and machine-gun fire in another part of the city wounded two-score persons, one of them a German major, in outbreaks yesterday.

Major Moehring, signal corps officer assigned to the staff of the German liaison officer at Zagreb, suffered head injuries in the telephone exchange explosions, which crippled the city's telephone system. A German lieutenant, four German soldiers, a German telephone operator and seven Croats also were injured.

Six Croat sentries were cut down by machine-gun fire from a rooftop in another part of the city.

Jews In Netherlands Must Wear Insignia

Star Of David Soon To Be Mandatory For Appearance In Public

Berlin, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Jews of the Netherlands soon must wear the Star of David on their left shoulder, a DNB dispatch said today.

The official news agency said that "the commissioner general for security (in the Netherlands) issued a decree regulating the appearance of Jews in public, as already has been ordered within the Reich itself."

It has been ordered in Germany, effective September 19, that each Jew must wear a large six-pointed star bearing the word *Jude* whenever he appears on the street. These must be sewn to the clothing.

Greeks Collapse on Streets Of Athens From Hunger

SEP 16 1941

Suffering Is Shared by British Soldiers Who Failed to Escape and Are Now Hiding

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 15 (AP)—Greeks in Athens are collapsing in the streets from hunger and their suffering is being shared by numbers of British and Australian soldiers who failed to escape and are hiding in small towns and mountain villages, a recently arrived neutral observer reported today.

The situation of Allied soldiers left behind in the withdrawal from Greece was said to be especially difficult because they are without credentials for obtaining food.

The traveler said the food situation was made increasingly acute by a ban prohibiting fishermen from going more than five miles off shore. This, he explained, was ordered largely because a number of Greeks, British and Australians were escaping in fishing boats.

Men and women who formerly refused to be seen with Germans now are capitulating socially, and otherwise as a means of getting food, the informant said.

Germans continue in control of Greece, he added, despite the technical assignment of administration to the Italians. As an instance, he explained that Germans retained control of warehouses and the port arsenal at Piraeus, port of Athens, giving the Italians administration only of the canal sewer in the port.

Hilferding, Foe of Hitler, Reported Dead in Prison

Former Reich Finance Chief Was in Gestapo Custody

LISBON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Varian M. Fry, American relief worker expelled from unoccupied France a week ago, said tonight that he had received word that Rudolf Hilferding, sixty-three-year-old former German Finance Minister arrested last February at Marseilles and delivered to Nazi authorities, had died in prison.

Fry said he had no details of Hilferding's death, but that the pre-Hitlerite German minister had been in the hands of the Gestapo (secret police) since he was arrested when attempting to board a ship at Marseilles.

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Another Seized at Same Time

Another former German leader, Rudolph Breitscheid, once head of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag, was seized at Marseilles at the same time as Hilferding. Both men had long been on the Nazi list of enemies of the states, and both had had their German citizenship revoked and their poreptry seized.

Hilferding was born in Vienna of Jewish parents and began his career as a physician, but soon became an active Socialist. He once edited the newspaper "Vorwaerts" and conducted a pacifist campaign until called into the army in the World War.

After the war he edited the independent Socialist daily "Freiheit," and in August, 1923, became Finance Minister in the Stresemann Cabinet. He was Finance Minister again in the Mueller government in 1928. A member of the Reichstag when Adolf Hitler came to power, he was forced into exile.

Leave Blank

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 15-(AP)-The French official radio announced today that a woman railroad crossing guard at Angouleme was killed while trying to save her daughter from being run over by an express.

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BRITISH REPORT AIR LOSSES LOW

169 Killed Or Missing, 136 Injured By Nazi In August

SEP 16 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 15—The Home Security Ministry announced today that 169 persons were killed or missing and believed killed and 136 injured by air raids again. Great Britain during August.

These casualties were the lightest since heavy German attacks started in August, 1940. The previous lowest casualties of this period were those of June of this year when 399 were killed and 461 injured.

The heaviest casualties were those of September, 1940, when 6,955 were killed and 10,624 injured.

Recalls Peak Raid Year Ago

The Air and Home Ministries saluted the first anniversary of the greatest air battle in history today with a laconic "there is nothing to report."

Just a year ago today the climax in the German daylight air offensive in the Battle of Britain was reached.

In a great miles-high aerial zone which reached from London to the Channel Hurricane and Spitfire pilots fought the waves of *Luftwaffe* in day-long battle on September 15, 1940, which resulted, the British said, in the shooting down of 187 German planes. A United States military observer on his return home from London said the figure actually was well over 200.

German Convoy Attacked

The German mass daylight attacks gave way, soon after that, into a winter-long campaign of night bombing.

By contrast with the quiet skies over England today, the R. A. F. made numerous offensive sweeps over the Channel and German-occupied territory, the Air Ministry said.

A German convoy off the Frisian Islands, north of Holland, was attacked, one ship being left sinking and another hit, the Air Ministry reported, and shipping and a factory at the western Norwegian port of Haugesund were bombed.

One-Plane Raid On Britain

SEP 16 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 15—Just one year ago the German air offensive against Britain reached its peak in the most savage aerial battle the world has known—a battle which the British say cost the Nazis 187 planes.

In sharp contrast with that epic struggle was a Government announcement today that only one German plane crossed the British coast last night, dropping bombs which caused minor damage and a few casualties in a northeast town.

The announcement emphasized the R. A. F.'s claim that the battle of September 15, 1940, established its control of the skies over Britain and forced the Germans to abandon mass air-raid tactics.

Big U. S. Planes Arrive

Disclosure, meanwhile, of the arrival in England of new American-made long-range fighter planes held the promise that the R. A. F. would step up its rapidly-growing offensive against the Reich.

The new planes, Lockheed Lightnings, are armed with both machine-guns and cannon, can do better than 400 miles an hour, and have a range of nearly 1,000 miles, it was stated. Their arrival caused speculation that the British might be able to inaugurate daylight raids deep into Germany—perhaps as far as Berlin.

Battleships Again Attacked

The British continued their offensive operations during the week end with a series of sweeps along the Nazi-occupied French coast. The German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst — sheltered at Brest— were again the objects of attack. Bomb explosions were seen to straddle the drydocks in which the battleships are lying, the Air Ministry said.

The British said all their planes returned safely from the week-end forays.

BRITISH BOMBARD FRISIAN ISLANDS

One Vessel Left Sinking and Another Hit.

London, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—One vessel was left sinking and another was hit this afternoon when the R. A. F. blasted at German shipping off the Frisian Islands, the Air Ministry announced.

German ships in the harbor at Haugesund, Norway, also were attacked.

SEP 16 1941

4 Americans in R.A.F. Are Reported Missing

Eagle Squadron Pilot Believed Killed in Action

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP).—The Air Ministry announced today that four American volunteers in the Royal Air Force, including a member of the American Eagle Squadron, are "missing."

The Eagle Squadron man was Pilot Officer V. W. Olson, of Concord, Neb., who was said to be "missing, believed killed in action." The home towns of the other three were not given but they were identified as follows: Second Aircraftsman E. R. Jack, Sergeant E. A. R. Thompson and Sergeant C. Deges.

[Records of the State Department in Washington list a Virgil Wilson Olson, retired member of the United States Naval Reserve, from Boise, Idaho. They show that this Olson joined the Eagle Squadron in England.]

A Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list also reported Flight Sergeant G. R. Menish, of Salina, Kan., as missing in action, and Sergeant G. J. Massee, of Taunton, Mass., as wounded in action. The Air Ministry said Massee's mother lives in Rhode Island, but the name of the city was not known.

Concord, Neb. Sept. 15-(AP)-Pilot Officer V.W. Olson, a member of the RAF'S American Eagle Squadron, who was reported in London dispatches as missing, is the son of Mrs. Anna Olson, a former Concord resident now living in Boise, Idaho. This is believed to be the birthplace of the flier whose parents moved from here when he was a child.

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SMASH BY AXIS TURNS TO ROUT, BRITISH CLAIM

SEP 16 1941

Counter-Blow By Planes And Tanks Said To Have Driven Foe Back

Listening Post In Tobruk Line Overpowered, Cairo Admits

[By the Associated Press]

Cario, Sept. 15—The heaviest fighting in weeks was reported from the Libyan front today as the terrific heat of the western desert neared its seasonal end, and British quarters predicted "boiling" activity by early October.

General headquarters announced that two Axis armored columns struck thirty-five miles into Egypt in sudden thrusts Sunday, but were routed back into Libya after losing considerable numbers of men and machines.

It was the first offensive move by Axis forces in Libya for many weeks. The two columns crossed the border about thirty miles south of Sofafi, apparently on reconnaissance. Moving rapidly over the hard plateau surface, they were about thirty-five miles inside the frontier before they were challenged by British mechanized forces operating under a cover of diving, machine-gunning R. A. F. planes.

Nazi Tank Captured

German tanks returned the fire but maneuvered to get away. One German medium tank, complete with crew, was captured.

At the same time the British admitted that one of their listening posts manned by six men in the Tobruk lines, where an Axis siege has been pressed since mid-April, was overrun by "sheer weight of numbers" of tanks and troops.

But there was no confirmation of an Italian communique that Tobruk's lines had been penetrated at Sidi Belgasem.

The British said three of the Axis tanks which attacked the post were captured and the troops dispersed by British cannon fire.

Described As Reprisal

The attack was a reprisal, it was explained, for several "brilliant raids" against Axis siege positions, in which an officer and five men were captured in one strong point and twenty men were killed and two captured at others.

With the approach of good fighting weather in the desert, British forces pointed out that the Italians and Germans have been reinforcing their African army throughout the summer despite heavy R. A. F. and naval raids on their convoys.

The number of supply convoys has increased about fifty per cent. in the last few months, it was reported.

The British now have more than 500,000 troops in the Middle East, informed sources said, and the Allied position is held to be the most secure it has been since the start of the war.

Tobruk One Of Strong Points

Tobruk is one of the strong points of the British. Located on the coast where the British are able supply it through the wreck-strewn harbor, the town stands on the flank of the Axis forces, seventy-five miles behind their spearheads across the Egyptian border.

It is about ten months now since the British launched their surprise November counter-offensive across the desert last year, an offensive which advanced the British from Matruh in Egypt to Bengasi and beyond in Libya, a distance of 500 miles.

The British navy and air force, in sharp reaction to Axis efforts to strengthen African forces, have sunk more than 100,000 tons of shipping in the Mediterranean in the first half of September, according to British accounts.

Flyers Sink Dozen Vessels

Air attacks alone have sunk a dozen Axis vessels, and heavily damaged at least six more, the British say.

Italy also is said to have lost two destroyers in the last fortnight.

The Royal Air Force Midle Eastern command, reporting heavy aerial operations all over the frontier zone, announced that fourteen Axis planes had been destroyed yesterday by fighter craft and anti-aircraft fire. Seven British planes were lost.

A small number of aircraft raided Alexandria naval base last night but caused slight damage, a communique said.

The RAF said today that one ship, believed from a convoy out of which 10 were sunk or damaged in two days, was found burning fiercely at Zuala. It blew up in a violent explosion, a communique said.

In addition the RAF raided Tripoli and Bengasi and other points.

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Axis Thrust Into Egypt Repelled

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 15—Two Axis armored columns based in Libya penetrated thirty-five miles into Egyptian territory yesterday but were routed by British mechanized forces operating under close cover of the R. A. F., the British reported today.

The disorganized Italian-German forces were said to have fallen back to Libyan territory.

British general headquarters called the Axis thrust "a reconnaissance in force." Falling back, the invaders lost considerably in men and equipment, the daily communique said.

Situation May "Boil"

British sources said that thrust into Egypt and clashes outside Tobruk, seventy-five miles within Libya, constituted the heaviest fighting of months in North Africa. They said there was every indication that the Libyan situation would be "boiling" by early October.

One source said that the Axis had been reinforcing its Libyan forces virtually all summer despite heavy R. A. F. and fleet air arm raids on Mediterranean convoys. The number of supply convoys was said to have been increased about fifty per cent. within the last month.

Half Million Men Poised

There are now more than a half million Allied troops in the Middle East—the largest force by far since the start of the war—and the Allied position, the informants said, is "the most secure" it has been since war came to the area.

The rout of the Axis columns was reported facilitated by the R. A. F. which bombed the advancing columns.

The communique indicated pursuit of the columns was continuing.

Tripoli Bombed

Tripoli, Bengasi, Barce, Gambut and Gerbini were bombed again and at Zuara, the communique said, a large ship believed to have been part of a convoy from which ten ship previously were reported sunk or damaged, was seen blazing and later seen to explode.

The British at the same time announced "a series of brilliant raids" against Axies siege positions at Tobruk, in which an Italian officer and three other men were captured.

Outpost Overrun

The raids were carried out by British patrols Saturday night, a communique said.

At two other strong points the besiegers were stated to have lost twenty dead and two prisoners.

"In retaliation a strong enemy force, supported by a number of tanks, engaged and overran b. sheer weight of numbers one of our listening posts containing six men," the communique

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said.

Three Tanks Captured

"Three German tanks employed in this operation were subsequently engaged and captured by British tanks and the enemy concentration then was dispersed by heavy artillery fire."

The Tobruk defense has stood as a constant threat to the Axis flank since Italian and German troops drove the British back from their deep Libyan penetration past Tobruk into the Egyptian-Libyan border zone.

'Every Ship In Axis Convoy Hit'

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 15—Every ship in a convoy bound for Tripoli, capital of Libya, was damaged in three nights of bomb attacks ending with two heavy raids in which eight merchantmen were set afire or damaged, the R.A.F. Middle East command reported yesterday.

Following up the raids of Thursday and Friday nights, the fleet air arm and the R. A. F. set four ships afire and hit or damaged four others, the report said. The British said they lost no planes in the attacks.

(The Italian communique yesterday said four British planes were brought down by gunfire from the attacked convoy while Italian bombers sank a small freighter in the eastern Mediterranean.)

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Rome Tells Of Capture Of Hill In Tobruk Line

Rome, Sept. 15 (AP)—Italian-German detachments, striking out from their semi-circular siege lines at British-held Tobruk, Libya, wrested hill positions from the defenders near Sidi Belgasem, east of Tobruk, in a "lightning attack" Saturday night, it was officially announced today.

The British were declared to have lost an unspecified number in dead and prisoners after a fierce fight.

The announcement said that the pressure on Tobruk, for most part by aviation and artillery, now and then is increased by troops seeking to disrupt the British line. The Saturday-night assault was such a one, it said.

The action was linked with an aerial assault in which "waves of Italian heavy bombers hit important objectives," it was said, after "German planes scored direct hits on several British storehouses Saturday afternoon."

On another African front, according to a communique, a large column of Italian infantry and cavalry inflicted heavy losses on a British formation in the Lake Tana sector of Northern Ethiopia.

At the same time the Italians acknowledged that the British air force was bombing and machine-gunning their remaining strongholds in East Africa with increasing severity.

The communique acknowledged British planes had raided the Italian Libyan bases of Tripoli and Bengasi, but said damage was limited to non-military targets. One British plane was reported downed over Bengasi.

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AXIS REPORTS TOBRUK FIGHT

British Positions Are Captured in Swift Attack, Rome Says

ROME, Sept. 15 (AP)—A burst of activity in Africa, in which Hill 146 was captured by Axis forces in a lightning attack east of Tobruk, Libya, and a British formation routed in Ethiopia by Italian cavalry and hand-grenade attacks, was reported officially today.

Crawling and running across stretches of desert through a fierce artillery barrage and machine-gun fire, Italian and German troops took British hill positions near Sidi Belgasem, east of Tobruk, on Saturday night, capturing a number of prisoners and inflicting casualties.

The announcement explained that artillery and bombers have been the chief weapons in the siege of Tobruk, now entering its sixth month, but that occasionally "these air operations are joined with sudden land actions which, exceeding the normal activity of patrols, feel out the enemy lines and upset its arrangements."

Prior to the attack, it was said, waves of Italian heavy bombers blasted at important Tobruk objectives and German planes scored hits on several storehouses.

In Ethiopia a strong Italian column in the Lake Tana region assaulted British positions and put the British to flight, the Italians said. Six cavalry charges were made by one group, according to the Italian reports, while the Third Galliano Battalion of infantry attacked several times with grenades.

In the same general area, the High Command said, British trucks carrying troop reinforcements were hit by Italian artillery fire. British planes bombed Italian positions.

British air raids on Tripoli and Bengazi, Libya, were acknowledged. A British bomber was reported to have been downed at Bengazi.

Nazis Report Suez Oil Fired

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 15—A 10,000-ton transport sunk from a convoy off the British east coast and the flaming destruction of oil reserves at the Suez harbor of Port Taufig were credited to the *Luftwaffe* today by the German high command in reports of far-flung air blows at Britain's sea-borne supplies.

Night bombing attacks also were reported on a radio station on the Faeroe Islands, where the Germans said a British freighter was damaged yesterday.

Other *Luftwaffe* squadrons were said to have raided Alexandria, Britain's Egyptian naval port, last night.

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Stukas Bomb British.

Berlin, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—German Stukas last night dropped heavy bombs on British encampments, tank and motor vehicle concentrations on the Salum front, the "no man's land" between British and Axis lines on the Egyptian-Libyan border, the High Command reported today.

DENTZ ARRIVES AT VICHY

Former Leader In Syria To See Petain Today

Vichy, Sept. 15 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, who lost his post as high commissioner of Syria when the British occupied the French mandate, arrived here today, and informed quarters said he would be given a new job "of importance and with political significance."

The general will be received by Chief of State Petain tomorrow, and later by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, who is on vacation.

Egyptians Inhabit Stone Tombs To Avoid Bombs

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By Godfrey H. P. Anderson
British Journalist

Siwa Oasis, In the Western Desert, Egypt, Sept. 15 — Ancient Egyptian tombs from which mummies have been removed provide the safest air-raid shelters in the world for the people of this sand-girt oasis.

When the war first touched the far fringe of the Western Desert the Siwa inhabitants flocked from their crumbling mud-hut city to nearby Jebel Muta (mountain of death) and made new homes inside death chambers hewn from solid rock thousands of years ago.

Like A Step Backward

A visit to this maze of catacombs is like a step back in time. Two thousand persons — Egyptians, Bedouin, Berbers, Senussi, Arabs—live there in rock caves so low it is impossible for a man to stand upright.

Niches which once contained mummies of their ancestors now house crude pottery, cooking pots, smoky oil lamps of Biblical design and modern kettles from Birmingham, England, the latter via Cairo bazaars.

Huddle Around Fires

Veiled women and young girls squat before fires of dried palm leaves like figures from an old Egyptian frieze.

Goats and chicks wander freely through the innermost recesses of darkened caves which still smell faintly of rich spices used to embalm the mummies of long ago.

War with the Italians across the Libyan frontier brought Siwa more contacts with the outside world than it had known in a hundred years.

Big Party Given

When British imperial troops entered the oasis after driving hundreds of miles across the waterless desert, the Mahmour—or local governor—threw a big party in one of Siwa's famous date gardens.

Seven sheep, roasted and stuffed with chopped liver and kidney, were carried in on poles. The soldiers, who had been warned to bring their own knives, forks and plates, had the feast of their lives.

Grapes, dates and pomegranates followed and the meal was topped off with stuffed heart of palm tree, which tastes something like a turnip.

This was the greatest compliment the Oasis could offer because the tree had to be destroyed to provide it.

Then, with troops gathered around, the venerable shiek squatted on a crimson carpet and prepared mint tea with an elaborate ritual carried out in Siwa through scores of generations.

Pope Asks Peace Prayers

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, Sept. 15—Pope Pius XII asked Catholics throughout the world today to pray during the month of October for a shortening of the war.

His appeal for special prayer was made to bishops through Papal representatives in each country, the Vatican City newspaper *Il Osservatore Romano* announced.

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Month Of Madonna

The Pope's call to prayer for peace was similar to those he has made during the past two years at the approach of October; the month dedicated to the Madonna in the Catholic calendar.

"May this new unanimous, solemn supplication asked by the Pope," *Osservatore Romano* said, "serve to hasten the prophetic day when all humanity, consoled by a vision of the pure embrace of justice and peace guided by faith and Christian life, will find . in harmony between the earthly heavenly fatherlands, true pros- of both individuals and na-

Taylor May Be Received Again Today By Pontiff

Roosevelt's Personal Envoy Also May Obtain Third Audience Before Starting Home

Vatican City, Sept. 15 (AP)—Vatican sources said Pope Pius XII would receive Myron C. Taylor again tomorrow in the second audience since President Roosevelt's personal envoy arrived from the United States last week.

Although Taylor had only that one more audience arranged with the Pope, it was said at the Vatican he might be received a third time before leaving late this week or early next week to return home.

Paris Police Chief In Vichy

VICHY, Sept. 15 (AP).—Rear Admiral Rene Bard, chief of Paris police, arrived here today for conferences with government officials. He saw Marshal Petain at lunch.

U.S. Envoy Talks With Chinese Minister

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Sept. 15—United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss conferred today with Foreign Minister Quo Tai-chai with the purpose, Quo said, of "keeping close contact" between Washington and Chungking.

The Foreign Minister, announcing the conference, expressed confidence that the United States would not deviate from the policies she has "so consistently and faithfully observed in the past, particularly in regard to the Far East and Pacific."

"Familiar Tactics"

Some reports on Japanese-American conversations, he said, have "been calculated to arouse the apprehensions and suspicions of the Chinese people, but, on the whole, the Chinese people need not be misled by these familiar tactics."

"We are confident," Quo continued, "that the United States not only has no intention to make any arrangement at China's expense but also that, in any discussion affecting China or Chinese rights or interests, we will be fully consulted, for China has something to say for herself in any proposed settlement, and the United States, I am sure, wants to hear what China has to say.

"China awaits the outcome of the Washington conversations with calm confidence that her interests, as well as the general interests of all countries resisting aggression, will be safeguarded."

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Berlin Claims Close Cont

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (AP)—[illegible] between Japan and Germ "very close," authorized sources declared today. T clined comment on the po of peace negotiations be Tokyo and Chungking.

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Cooper Warns Japan, British Radio Says

Quoted As Declaring Nippon Is Isolated Power Facing Superiority In Pacific

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister assigned to the Far East, was quoted by the British radio today as broadcasting a "sober and guarded warning" to Japan that she is an "isolated power, facing an overwhelming superiority in the Pacific."

The Cabinet member now is in Singapore. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

"It seems, therefore, hardly believable that the one Axis power in the Pacific world will deliberately bring down on her head the concentrated wrath and fury of all the Allied powers that stand firmly united on this side of the world," he said.

London, Sept. 15-(AP)-Chief Yeoman Joseph B. Brundies of (1134 14th St.) Davenport, Iowa, became the first casualty yesterday among United States enlisted men on duty in Britain. He broke his left arm playing softball. Brundies was playing with the marines and sailors who lost both ends of a doubleheader to American newspapaermen and Red Cross men, 18-15 and 8-3.

Fund For Air Arm Approved

[*By the Associated Press*]

Batavia, N. E. I., Sept. 15—An appropriation of 51,000,000 guilders ($27,540,000) was approved today by the People's Council to strengthen the Netherlands East Indies naval air arm, which is purchasing American-made Catalina flying boats for use as scouting planes.

Other supplementary defense estimates approved included 16,000,000 guilde irfor purchase of torpedoes and other items for the navy and funds for building a military academy at Bandoeng.

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Japan Plans Price 'Police'

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, Sept. 15—Creation of a body of price adjustment officers to enforce prices fixed by the Government has been decided upon by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Domei said today.

Japan will be divided into nine police districts for the enforcement work which is designed also to harmonize the distribution of commodities to areas now suffering shortages.

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ARGENTINA VOTES TO OUST NAZI ENVOY

Ambassador Is Described As Persona Non Grata In Buenos Aires

Congress Would Also Expel Ringleaders Of German Underground Groups

Buenos Aires, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Argentine Congress voted with but one dissenting voice today for the expulsion within three days of the ringleaders of Nazi undercover organizations, among whom its so-called "Dies committee" named German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann.

The Nazi envoy was not mentioned by name in the ouster demand, but the resolution did censure him for abusing diplomatic privileges, in a form that holds him *persona non grata* in Argentina.

It was the first time since the war's outbreak that an Axis envoy of top rank has been the target of such drastic action by a neutral nation in the Western Hemisphere.

Vote Is 79 To 1

The vote was 79 to 1. The lone holdout, Conservative Daniel Videla Dorna, contended the action was an unconstitutional legislative intrusion into executive power.

The ouster resolution was addressed to Acting President Ramon S. Castillo for action immediately, thereby posing a delicate problem for the chief executive who has been plotting a course of "neutrality toward all" for this powerful South American republic.

Von Thermann himself declared defiantly yesterday that if he leaves he would have to be asked to go, that he had no intention of going voluntarily.

Seek To Prevent Break

Informed quarters said the Foreign Office was taking the position that the ambassador should go on the grounds of personal indiscretions, thus perventing a break in German-Argentine relations.

This was the procedure followed in the last war when the German Ambassador was sent home for writing the command to "sink Argentine ships without a trace."

Today's action came while another of Adolf Hitler's emissaries, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former consul general at San Francisco, was being kept under surveillance by detectives of the Argentine committee investigating subversive activities, the same group that instituted the proceedings against Von Thermann.

Going To Orient

Wiedemann arrived by plane yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, en route, Von Thermann announced, to a diplomatic post in the Orient. Previously Wiedemann had said he was in South America on a special mission for Hitler, his close friend and World War subordinate.

Some newspapers speculated on the possibility that he might have been sent to replace Von Thermann. *Taborda* announced yesterday that Wiedmann, who has transit visa to cross Argentina to Chile, would be detained if he overstayed his sojourn in this country.

The Congressional action began with an investigation by the committee which reported uncovering documentary evidence that the Nazi envoy was among ringleaders of Nazi-patterned subversive organizations.

Says They Are Ridiculous

Von Thermann's attitude toward the committee charges that they were ridiculous and "do not constitute a reason for my withdrawal."

These charges accused him of being paymaster for Nazi undercover groups all over South America; that he was head of an "almost military organization in Argentina" operating in "cells," financed by taxes wrung from German-descended residents and disciplined by "storm troops."

Even before Congress concluded debate on the resolution von Thermann initiated a fight against his possible removal, sending two "most vigorous protests" to the Foreign Office in as many days. He called statements made against him on the floor of the House of Deputies "gross calumnies" and "personal insults."

Unanimous support of the committee resolution came from divergent political sectors represented on the investigating body, headed by Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda.

Censures Envoy Directly

The resolution censured von Thermann directly, asking for his resignation by implication only. He was not named in the paragraph calling upon the President to expel leaders of the German organizations, but was named as one of them in reports of the investigating committee.

The committee first intended a direct request for von Thermann's removal but dropped the plan when unanimous support of committee members was not forthcoming. Instead, it planned to amend the resolution on the House floor to include the ouster demand.

With the Conservative party's full support of the milder resolution, the anti-Nazi bloc leaders decided solidarity would be a better demonstration of the nation's feelings respecting the German Ambassador.

KEEPING WATCH ON WIEDEMANN

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Argentina Checks on Nazi, Ex-Consul in U. S.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Argentina's congressional committee investigating subversive activities kept a close watch today on Capt. Fritz Weidemann, emissary and friend of Adolf Hitler, while pressing its demand for the expulsion of the German Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann.

The Chamber of Deputies is near a vote, perhaps today, on the committee's resolution accusing Von Thermann of "overstepping the bounds of a diplomat and abusing his privileges."

Into the midst of the furore throughout Argentina over the resolution and two sharp protests made by Von Thermann, Capt. Wiedemann stepped yesterday from a plane which brought him from Rio de Janeiro. The smiling Captain, ousted from his consular post in San Francisco last July and sent back to Europe with 500 other Axis representatives, greeted a large crowd at the airport with a wave of his hand and drove off in Von Thermann's limousine.

To Visit Far East.

Von Thermann, who said yesterday he had no intention of withdrawing from his post, declared Capt. Wiedemann would leave in a few days on a special diplomatic assignment in the Far East.

Raoul Damonte Taborda, chairman of the committee, had sought a way to question Wiedemann but acknowledged his committee had no right to detain him if he did not attempt to remain in the country. Capt. Wiedemann has a transit visa to cross Argentina to Chile. Members of the committee said he would be watched every minute.

Federal Judge Miguel Jantus ordered the Maritime Prefecture, meanwhile, to deliver to him eighty-three packages, some containing alleged Nazi propaganda, which arrived early in August aboard a Japanese vessel. They were consigned to the German Embassy here.

The congressional committee requested the order after five parcels were opened and, officials said, were found to contain propaganda and two Gestapo-compiled books naming persons wanted by German authorities. The committee demanded that all the parcels be examined.

Tanker Reports Rescue Of 37 Dutch Seamen From Torpedoed Vessel

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 15 (AP)—The tanker Standvac Manila, due at Santos, Brazil, Friday radioed today "have thirty-seven Netherlands seamen from torpedoed ship aboard."

The rescue ship, which is of Panama registry, did not report where the survivors were picked up, the name of the torpedoed ship, or its own present location.

The message was received by the Government radio station at Recife and relayed to Rio de Janeiro.

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En Route To Brazil

The Standvac Manila is one of a fleet of new motor tankers built for Petroleum Shipping Company, Ltd., an affiliate of Socony-Vacuum.

New York offices of the line said the captain had wirelessed that he had rescued thirty-seven seamen, but did not specify their nationality or give any details.

The tanker was en route to Brazil from Trinidad.

Costa Rican President Pledges Full Defense

Country Will Accept Whatever Sacrifice Is Necessary, He Declares

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Rafael Calderon Guardia told a big anti-Nazi demonstration today that Costa Rica would do her part in the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

"In the face of the evil force which is arising, the nation to the north, led by President Roosevelt, is following the example of Lincoln," Calderon Guardia asserted.

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"We do not know to what limit the United States will go, but we shall gladly accept whatever sacrifice Costa Rica is called upon to make. I call upon all Costa Ricans to swear irrevocably to defend the civic patriotism which links us to our ancestors."

New Parachute Unit To March in Mexico

Mexico City, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Mexico will exhibit a brand-new unit of 400 parachute troops in a capital military parade tomorrow marking the 131st anniversary of her independence from Spain.

Twenty-four hours of festivities, beginning the celebration, will open when President Manuel Avila Gamacho will repeat from the central balcony of the National Palace the traditional call to independence and strike Mexico's liberty bell.

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MOUNTIES ON GUARD

Ontario War Plant Reopens After Strike.

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 15 (A. P.).—More than 200 Royal Canadian mounted police today guarded entrances to the local plant of the McKinnon Industries, Ltd., plant, a subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, as about 300 workers went back to work after a five-day strike called by the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.).

The plant, engaged in making parts for military vehicles, employs 4,500 workers on day and night shifts. W. A. Wecker, plant manager, said that the factory was able to run "after a fashion."

The police were under orders to prevent mass picketing and any interference with workers going back to their jobs. The strike was called for a 10 per cent wage increase for workers paid hourly rates and a 15 per cent increase for bonus and piece work employees.

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U. S. Food for Britain To Be 'Fifth Column,' Wickard Declares

Plentiful Supplies to Incite Opposition to Hitler, He Asserts

By the Associated Press.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 15.—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard declared today that an abundance of American food would serve as a "fifth column" to incite the conquered and hungry peoples of Europe to rebel against Hitler.

In a speech urging farmers to co-operate with the department's 1942 farm program which is designed to provide the Nation with a record supply of food so that Great Britain might be amply supplied, Mr. Wickard said:

"What do you think is the effect upon those people looking across the Channel from half-fed France or Holland and seeing the British are getting enough to eat?

"Our Fifth Column."

"I think the effect," he said, "is the equivalent of about 10 field armies. Food is our fifth column. When the conquered peoples see what America is supplying the British in the way of food, and know that there's more where the British supplies come from, I think these people in the conquered countries may do more than hope for victory for the democracies; they'll work and fight for it."

The speech was prepared for a regional conference of farm leaders to discuss next year's production goals for Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States.

"Nearly all of us have been slow," the Secretary said, "in seeing how our interests are involved in World War 2. It seems to me that the first thing to realize is that this is our war, not some one else's war."

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our war, because of the greedy aims of a certain man who has the most powerful military machine the world has ever known."

More Food Needed.

Secretary Wickard told the farmers that they should make "some pretty extensive adjustments" in 1942 production schedules. There will be need for larger production of some things—particularly meats, milk, poultry and vegetables—and smaller output of wheat, tobacco and cotton, he said.

This country, he said, was expected to furnish a fourth of the British food needs in 1942.

"We are planning," he said, "to send the British during 1942 dairy products that will require between 4,500,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 pounds of poultry meat—chicken for the most part; almost 1,500,000,000 pounds of pork and lard. We have promised to send almost 125,000,000 tons of fruit and more than 2,500,000 cases of canned vegetables."

Ample Supply Here.

Washington, Sept. 15.—(AP.)—D. E. Montgomery, Agriculture Department consumers' counsel, declared today that hoarding of food supplies either by consumers or by distributors was injurious both to the general public and the interests of national defense.

Hoarding, he said, was bound to have the effect of boosting prices more than they would go up otherwise.

Montgomery's statement was issued as the department received many reports of large-scale buying of important food staples by both consumers and distributing agencies in the fear of possible future shortages or for the purpose of avoiding higher prices later.

The department insists that there is an abundance of most foods. Only in the case of some dairy products poultry products, some kinds of meats, certain canned vegetables, and fruits, and products imported from Europe or Asia, is there a possibility, officials said, that the supply may not be large enough to meet both the increased demand of this country and of larger requirements for shipment to Great Britain under the "aid-for-democracy" program.

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Sharp Drop Reported In Wheat Crop Of European Countries

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Agriculture Department said today that rains during the August harvest season reduced Europe's sorely-needed wheat crop by about 30,000,000 bushels.

On the basis of such weather and crop information as is now available, the department forecast European production (exclusive of the Soviet Union) at 1,430 000.000 bushels. Earlier forecasts were for 1,460,000.000 bushels.

Despite the weather loss, a 1941 crop of the size estimated would be larger than last year's smaller outturn of 1,325,000,000 bushels, but below the five-year (1930-34) average of 1,516,-000,000 bushels.

The department said that should unfavorable weather conditions continue for harvesting and threshing operations, especially in northern Europe, some further small reductions in the European total may occur. This year's crop was said to be below that of last year in quality because of a very high moisture content.

As far as individual countries and regions are concerned, the principal gains over last year were expected in western Europe, notably France, the British Isles and Portugal, with some small increases in central Europe and the Danube basin. The crop in French North Africa was reported to be considerably above last year's poor crop and should permit some exports. Prospects in Turkey and Greece, on the other hand, were reported much less favorable than a year ago.

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Arms Work Affects Gadgets

Many Household Articles Will Contain Substitutes for Defense Materials.

Washington, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Face powder, hairpins, cooking utensils, sporting goods, toys, electrical appliances, ash trays and other gadgets on the counters of retail stores this fall are going to show the effects of the defense program, OPM officials said today.

Shortages of critical materials needed in the armament program are being felt sharply in scores of industries which make common household articles. Few defense officials believe, however, that many widely used items will disappear entirely from the market. Substitutes will take the place of aluminum, zinc, copper and other scarce materials.

Here are a few of the changes likely to be made:

Hairpins of wood or plastics instead of high-grade wires; cellophane, waxed paper and transparent plastics wrappings instead of tin-foil for cheese, candy bars, chewing gum and tea; refrigerator trays of plastics or glass instead of aluminum; enamelware and iron utensils instead of aluminum.

No Bottle Cap Cork.

The cork under bottle caps may be replaced with a rubber derivative or paper. The nickel in bicycle lights, horns and sirens may be supplanted by enamel steel.

Brass inflators for footballs and basketballs will be made of some other metal; hickory shafts are likely to become more popular on golf clubs for there will be little high-grade sheet steel available for steel ones; linen fishing lines may become scarce.

Santa Claus was not caught asleep by priorities restrictions, officials say. Stocks of toy trains, wagons, automobile, coasters and scooters are reported adequate for the Christmas trade in most instances, but the production of roller skates is decreasing as manufacturers find increasing difficulties in obtaining materials.

Eventually, officials say, there will be extensive changes in toys, since many of them are made of scarce metals. One maker of toy telephone sets has curtailed his production because of inability to get copper wire.

Zinc is the adherent base of much face powder, but manufacturers say that substitutes are being developed and consumers may not be able to discern the difference. Aluminum hair-curlers, portable hair dryers and permanent wave machines are now being made of other materials.

Electrical appliances have been hit hard by priorities, but reports to defense officials indicate that many manufacturers are developing satisfactory substitutes for the metals used presently on toasters, waffle irons and grills.

No Rubber Shortage Yet.

Efforts to conserve rubber have affected the consumer so far principally in the disappearance of white-sidewall tires and of multi-colored galoshes. Officials are endeavoring to build up stock piles of rubber, but they assert that so far no concern has been told that it cannot have rubber for civilian products. The making of white sidewall tires was forbidden because that type uses more rubber than the ordinary dark tire.

One maker of baby nipples has complained that he was unable to obtain rubber, but officials see little possibility of cutting supplies for such manufacturers at any time in the near future.

Puzzling to many housewives, who know that the Government extended full priority control over aluminum months ago, is the fact that pots and pans of that scarce material are still on the shelves of many stores and some concerns have offered such merchandise in special sales recently.

The answer is that it is a long path from the aluminum plant to the retail counter. Manufacturers used up their stock on hand and it has taken months for available supplies to pass from distributors and to the retail market.

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AUTO PRODUCTION CUT 48.4 PER CENT

December Reduction Fixed By OPM May Be Even Greater In January

Henderson Says Workers Displaced Will Find Jobs In Aircraft Plants

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 15—A sweeping 48.4 per cent. reduction in passenger automobile production for December was ordered by the Office of Production Management today and some Government sources predicted that an even deeper slash might be expected for January and succeeding months of 1942.

The curtailment after the first of the year probably will take the form of a leveling-off process, pinning production approximately to the figure specified by OPM for December—204,848 passenger cars, as compared with 396,823 in December, 1940.

2,450,000 Output

Thus, the over-all production for the 1942 model year—August 1, 1941, to July 31, 1942—would be brought to around 2,450,000 passenger cars, approximately half the 1941 model year output.

The OPM said in August that the halving of production would be necessary to conserve steel and other strategic metals for defense requirements.

Job Question.

Leon Henderson, director of Civilian Supply, said that a wholesale displacement of workers which is expected to result from the curtailment was timed to coincide with an expected increase in the number of jobs for skilled mechanical workers in aircraft engine and other defense plants. Steps are being taken to place idle workers in defense jobs and to direct additional defense orders into the communities most seriously affected.

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The December cut amounts to 51.5 per cent., on an average, for the large motor companies—Chrysler, Ford and General Motors. For smaller producers, who are less able to withstand wholesale reduction, it amounts to an average of 15.3 per cent.

In the case of Hudson, Willys-Overland and Crosley, increases were allowed. This was because Hudson and Willys-Overland were in a particularly low production period last December and Crosley has on hand parts already fabricated. Crosley turned out only thirty-five cars in December.

Cut In Trucks

A comparatively light cut, nine per cent., was ordered in output of trucks weighing one and a half tons for August, September, October and November. Light trucks, it was explained, are essential for hauling live stock and produce, for the use of power and telephone company maintenance crews, and for the distribution of groceries, milk, newspapers and retail goods. Quotas for individual light truck manufacturers have not yet been worked out.

"Bright-work" and other ornamental but non-functioning parts which absorb large quantities of chrome and other defense-metals will soon be banned, it was announced, but no date was set for this step. It was indicated that passenger car makers would be asked to eliminate such trimmings voluntarily.

U. S. AGREEMENT WITH ALCOA SCORED

SEP 15 1941

Aluminum Contract Termed "Entirely Onesided" By Senate Group Counsel

Jones Tells Investigating Committee $52,000,000 Deal Is "Good And Safe"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 15—A $52,000,000 Government contract with the Aluminum Corporation of America was assailed as "entirely onesided" today before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee after Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, had described the agreement as "good and safe."

Hugh A. Fulton, committee counsel, said "it's difficult to find any obligation on the part of "Alcoa" and that the contract would prevent the Government from operating its own plants "unless Alcoa agrees."

Jones, as head of the Defense Plants Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, signed the contract August 19 over the objections of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who termed it "contrary to the policies of this Administration."

The agreement provided that the Government furnish funds for constructing aluminum plants, which are to be leased to Alcoa for five years. Alcoa will receive fifteen per cent. of the profits as a fee for operating the factories.

Senator Mead (Dem., N. Y.), acting chairman of the committee, objected to the lack of a time clause in the construction contract, saying Alcoa could take five years to build the plants and still not be subject to penalties.

Jones retorted that the "purpose an dspirit" of the contract was for Alcoa to build the plants "as rapidly as possible."

Price Conditions Questioned

Fulton questioned ones concerning a provision whereby Alcoa could refuse to accept bauxite, basic material for aluminum, if the company considered the price was not "reasonable." The contract provides for arbitration in such an instance.

"Then if Alcoa doesn't want us to, we can't even deliver materials to our own plants," Fulton said.

Jones was aked what would happen if Alcoa refused to arbitrate on bauxite prices. He replied that the Government and the company would have no difficulty.

"I haven't any fear in the world that the Government is going to be hurt by this contract," he testified.

Estimated ¼ P. C. Net Profit

Jones estimated that Alcoa would not make a net profit exceeding one-fourth cent a pound. On the aluminum produced, and added that "it's cheap for the Government because they're the only people qualified by experience to make aluminum."

Senator Ball (Rep., Minn.) said the committee was "worried that we've used Alcoa so much they'll come out of this emergency with their monopoly position strengthened."

SEP 16 1941

Consumer Goods Changes To Mark Conservation Step

Supply Priorities Head Cites 'Simplified' Design; Campaign Due

Washington, Sept. 15. — (AP.) — Donald M. Nelson, executive director of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board, said tonight that the

Government would announce in a day or two a broad campaign to conserve materials, skilled manpower and machine tool capacity by simplifying the design of many items of consumer goods.

"The job will be done the democratic way," he told the National Retail Drygoods Association. "Everyone who is interested will have a chance to be heard. But it will be done just as speedily and effectively as we know how to do it. And we are not going to miss anything."

Asserting that the United States should take "double or nothing" as its motto and double its present effort, Nelson said, "frankly we have only begun to feel the effects of this defense program."

"In every way possible," he continued, "we are compelled to use all of our materials, all of our men and all of our factories for the production of essentials.

"That means for the duration of the emergency, a somewhat lower standard of living for all of us, particularly as to the luxuries we practically take for granted."

Simplification of consumer items, Nelson said, would be a matter of giving up the frills and trimmings.

"Notice that I said 'simplifications,' not 'standardization'," he added. "There is a world of difference. We do not propose to standardize styles."

entering a stage in its preparations in which an increase in the output of war materials can be achieved only at the expense of civilian production."

The report also asserted that the solution of the labor problem in relation to the defense program "may prove impossible unless the government clearly defines its policies relating to wages, hours, the closed shop, profits and similar questions."

Both labor and management, the report said, "must be brought to a full realization of the stakes in this war."

Of proposals to curb strikes by legislation, the association said: "Industrial peace is likely to be more solid and permanent if obtained through voluntary co-operation of labor and management."

Although the report discounted some criticisms directed at the National Defense Mediation Board, the association said the agency "has in practice confused mediation and arbitration." Its recommendations in many cases "constitute compulsory arbitration, particularly since they may be enforced by government seizure of the strike-bound plant," the association said. It added that it was difficult for parties in a labor dispute to be completely frank with "mediators who may later pronounce an arbitral judgment."

Coincidentally, the National Labor Relations Board announced a change in procedure which it said would "expedite consideration of cases" by eliminating an average 10-day interval between the date of issuance of an intermediate report by a trial examiner and its transfer to the board. Under previous procedure such reports were sent to regional offices first, now they will be handed to the board's chief trial examiner and copies mailed to the regional offices.

SEP 16 1941

Says Price Ceiling Imposition Demands Wages And Profit Limit

Research Organization Asserts Government's Efforts In Rate Control Unlikely To Succeed If Consumer Income Continues To Rise

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP) — The Foreign Policy Association said today that the imposition of a ceiling on prices requires a similar limit on wages and profits.

In a study of defense economy in the United States, the private research organization said that the government was striving "to control prices for consumers' goods, but its efforts are unlikely to succeed if consumer income derived from wages and business continue to rise."

The defense program, the report contended, "should not be considered simply in the light of opportunities for higher profits and wages. The country is now

15 Minutes A Day Asked

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 15—William S. Knudsen, director general of the OPM, asserted tonight that even an extra fifteen minutes' work by every American would step up arms production so much it would bring about Hitler's defeat and cut short the duration of the war "by a substantial margin."

The plea for an increase in the total "man hours" production effort of the country was made by Knudsen in a broadcast address.

"If every man working today worked one extra hour a day, six days a week, that would be something like an extra 300,000,000 man hours per week and that would produce a lot more planes, ships, tanks and guns," he said. "An extra half hour a day would be 150,000,000 more man hours per week and just fifteen minutes additional would give us 75,000,000 more man hours."

SEP 16 1941

American Stocks Financing British

Realize $70,000,000 by Sales in Nine Months

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The World-Telegram said today a survey showed more than $70,000,000 has been raised by the British Government through sale of listed American stocks in the last nine months.

Sales totalled about 2,600,000 shares in nearly 100 companies and were mostly handled through Wall Street brokers and investment banking firms, the paper said.

The British government acquired the securities by requisitioning the holdings of its nationals, and reimbursing them with British government bonds.

Big blocks of Pennsylvania Railroad, U. S. Steel Corp., Consolidated Edison Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., and General Electric Co. were men-

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Pan American to Carry Trans-Atlantic Freight

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A trans-Atlantic freight service between New York and Lisbon, Portugal, will start on September 25, says an announcement by Pan American Airways.

All shipments, however, at a rate of $2 a pound, with a $5-shipping minimum, must be accompanied by "aircerts" from British consular authorities to certify they do not contain contraband of war.

The Railway Express Agency has been named the receiving and delivery agency for the new service. In compliance with Government postal regulations, packages containing money, securities, checks, drafts payment orders, dividend warrants or any other negotiable instruments may not be sent by air express.

SEP 16 1941

Canal Defenses Praised

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 15—A Congressional committee chairman reported today that the United States was rapidly forging a ring of defenses around the Panama Canal which soon would make it impregnable from the east.

Representative Dow W. Harter (Dem., Ohio), head of a five-man group studying the aviation arm of the nation's defense program, said that already the Caribbean area was very potent defensively, and added: "We will be safe enough plenty soon."

"Most Difficult To Attack"

Returning with colleagues from a four-week, 18,000-mile tour of the Caribbean and United States aviation facilities, Harter said:

"When all these outlying bases are completed, it will give us a ring of defenses which will be well-nigh impregnable. It will be most difficult for any enemy or group of enemies to attack the canal."

He reported that the army had "done first things first" and had given priority to the building of suitable runways at all these bases.

SEP 16 1941

Army and Navy Seek to Censor Overseas News

Forrestal Says Plan Awaits New Law; Compulsory Press Censorship Denied

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—The House learned from the Navy Department today that joint Army-Navy plans had been worked out for censorship of international communications but that no provisions for compulsory censorship of the press were involved.

Representative William S. Jacobsen, Democrat, of Iowa, submitted a letter from James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy, explaining the situation. Mr. Forrestal's letter, addressed to Carl Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee, was in response to Mr. Vinson's request for a report on a resolution by Representative Paul W. Shafer, Republican, of Michigan, asking whether plans for press and radio censorship existed.

Mr. Forrestal said the proposed censorship would be limited to "the control of communications passing between the United States and foreign countries or overseas possessions and between ships and shore."

He added that the plan would have to be approved by "higher authority" and be supported by necessary legislation.

Some months ago the Navy asked Congress for funds to set up such a censorship, but the request was turned down because the necessary legislation had not been enacted, At that time it was reported that the legislation was being drafted by the Justice Department.

"The control of information the disclosure of which would be inimical to the operations of the fleet is but one of the many problems which is under constant study by the Navy Department," Mr. Forrestal wrote. "Working in close liaison with the War Department, joint plans have been prepared setting forth the measures which should be taken to obtain such control. Subject to approval by higher authority and supported by such legislation as may be necessary, these plans provide the necessary machinery for censorship of international communications.

"It may be stated without injury to the public interest that such plans contain no provisions for compulsory censorship of the press, but are limited to the control of communications passing between the United States and foreign countries or overseas possessions and between ships and shore."

Inasmuch as the letter contained the information sought by Mr. Shafer, the House agreed to table his resolution.

Sees Divided Views On U. S. in Britain

Publisher Reports Some for, Other Against, Our Entry

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—British opinion is divided on whether the United States should actively enter the war, Paul Patterson, president of the Baltimore Sun, reported today on arrival from England aboard the Atlantic clipper.

In his eight weeks in Britain, Patterson declared, he found that some well-informed Englishmen did not "want the United States in at this time" because of their belief that formal entry would hamper the flow of American supplies to British forces.

Lord Beaverbrook, British minister of supply, told him, Patterson said, that American entry would unquestionably be helpful and asserted that this country "wouldn't get into full production until it got on a war basis."

Patterson said he was convinced that "nobody can spend a couple of months in England without feeling that whatever we can do to shorten the war should be done 100 per cent," and added that the British were making all kinds of sacrifices "with the gayest, cheeriest spirit."

Army Making Poison Gas

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 15—The *Wall Street Journal* said today: "The mystery behind the shortage in chlorine, hardest-to-get chemical in America, finally can be revealed.

"The primary but hitherto secret reason for the shortage is the huge and unexpected demand from Government arsenals for the production of war gases.

"For several months the chemical industry has been trying to explain the situation without giving away a closely guarded War Department secret.

Secret Comes To Light

"The shortage has been obvious. A score of big industries dependent on it for peacetime as well as defense production have been growing more and more worried about their supplies.

"Until the chief of the chemical warfare service, Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, made a speech a few days ago before the American Chemical Society and revealed officially that poison gas is being produced by the army in quantity, the chemical industry could not discuss the matter.

Chlorine, a poisonous gas, is made from common table salt. Some of its peacetime uses include: bleach for paper and textiles; purification of water; use in dry cleaning fluids, ethyl gasoline, plastics, safety glass and patent radiator anti-freeze mixtures.

SEP 16 1941

Catholics Pray For Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 15—Catholics of the Archdiocese of Chicago filled huge Soldier Field to overflowing last night and prayed for world peace.

In colorful religious and patriotic services, the largest outpouring of Catholics here since the 1926 Eucharistic Congress took part in the Holy Hour demonstration called by Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch. Roger F. Shannahan, park district police chief, estimated the attendance at more than 200,000.

A Just Peace Asked

Archbishop Stritch said the inten-

30.24 — 11845 30.24— 11845

tion of the services was not "in any sense an expression of political sentiment, but a true and honest petition addressed to God for a just peace, a peace which the sword cannot impose."

From a brilliant, candle-lit altar which towered above the north end of the stadium, Archbishop Stritch pontificated at the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Holy Hour was sponsored by the archdiocesan Holy Name Union. An outstanding feature was a public prayer for Pope Pius XII and his efforts for world peace.

leading American aircraft plants;

Discoveries and tests in bacteriological warfare;

New gas mask developments;

The tests and Army usage of "trench crushers";

Catalog of newest radio sending and receiving devices and latest operators' manuals;

New gun turret design for Sunderland flying boats;

Sperry range finders, especially whether they are equipped to record changes in altitude;

A new metal cleaning compound perfected by the Curaz Corporation, Malden, Mass.

Long List of Instructions On Nazi "Postage Stamps"

SEP 16 1941

Former Spy Reveals Information Sought at Espionage Conspiracy Trial

By Int. News Service

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—William G. Sebold, who turned his German assignment in espionage over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified today that he came here with specific instructions for uncovering startling new devices in modern warfare.

Micro-Photographs

He told a Federal Court judge and jury trying 16 men on charges of espionage conspiracy that a German Gestapo leader had given him five micro-photographs of instructions to be distributed to spies here.

One of the postage stamp size documents, which Sebold said was addressed early last year to Frederick Duquesne, a defendant, asked for detailed information on:

An American Telephone and Telegraph Company bombing device, believed offered to Britain and France, under which one ray would direct a bomber to its target while another ray would release the bombs over the target;

All details on the size, capacity, production and delivery of a French Petez Company aircraft plant believed to have been established in Montreal;

A new type of uniform effective against mustard gas;

An antiaircraft shell with an "electric eye," with details on its firing, comparison with ordinary antiaircraft shells, mechanism for rendering unexploded shells harmless and the distance from a plane at which it would explode;

Plane Production

Production and delivery by all the

The instructions concluded with a warning to German agents to "report immediately any signs of American mobilization" and the shipment of war materials and Army units.

Sebold said he delivered the instructions to Duquesne in New York, shortly after his arrival from Germany.

SEP 16 1941

Dempsey Appointed

[By the Associated Press]

Philadelphia, Sept. 15—Jack Dempsey was chosen today for a major job in the "Hale America" program.

His appointment as Deputy United States Director of Physical Training for Boxing was announced by John B. Kelly, assistant United tSates director of civilian defense in charge of national physical training.

"Not only is Jack a living example of health and physical perfection," said Kelly, "but he stands unchallenged as a popular sports hero.

"His job will be to see that all boxers are properly conditioned and also to carry a personal physical fitness message to the men, women and children of the nation."

Alleged Spy Leader Pleads Not Guilty

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—Kurt Frederick Ludwig, named by the Government as the master spy of a widespread espionage ring, pleaded innocent in Federal court today to an indictment charging him and four others with violation of the Federal Espionage Act.

Judge John W. Holland held Ludwig in $50,000 bail at the request of Mathias F. Correa, United States Attorney, and set the case for trial, September 22, when a co-defendant, Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer, 25-year-old secretary, also is scheduled to go to trial.

Ludwig and Mrs. Mayer, who also has pleaded innocent, and three other defendants who have pleaded guilty were charged in the indictment with participating in a conspiracy involving representatives of the German Government, and agents in Spain and Portugal, to acquire and transmit to the German Government information vital to national defense.

SEP 16 1941

Jews Ask Committee To Repudiate Lindbergh

Anti-Defamation Counsel Declares Statements Discredit America First Movement

Minneapolis, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Jewish Anti-Defamation Council, of Minnesota, today asked the America First Committee to repudiate Charles A. Lindbergh's assertion in Des Moines, Iowa, last week, linking Jews with Britons and the Roosevelt Administration in efforts to drag America into the war.

In a letter to Gen. Robert Wood, of Chicago, head of the America First Committee, Arthur Brin, of Minneapolis, chairman of the Minnesota Jewish Anti-Defamation Committee, said:

"Lindbergh's statements reveal either such a gross ignorance as to discredit the responsibility of the America First Committee or else his following of the Hitler line that 'the very enormity of a lie contributes to its success.'"

Mrs. Whitehurst Says;

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 15—Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, tonight described Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) and Charles A. Lindbergh as "sixth columnists" who "innocently or otherwise permit certain attitudes or activities to exist when they are of inestimable benefit to the enemy."

Asserting she believed both Wheeler and Lindbergh were honest in their convictions, Mrs. Whitehurst added:

"I have heard many disloyal remarks made about our country and our leaders after radio speeches made by Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Lindbergh. I am sure that they had no intention of swaying our people away from their allegiance to our form of Government, but they did."

SEP 16 1941

Rumania Issues Denial That General Was Shot

Legation Answers Ankara Report Troops Balked At Going Beyond Dniester

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Rumanian legation in a statement today said the "Rumanian Government emphatically denies the report that General Ciuperca and other Rumanian officers had been shot for refusing to advance beyond the river Dniester" in the war on Russia.

Ankara dispatches yesterday said foreign quarters there had heard that General Ciuperca was shot and that the Rumanian army and public were bitterly discontented with continuance of the war after advance of Rumanian troops to the old frontier between Russia and Bessarabia.

"General Ciuperca, as commander-in-chief of the Rumanian armies in Southern Bessarabia, has himself found it necessary to cross the Dniester solely in consequence of military considerations insuring Bessarabia against further Communist threats," the legation statement said.

As to reports of popular discontent, the statement said the military operations were an expression of "the legitimate national will to liberate 3,000,000 Rumanians" in Bessarabia and Bucovina, ceded to Russia in 1940.

YORK PROPOSES LEGION POLICY

SEP 16 1941

Urges More Active Role in World Affairs.

Milwaukee, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Sergt. Alvin C. York of Tennessee, one of the ranking heroes of the world war and an advocate of all-out aid to Russia as a means of stopping Nazi Germany, wants the American Legion national convention to play an important part in molding the foreign policy of the United States.

Sergt. York spoke last night at a religious-patriotic service for Legionnaires on the eve of the first business session of the twenty-third annual convention—faced with serious decisions on problems arising from the foreign conflict.

An avowed interventionist, York urged the legion to stay out of politics but to take a big hand in shaping the nation's foreign policy.

"For we who are here have learned a lesson," he said. "We learned that liberty, freedom and democracy are not inherited. We know that a country cannot fight to win them once and then stop. We learned the hard way that liberty and freedom and democracy are prizes awarded only to those people who fight to win them—and then fight eternally to hold them."

York Criticizes Nye.

Sergt. York, whose life has been depicted in a movie, disagreed with the statement of Senator Gerald Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, non-interventionist, that the picture bearing his name is propaganda.

"If the story of my life is propaganda, then so is this very convention, because the simple story of my life revolved around the same great experiences that your's does," he said. If our lives are propaganda, and Senator Nye is against all propaganda, then he should start immediately to tear up all the history books in the country."

Fidler Says Movie Producers Tried To Suppress His Column

Tells Senate Probers That They Wanted To Stop His Criticism Of Alleged War Propaganda In Films

16 1941

By JACK BELL

Washington, Sept. 15 (AP)—A Senate Committee heard testimony today from Jimmy Fidler, movie commentator, that Hollywood producers had attempted to suppress publication of his newspaper column partly because he had criticized alleged war propaganda in films.

Fidler, appearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee studying a proposal for a formal investigation of propaganda in the movies, testified among other things that he had rejected what was described as a "bribe" for the favorable review of a motion picture.

The columnist's testimony brought commendation from Senator Tobey (R.-N. H.) who said he thought Fidler was being "fearless," but Wendell L. Willkie, representing movie producers, declared in a press release the committee had found "a witness to its liking—a gossip writer—one who makes his living by unsupported and unproven statements about other people."

Willkie, chief attraction for the crowds who have attended the hearings thus far, was absent at today's sessions.

Fidler's testimony was given after Chairman Clark (D.-Idaho) had placed in the record an exchange of letters between Maurice Saffle, branch manager for Loew's Inc., at Seattle, Wash., and Fulton Cook, St. Mary's, Idaho, theater owner, over Cook's refusal to exhibit "The Land of Liberty." Cook described the picture as a propaganda film.

Saffle wrote Cook that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, controlled by Loew's, was distributing the picture at its own expense "at the request of the United States government." He said all rentals on the picture were to be turned over to the government, adding:

"In fact, they (the government) are so interested in the playing of the subject that we have been asked to wire immediately the names of those exhibitors who eliminate it."

Cook replied that he thought "propaganda pictures are distasteful to the public," adding that it was "of little interest to me what you or the United States government may feel about what I show in my theater."

Fidler, appearing at the afternoon session in a natty gray suit instead of the blue which he had worn earlier, testified that he had been offered "a considerable sum of money" in "a roundabout way" if he would praise the film, "The Prisoner of Zenda."

He said the offer was made through Russell Birdwell, an advertising executive for David O. Selznick. After he had rejected it, he said, he gave a favorable view to the picture because he thought it good entertainment.

When Senator McFarland (D.-Ariz.) asked Fidler if he looked upon this as a "bribe," Fidler re-

plied that he supposed that was true. He said, however, that he felt there was nothing illegal about the proposal.

Later Birdwell telegraphed Chairman Clark denying Fidler's charges and demanding the right to appear before the committee. Clark said Birdwell would be permitted to testify later.

"Fidler is a liar when he says I discussed offering him $2,500 or any other sum for a favorable review on 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' one of the best motion pictures ever produced," Birdwell telegraphed Clark.

Describing another incident Fidler said that after he had been paid about $3,000 for an advertising "trailer" he had made for 20th Century-Fox, Harry Brand, West Coast advertising director for the company, complained about Fidler's criticism of some of the firm's pictures.

Fidler replied, he said, that he had received the money for making the trailer and did not consider that this circumstance should influence his opinions on pictures.

The attempts to suppress his newspaper column, he said, culminated recently in a call made on Norman Chandler, managing editor of the Los Angeles Times, by a group of movie producers. He said Louis B. Mayer, Harry Warner, Frank Y. Freeman, Harry Brand, Howard Strickler and Raymond Griffith were in this group.

The witness said that when Chandler refused to eliminate the Fidler column from the Times, many of the movie companies cut their advertising in the paper to a minimum.

This, he testified was only a series of attempts by the movie producers to throttle his criticisms. He recounted that his criticism of "Conquest," starring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer, had caused Louis B. Mayer of M-G-M to protest to the National Broadcasting Company.

Don Gilman, an NBC vice-president, then wrote a letter to New York saying that Fidler's reviews should be held off the air for 30 days after a picture was released, Fidler testified.

He said that the film studios, NBC and Columbia Broadcasting System then got together to rule that all "A" pictures would have to have favorable reviews and "B" pictures receive some measure of approval.

Fidler testified that Donald R. Thornberg, vice-president of CBS, told him he was not to say anything in his broadcasts that would be "destructive or detrimental to the motion picture industry," adding that CBS "couldn't afford to offend the industry" from which it often obtained stars for radio shows.

Replying in a press release, CBS charged that it was "beset by legal difficulties and dangers so long as Jimmy Fidler was on the air because of Fidler's desire to destroy values and reputations in order to build up a big audience to which his sponsor could advertise."

Fidler said his objection to propaganda films was that they were foisted on the public as entertainment. He had no objection to the production of such films if they were labeled and exhibited as propaganda, he said.

Chairman Clark read a list of films and Fidler said he thought "Underground," "Man Hunt," "The Mortal Storm," "The Man I Married," "The Voice In The Night," "Escape," "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," "So Ends Our Night," and "Four Sons" contained propaganda.

The propaganda in "One Night in Lisbon" was only "medium," he declared but he labeled "Foreign Correspondent" as "pro-British propaganda."

George Fisher, radio movie commentator who followed Fidler to the stand, told the committee he had criticized pictures carrying a war story background for their "propaganda."

However, Senator McFarland had him read into the record an article he had written in 1939 taking Fidler and others to task for criticizing the movies for portraying what Fisher then described as "realistic" conditions.

A statement earlier in the day by Chairman Clark that "75 per cent" of newspaper columnists appeared to be engaged in attempts to "smear" the committee's inquiry, brought a comment from Willkie that "that makes Dorothy Thompson and Gen. Hugh Johnson fellow conspirators."

"Those two must be having an amusing time together," the statement went on, "perhaps discussing Colonel Lindbergh's and General Nye's recent un-American talks." Willkie obviously referred to Senator Nye (R.-N.D.), coarthur with Senator Clark (D.-Mo.) of the movie inquiry resolution.

Chairman Clark told the committee that the columnists' criticisms "suggested the possibility of concerted action in an endeavor to stop these hearings."

Declaring that he could not concur in Clark's statements, McFarland said the committee was accomplishing nothing and ought to end the inquiry. It ought also, he said, to guard against any move toward censorship.

"We'd better be careful and not have the burning of the books which Germany had in 1933, for that was the beginning of the dictatorship," he declared.

Analyzing The WAR

SEP 16 1941

RAF Aid to Reds Draws Scrutiny

—By DEWITT MACKENZIE—

THE APPEARANCE of British-manned warplanes on the Russian front, presumably to assist the Reds in their defense of the Nazi siege of Leningrad, is a notable demonstration of allied cooperation—but it seems to me that it must be taken as emphasizing that the position of this great and strategically vital city is critical.

These planes are believed in London to have been rushed to the Bolshevist front by way of the Arctic port of Murmansk. The unit is being described vaguely as a "wing," but this likely means something like forty planes, with full RAF force, including ground personnel.



DeWitt Mackenzie

Informed quarters in London say that further strong air reinforcements are to follow, but by the slower route through Persia. So this first comparatively small expeditionary force represents a needle to try to pull Leningrad through a mighty tough situation.

These British warplanes may prove a Godsend to the hard-pressed Reds, for Berlin tells us that the German airforce has, as usual, been a tower of strength in the Nazi offensive. Indeed, the probabilities are that were it not for the Luftwaffe, the invaders would still be far from this ancient capital of the Czars, instead of claiming that they have pierced the outer rim of the city's fortifications.

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FORTY BRITISH fighting planes—or whatever the number may be—constitute a small force as compared with the total warplanes in action along the Russo-German front, but they can be of big aid in a crisis. For instance, the Muscovites tell us today that the latest duel fought over Leningrad involved 100 planes and that the Germans fled after losing 17. Thus the wing of 40 planes would represent nearly half the number engaged on both sides.

Warplanes are the greatest help which Britain can give her hard-pressed ally. One assumes that it will be available at any time now, since British Premier Churchill last week announced that hundreds of planes were being sent to Russia.

Right now is the critical time for both the Nazies and the Bolshevists in the bloody battle raging along the extended front from Leningrad to the Black Sea. Hitler has perhaps a fortnight of fairly good weather left in which to get himself favorably set for the winter—and the Reds are straining every nerve to prevent this.

• • •

THE FUEHRER can have little hope that he won't have to hold a front in Russia through the winter, but he will have maneuvered himself into such a position as to do this with the least effort if he can liquidate several difficulties. He must capture Leningrad; he must hold his line in the center opposite Moscow; Kiev, great rail center and capital of the Ukraine must be captured. The stubborn and brilliant Russian defense at Odessa and along the Dnieper must be knocked out and the German lines placed farther east.

As things now stand, it is possible the Nazis will achieve a considerable portion of this program. A great deal must depend on the weather, which already is beginning to break in northern Russia. Quick arrival of further British air reinforcements might influence the position.

With so much of the strategical position in Russia confused in the minds of the general public by conflicting claims, it is natural that the question of who really is winning should be constantly at the fore. I think the answer must be at the moment that if the query relates to the European war as a whole, then the Russians have advanced the allied cause immeasurably.

Helpless But Not Beaten

French In Indo-China Give "Silent Treatment" To Japanese Soldiers Who Are Regarded "The Little Man Who Aren't There"

SEP 16 1941

(The [illegible] Special News Service)

Saigon, French Indo-China—To the Frenchman in Indo-China, the Japanese soldier has become "the little man who isn't there."

Of course, he is here, and in very large numbers, sent into this helpless French colony, presumably to prevent it from becoming a second Syria, to forestall alleged British intentions against it. He is, as the official pronouncements put it, the guardian of Indo-China's sovereignty and independence.

But the French merely ignore him.

There is no rudeness, no outright discourtesy, no obvious contempt. The French simply don't see the Japanese.

It is the only weapon left to the French.

In a military sense, they were powerless a year ago when Japan pressed the thin edge of the entering wedge against the colony. They have even less power or hope of resistance today.

Vichy governs Indo-China, and the deal to send a Japanese Army here was arranged in Vichy.

So now a Japanese Army is here. More troops are coming. Japanese businessmen are rapidly burrowing into the rich fabric of Indo-China's economy. American and British companies are liquidating, reducing staffs, sending their people home.

The French are helpless, but not beaten.

They haven't surrendered. They are not without hope.

We were on a bus only a few miles below Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, en route to Saigon, the principal city near the coast. Suddenly it groaned to a stop, confronted by long lines of trucks.

They were new, American-made. Some were hauling heavy artillery. Others carried heavy loads, covered with canvas beneath which you could see gasoline drums, ammunition, supplies. Still others were loaded with Japanese soldiers, 15 or 20 to the truck.

Something like a sigh went through the passengers on the bus—"les Japonais." The "protecting" Army had landed only the day before, and here it was, already deep in the heart of Indo-China, going up to the Cambodian capital.

The faces of the French, for just a moment, were a study in bleak misery. They stared out at the advancing Japanese. There were sudden tears in the eyes of an old lady. Then she murmured, "after the war, we shall see what we shall see."

A lean, tanned Frenchman, with hair prematurely white, bit his pipe. His teeth grated on the stem, and hard knots bulged at the corners of his jaw.

And then, ostentatiously, with a great rattling and rustling, he opened his newspaper and lifted it to read. Never once, during the long wait while the Japanese trucks went past, did he raise his eyes toward them.

The others on the bus followed suit.

And all over Indo-China today, French people are doing the same thing. You see them walk past Japanese sentries, with fixed bayonets, without so much as a glance. Not a head is turned when the Japanese roll past in their cars or stroll in groups through the streets.

Japanese enter French coffee shops. The annamite waiter—a past master at delay and obstruction—somehow takes long moments to get around for the order. And then, even if the order is given in French (which it seldom is) he seems to have enormous difficulty in understanding. Eventually, he has to call someone else. That calls for another delay.

The Japanese get the idea.

In their turn, however, they have been behaving extremely well. They have none of the conquering-Army attitude, so manifest in occupied China. Their cars and trucks aren't roaring through the streets, reckless of traffic and traffic lights, as they have done in Shanghai.

There has been no discourtesy, no carousing after dark. You don't hear any crude remarks from them, nor see as much shouldering or pushing as you find in Japan itself.

Apparently they have very strict orders.

"Making friends with us," said a Frenchman with a little smile. "They learned that from the Germans. It will succeed here in just about the same proportion as it is succeeding in France."

You can't talk openly about these things today.

Officially, the Japanese are here as guardians. Officially, the French population is greatly relieved that the "British menace" has been ended. A newspaper declared that "Indo-China is fortunate to have leaders with the wisdom to save the country from war." That's the official attitude.

It is, of course, far from that of the man on the street.

Here you find a welter of conflicting opinion, all shades and hues of political thought, from staunch Vichy to furious Free French. There are French who have the conviction that a "new world order" is in the making. Not, they add, Japan's "new order in East Asia," but the one proclaimed by Berlin and Vichy.

And you find some bitterness against the democracies, coupled with the belief that the only real hope for Indo-China lies in a defeat of the Germans.

Frenchmen say they asked the United States and England for help last year, when Japan made her first gestures toward this colony, but that they were refused. "We weren't as important to you as the Netherlands Indies, where there is so much that you need. Ah, there your attitude was quick and clear."

The other side of this story is that when Indo-China appealed for help, her leaders were asked to declare themselves and the colony—Vichy or Free French? Men who claim to know insist that no concise answer ever reached Washington and London, that the French here were reluctant to commit themselves.

So today a Japanese Army of occupation is in Indo-China. The French are down, but not out. Privately, they will talk of what they plan to do "apres la guerre," or when the opportunity presents itself.

In the meantime, the Japanese is "the little man who isn't there."

30.24 — 11847

30.24—11847

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

In the course of the night of Sept. 14 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

In action on Sept. 11 and 12 our troops smashed two German regiments. One of them, the 456th Infantry Regiment, lost almost 80 per cent of its total strength. In addition, the Germans lost twenty-five tanks, twenty-eight guns, thirty-eight machine guns, nine mine-throwers, three armored cars, more than 100 motor cycles and four wireless stations.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué:

During Sept. 15 our troops fought stubbornly against the enemy on the entire front.

Fifteen Fascist airplanes were shot down Sept. 13 in aerial combat. We lost ten planes.

Our aviation bombed Galati, Sulina and Constanta.

On Sept. 13 the enemy attempted to debark on the shore of Oesel Island. By naval, aviation and coastal battery fire the German landing force was destroyed. Four enemy transports and one destroyer were sunk. Two other transports and several German torpedo boats were damaged badly.

During Sept. 13 and 14 German and Rumanian troops attempted incessantly to break through toward Odessa. Our units of Red soldiers and sailors stubbornly repulsed the numerically superior enemy's attacks. In the combat the Fourth Rumanian Infantry Regiment was dispersed and one battalion of this regiment was destroyed. The operations of our land units were supported by the fire of Black Sea naval vessels.

Aerial reconnaissance reported that an enemy transport weighing about 8,000 tons, escorted by a warship and three destroyers, were en route to Petsamo. Two Soviet torpedo boats commanded by Captain Kousenko hurried to meet the enemy ships. Our ships softened their motors and slipped past enemy coastal batteries.

At the entrance to the bay and near the coast they waited for the enemy ships. The silhouettes of the fascist ships appeared soon. They passed untroubled into the bay. When they were from 500 to 600 meters away the Soviet ships launched their torpedoes. A transport and a ship escorting it were sunk.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué, issued from "the Fuehrer's Headquarters," said:

Great offensive operations in the east are progressing successfully. The encirclement of Leningrad was further tightened in stubborn fighting for possession of modernly constructed fortifications. Repeated enemy counter-attacks supported by heavy tanks collapsed.

Combat planes last night sank a 10,000-ton transport from a convoy off the British east coast.

In North Africa, German Stukas dropped heavy caliber bombs on British encampments, tanks and motor vehicle concentrations at Solum.

During an attack by German combat units the night before last on the regions around the Suez port of Tewfik, oil deposits were set afire.

The enemy did not enter the Reich's territory day or night.

British

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 15 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya—During the night of Sept. 13-14 our patrols around Tobruk intensified their activities, carrying out a series of brilliant raids against enemy positions facing the eastern sector of our defenses.

An Italian officer and three other ranks were captured from one strong point. At two other strong points close fighting took place in which the enemy sustained heavy casualties, leaving twenty killed on the ground and two prisoners in our hands. In addition, one field gun and one anti-aircraft gun were destroyed.

In retaliation, a strong enemy force supported by a number of tanks engaged and overran by sheer weight of numbers one of our listening posts, containing six men. Three German tanks employed in this operation were subsequently engaged and captured by British tanks, and the enemy concentration then was dispersed by heavy artillery fire.

In the frontier area, two enemy columns containing armored fighting vehicles carried out a reconnaissance in force, penetrating some miles across the frontier.

Under cover of close air support, advance elements of our mechanized forces engaged these columns, inflicting considerable damage and losses upon them. One German medium tank, complete with crew, was captured, and both enemy columns now are withdrawing, followed up by British troops.

The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

A strong force of bomber aircraft of the South African Air Force yesterday attacked and dispersed enemy motor transport and armored fighting vehicles in the frontier area. A large number of bombs fell among the vehicles. Many direct hits were observed and fires of considerable dimensions broke out.

The last formation of our attacking aircraft, with its fighter escort, was engaged by German and Italian fighters. In the ensuing air combats one ME-109 and one G-50 were destroyed and others badly damaged. One of our bombers and three fighters are missing.

During the night of Sept. 13-14 bombers of the Royal Air Force raided Tripoli, Bengazi and Barce.

At Tripoli bombs were dropped on shipping in the harbor and at the Spanish Quay. Many bursts were observed on and near ships both in the harbor and at the quayside.

At Zuara a large ship believed to have been part of the remnants of a convoy successfully attacked by the Fleet Air Arm and R. A. F. in the Central Mediterranean was seen blazing furiously. The ship later exploded with great violence.

At Bengazi the harbor and shipping were bombed, while at Barce an oil storage building was destroyed.

Another force of our fighters carried out an attack on a large concentration of enemy aircraft on Gambut landing ground. The attack was successful, and a large number of enemy aircraft were either destroyed or badly damaged. An Italian S-79 was shot down in the frontier zone.

Gerbini airdrome was bombed by Fleet Air Arm aircraft during the night of Sept. 13-14.

The crew of one of our aircraft lost in the Mediterranean on Sept. 12 has now been brought to safety.

In addition to those mentioned above, one other of our aircraft is missing.

A special R. A. F. communiqué stated:

Further details of yesterday's air operations over the frontier zone in the Western Desert show that in addition to the three enemy aircraft (one G-50, one ME-109 and one S-79) mentioned in this afternoon's communiqué, two JU-87s were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire and another was compelled to make a crash landing, the crew being captured.

An attack by our fighters on the Gambut landing ground yesterday afternoon was very successful and a number of enemy aircraft were severely damaged. Last night an attack on the same landing ground was renewed by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm. Their bombing attacks resulted in the destruction of eight enemy aircraft, which were left in flames, and some half-dozen others damaged.

In these intensive day and night operations, therefore, the R. A. F., South African Air Force and Fleet Air Arm between them destroyed eleven enemy aircraft. Three more were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire, making fourteen in all. Many others were severely damaged.

Two of our aircraft are missing in addition to the five previously announced. Two of the pilots are known to be safe.

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué tonight:

Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked an escorted enemy convoy off the Frisian Islands this afternoon. One of the ships was left sinking and another was hit and damaged.

Other Blenheims of the same command attacked enemy shipping at Haugesund, on the west coast of Norway, and a factory in the same area.

Our fighters maintained a number of offensive patrols over the Channel and enemy-occupied territory today. In one of these an enemy fighter was destroyed.

In these operations we lost two aircraft, a bomber and a fighter.

A communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries:

One enemy aircraft dropped bombs on a town on the northeast coast last night. These caused some damage and a small number of casualties.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 15 (AP)—Today's Italian High Command communiqué:

In North Africa, on the Tobruk front, local infantry actions and artillery activity by the Axis were reported. The adversary suffered losses and left prisoners in our hands.

Italian and German planes bombed the fortress, while the enemy dropped bombs on Tripoli and Bengazi. Some civilian buildings were damaged and several native dwellings destroyed. Bengazi's anti-aircraft defense shot down one plane.

In East Africa British aviation multiplied its active bombing and machine-gunning actions against our advanced positions.

In the Wolchefit sector our artillery hit numerous enemy motor trucks transporting troop reinforcements.

In the Lake Tana sector a strong column of ours under command of Lieut. Col. Giulio de Sio carried out an extensive action, engaging considerable enemy forces. Following particularly fierce fighting, the enemy was forced to withdraw with serious loss. Our troops demonstrated their usual valor and aggressive spirit.

The following particularly distinguished themselves: the Fourteenth Group of Cavalry Squadrons and the Third Galliano Battalion, which with repeated charges and counter-attacks brought about the rout of enemy detachments.

SEP 16 1941

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ADD MOSCOW- Russian communique -MXFRNT.

ON ONE SECTOR OF THE WESTERN DIRECTION FROM THE GERMAN COMMAND
ENCENTRIFICATIONS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TWO VILLAGES.
OUR TROOPS WERE ORDERED TO DRIVE THE NAZIS OUT OF THESE POSITIONS.
UPON THE APPROACH OF OUR TROOPS THE GERMANS OPENED FIRE FROM
75 MILLIMETER GUNS THEN HURLED A COLUMN OF TANKS, LARGE NUMBERS
OF MOTORCYCLISTS AND MOTORIZED INTO A COUNTERATTACK.
LIEUTENANT KAPUSTIN AND CAPTAIN SEKUNDIN TURNED THE FULL FORCE OF
THEIR BATTERIES ON THE NAZI TANKS. BY WELL-AIMED FIRE THE SOVIET
ARTILLERYMEN DISABLED EIGHT ENEMY TANKS. INFANTRY FOLLOWING THE
TANKS SUSTAINED HEAVY LOSSES AND CAME TO A HALT. SEP 16 1941

AT THIS JUNCTURE LIEUTENANT KRUPENIN'S MACHINEGUN COMPANY AND
SERGEANT SOLDATOV'S MINETHROWER BATTERY OPENED FIRE ON THE
ENEMY FLANKS. THE GERMANS LEFT ALMOST 600 MEN ON THE BATTLEFIELD.
THE GERMANS MADE SEVERAL MORE ATTEMPTS TO CHECK THE ADVANCE OF OUR
TROOPS WITH THE AID OF THEIR TANKS BUT IN VAIN. THE ENEMY
MACHINES WERE SHOT DOWN BY GUNS AND DESTROYED BY ANTITANK
GRENADES AND FUEL BOTTLES. HAVING REPULSED THE NAZI COUNTER
ATTACKS THE SOVIET ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT STRUCK AT GERMAN
FORTIFICATIONS AND DROVE THE NAZIS OUT OF THEM.

IN ACTION ON SEPT. 11 AND 12 OUR TROOPS SMASHED TWO GERMAN
REGIMENTS. ONE OF THEM ---THE 456TH INFANTRY REGIMENT---LOST ALMOST
50 PERCENT OF ITS TOTAL STRENGTH. IN ADDITION, THE GERMANS LOST
19 TANKS& 26 GUNS, 38 MACHINEGUNS, NINE MINETHROWERS, THREE
ARMORED CARS, OVER 100 MOTORCYCLES AND FOUR WIRELESS STATIONS.

THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT IS GROWING EVER MORE EXTENSIVE IN ALL
DISTRICTS OF BYEL RUSSIA (WHITE RUSSIA) OCCUPIED BY GERMAN FASCIST
TROOPS. IN THE LATTER HALF OF AUGUST ALONE OVER 1,000 GERMANS WERE
KILLED IN BYELO RUSSIA BY GUERRILLASH

IN THE POLESYE REGION GUERRILLAS BLEW UP OR BURNED 20 AMMUNITION
DUMPS, 46 LIQUID FUEL DUMPS, 113 PROVISIONS TRANSPORTS AND 47
SUPPLY TRANSPORTS. SEP 16 1941

GUERRILLAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED THE FASCIST GARRISONS IN 32
POPULATED POINTS. SEVERAL PUNITIVE DETACHMENTS SENT BY THE GERMAN
COMMAND TO SUPPRESS THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT WERE SEVERELY BATTERED
AND RETURNED WITHOUT EFFECTING THEIR PURPOSE.

ENORMOUS LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE HITLERITES IN BATTLE WITH THE
RED ARMY COMPELLED THE GERMAN COMMAND TO WITHDRAW THE GARRISONS
FROM MANY PLACES AND DISPATCH THEM TO THE FRONT. GE
COMMANDANTS OF THESE VILLAGES WERE REPLACED BY VILLAGE ELDERS RECRUITED
FROM AMONG FORMER KULAKS, WHITEGUARDS AND CRIMINALS. NO SOONER
HAD THE GERMAN GARRISONS LEFT THE DISTRICT CENTERS AND NEIGHBORING
VILLAGES THAN GUERRILLAS BEGAN TO ERADICATE THE FASCIST
APPOINTEES. PART OF THEM FLED AND MANY WERE SHOT BY GUERRILLAS.

(END)

TASSJPED

30.24 — 11849 30. R4 — 11849

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT X X X WERE SUNK.

GUERRILLAS OF THE SMOLENSK REGION (NIGHT) ASSIST THE RED ARMY IN FIGHTING THE FASCIST HORDES. THE GUERRILLAS KILL ENEMY SOLDIERS, DESTROY TANKS, TRUCKS, AMMUNITION AND PROVISION DEPOTS.

A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY TEACHER "Z" RECENTLY ATTACKED A GERMAN OUTPOST IN THE VILLAGE OF TROITSKOE. ON THE EVE OF THE ATTACK THE SCOUTS FOUND THAT THE GERMANS USUALLY SLEPT IN A BARN. AT NIGHT THE GUERRILLAS NOISELESSLY CREPT UP TO THE BARN. ONE OF THEM SHOT THE SENTRY POINT BLANK WHILE TWO OTHERS TOSSED GRENADES INTO THE HALF-OPENED DOOR OF THE BARN, AND THE COMMANDER FLUNG SEVERAL FUEL BOTTLES ON THE ROOF. THE BARN CAUGHT FIRE. THE SURVIVING FASCISTS IN A PANIC RUSHED TO THE GATES BUT WERE MET BY MACHINE-GUN FIRE. ALL THE GERMANS WHO WERE IN THE BARN PERISHED.

THE NEXT DAY THE DETACHMENT CAME ACROSS GERMAN SCOUTS. THOUGH THE

SEP 16 1941

FASCISTS NUMERICALLY WERE TWICE AS STRONG THE GUERRILLAS ENGAGED THEM. EIGHT GERMANS WERE KILLED IN A HEAVY ENCOUNTER AND THE REST FLED.

IN THE VILLAGE OF NIKITINKA A GERMAN OBERLIEUTENANT ADOLPH MITTEL WITH A GROUP OF FASCIST SOLDIERS TORMENTED AND TORTURED TO DEATH AN OLD COLLECTIVE FARMER, IVAN VORONIN, IN TRYING TO ELICIT INFORMATION FROM HIM AS TO THE HIDING PLACE OF HIS GUERRILLA SONS--CHAIRMAN OF THE COLLECTIVE FARM BOARD, ZERGUEI, TRACTOR-DRIVER, PETAR, AND AGRONOMIST, VLADIMIA. THE OLD MAN HEROICALLY STOOD THE TORTURE AND DIED WITHOUT SAYING A SINGLE WORD.

AT NIGHT A MESSENGER FROM THE VILLAGE ARRIVED AT THE GUERRILLAS' CAMP AND REPORTED THE VILLAINOUS CRIME OF THE FASCIST CUTTHROATS. WITH PERMISSION OF THE COMMANDER, VORONIN'S SONS WENT TO THE NATIVE VILLAGE. THEY CUT THE TELEPHONE WIRE CONNECTING THE VILLAGE WHERE THE COMPANY WAS STATIONED WITH THE REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS. A SOLDIER SENT OUT TO FIX THE LINE WAS KILLED. THE FASCISTS SENT TWO MORE SOLDIERS WITH ONE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER BUT THEY MET THE SAME FATE.

THE NEXT DAY THE VORONIN BROTHERS SHOT THREE GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO DROVE A HERD OF COWS SEIZED ON NEIGHBORING COLLECTIVE FARMS. THAT NIGHT FIRES BHOKE OUT IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE VILLAGE IN AMMUNITION DUMPS AND BARNS FILLED WITH PLUNDERED FODDER. THE SOLDIERS RUSHED TO EXTINGUISH THE FIRES. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PANIC THE DARING GUERRILLAS ENTERED OBERLIEUTENANT ADOLPH MITTEL'S ROOM AND SHOT HIM.

SEP 16 1941

ON THE DOOR OF THE HOUSE THE VORONIN BROTHERS WROTE IN CHALK "FOR FATHER, FOR OUTRAGES PERPETRATED ON THE SOVIET PEOPLE."

ALEXEI OREKHOV, RESIDENT OF THE TOWN OF LUGA WHO FLED FROM FASCIST CAPTIVITY, DESCRIBES THE MONSTROUS ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY THE FASCISTS.

"AS SOON AS THE HITLERITE BANDITS ENTERED THE TOWN," HE SAYS, "THEY COMMENCED SHOOTING THE PEACEFUL POPULATION. ON THE VERY FIRST

DAY ALL THE REMAINING RESIDENTS WERE DRIVEN TO THE CITY GARDEN. IN THE PRESENCE OF SCORES OF PEOPLE THE SOLDIERS COMMENCED BUILDING A GALLOWS. THE OFFICER WHO DIRECTED THE WORK CYNICALLY 'EXPLAINED' TO THE AUDIENCE THAT THE CAPACITY OF THE STRUCTURE WAS VERY HIGH.

"THE DIRECTOR OF THE TIMBER CAMP, MIKHAIL OREKHOV, WAS HANGED FIRST. THEN THE GERMANS EXECUTED SEVERAL MORE PERSONS. THE FASCIST FIENDS STRICTLY PROHIBITED THE REMOVAL OF THE BODIES FROM THE GALLOWS.

"IN A FEW DAYS THE CHIEF OF THE GESTAPO BRANCH ARRIVED IN TOWN AND ORGANIZED A TORTURE CHAMBER FOR HIS VICTIMS. ON THE VERY FIRST NIGHT THE FASCISTS CAUGHT EIGHT GIRLS IN THE STREETS AND RAPED THEM. A WHOLESALE PLUNDER TOOK PLACE IN ALL HOUSES. THE PEOPLE ALSO WERE PLUNDERED ON THE STREETS. IN DAYTIME A SOLDIER ON PATROL DUTY STOPPED A LOCAL WOMAN TEACHER AND TOOK AWAY HER WATCH." SEP 16 1941

IN THE VILLAGE OF DEDKOVO IN THE PSKOV DISTRICT THE FASCISTS HANGED TWELVE COLLECTIVE FARMERS FOR "LACK OF RESPECT FOR THE GERMANS."

IN THE VILLAGE OF VERKHINI IN THE SLAVKSI DISTRICT THEY SHOT A MOTHER OF SIX BECAUSE SHE DUG SOME POTATOES FROM HER OWN VEGETABLE PLOT TO FEED HER CHILDREN.

ON THE COLLECTIVE FARM VITTORIA PIATILETKA IN THE LENINGRAD REGION A FASCIST PUNITIVE DETACHMENT DEMANDED THE SURRENDER OF GUERRILLAS. THE PEASANTS KEPT SILENT. THEN THE SOLDIERS DROVE THE WHOLE POPULATION INTO THE STREET AND MADE EVERYONE RUN THE GUANTLET. OLD FOLK, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE BEATEN WITH STICKS AND RIFLE BUTTS. MANY OF THEM DIED AS A RESULT OF THE BLOODY ATROCITIES OF THE GERMAN FASCIST BLACKGUARDS.

(END)

MA1010PED

STOCKHOLM--[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD NORWEGIAN X X X TO COMPLY.

RESTAURANTS AND THEATERS WILL BE REOPENED IN OSLO TOMORROW NIGHT, BUT OPPOSITION CIRCLES IN OSLO UAD UNDER CONSIDERATION AN APPEAL TO INHABITANTS TO REMAIN AT HOME, LEAVING THE STREETS EMPTY AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE NAZI REGULATIONS.

THE QUISLING PARTY MEANWHILE WAS BUSY SHAKING UP MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WHOLE OF NORWAY. WHOLESALE ARRESTS AMONG SUCH OFFICEHOLDERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY IN RECENT DAYS. SOME SOURCES PLACED THE NUMBER IN THE THOUSANDS.

SEP 16 1941

SN1104PED

MOSCOW--[redacted] ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X OF THE LINES.

OESEL ISLAND, SCENE OF SATURDAY'S (CORRECT) NAVAL ACTION, LIES ATWART THE ENTRANCE TO RIGA BAY AND GUARDS THE APPROACHES TO THE GULF OF FINLAND. THE 1,010 SQUARE MILE ISLAND HAS AN IRREGULAR COAST AFFORDING NUMEROUS HIDING PLACES FOR SOVIET WARSHIPS ON THE ALERT AGAINST ANY GERMAN EFFORT TO BOTTLE UP THE RED BALTIC SEA FORCE.

THE NORTHEAST TIP OF THE ISLAND IS ONLY ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE ESTONIAN MAINLAND.

CAIRO, EGYPT, SEPT 15-(AP)-THE BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT TWO BRITISH WAR CORRESPONDENTS HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN IRAN AND HELD AS HOSTAGES, APPARENTLY BY IRANIAN REBELS, IN AN OUTLYING PROVINCE.

THEIR NAMES WERE GIVEN AS RICHARD DIMBLEBY OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION AND JOHN HOLBURN OF THE LONDON TIMES.

SN1245AED

30.24—11851

LONDON, SEPT 15-(AP)-FIVE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS IN BRITAIN'S AIR BATTLE WITH GERMANY--ONE IN THE ALL-VOLUNTEER AMERICAN EAGLE SQUADRON, THREE REGULAR RAF MEN AND ONE IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE-- WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TODAY TO BE MISSING.

A SIXTH WAS REPORTED WOUNDED IN ACTION.

THE EAGLE SQUADRON MEMBER, LISTED AS "MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED IN ACTION," WAS PILOT OFFICER V.W.OLSON, SON OF MRS.ANNA OLSON OF BOISE, IDAHO, FORMERLY OF CONCORD, NEB.

(STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS AT WASHINGTON SHOW THAT HE IS A RETIRED MEMBER OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVES.)

SEP 16 1941

THE OTHER AMERICANS ON TODAY'S CASUALTY LISTS WERE:

SECOND AIRCRAFTSMAN E.R.JACK, SERGEANT E.A.R. THOMPSON AND SERGEANT C.DEGES, ALL OF THE RAF, HOME TOWNS NOT LISTED, MISSING; FLIGHT SERGEANT G.R.MENISH OF SALINA, KANSAS, MISSING; SERGEANT G.J. MASSEE OF TAUNTON, MASS., WOUNDED IN ACTION.

SN1149PED

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 15-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF COMMUNICATIONS VICENTE TOS HERRERA TODAY TOLD SEVERAL HUNDRED DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES, LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA TO THE FOURTH AMERICAN HIGHWAY AND THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESSES MEXICANS WOULD NEVER BE SATISFIED UNTIL THE PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY WAS COMPLETED.

THE TWO CONGRESSES OPENED THEIR SESSIONS WITH A JOINT CEREMONY IN THE NATIONAL PALACE OF FINE ARTS AFTER WELCOMING ADDRESSES BY CORTES HERRERA AND PROFESSOR RAFAEL MEDINA BETANCOURT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT. INTERIOR MINISTER MIGUEL ALEMAN INAUGURATED THE MEETINGS AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO.

THE PAN-AMERICAN NETWORK OF HIGHWAYS, CORTES HERRERA SAID, MUST EVENTUALLY LINK THE MOST REMOTE REGIONS OF THIS HEMISPHERE WITH EACH

30.24—11851

IN ORDER TO "FORGE THE GREAT FATHERLAND AMERICA OF WHICHMLL AMERICANS

IN ORDER TO "FORGE THE GREAT FATHERLAND AMERICA OF WHICH ALL AMERICANS DREAM."

FD747PED

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 15-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING TO SEND 100,000 PERSONS RECRUITED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY TO COLONIZE THE NORTHERN HALF OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS ASSERTED TODAY.

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THE COLONISTS WILL BE INDEPENDENT FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, WHO WILL BE GIVEN GOVERNMENT HELP TO GET SMALL FARMS STARTED, IT WAS SAID. THEY ARE TO BE SANDWICHED IN BETWEEN THE SEMI-MILITARY SINARQUISTAS, WHO ARE PLANNING TO COLONIZE THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE PENINSULA, AND THE UNITED STATES BORDER, THUS SERVING AS A KIND OF BULWARK.

SIX HUNDRED FAMILIES HAVE BEEN RECRUITED ALREADY, IT WAS SAID, IN THE COTTON-GROWING COUNTRY AROUND TORREON. SEVERAL HUNDRED FAMILIES HAVE ALSO LEFT ALREADY FOR THE PENINSULA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ME504PED

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO SOLEMNLY INTONED MEXICO'S 131-YEAR-OLD "CALL TO INDEPENDENCE" AT 11 O'CLOCK TONIGHT TO OPEN OFFICIALLY THE REPUBLIC'S 24-HOUR CELEBRATION OF ITS INDEPENDENCE FROM THE SPANISH CROWN.

STANDING ON THE CENTRAL BALCONY OF THE NATIONAL PALACE IN A BLAZE OF LIGHT FROM GIANT SEARCHLIGHTS, THE PRESIDENT REPEATED THE "CALL" OF PRIEST HIDALGO, THEN STRUCK THE COUNTRY'S LIBERTY BELL BESIDE HIM.

AT THIS SIGNAL A GREAT CROWD OF COSTUMED MERRYMAKERS IN THE SQUARE BELOW BURST INTO CHEERS, CATHEDRAL BELLS RANG AND FIREWORKS SHOT INTO THE SKY.

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MEXICANS WILL DANCE ALL NIGHT IN THE CAPITAL'S ZOCALO SQUARE AND IN HUNDREDS OF PLAZAS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. A BIG MILITARY PARADE WILL BE HELD TOMORROW.

JL2AED

SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE AMERICAS MUST HAVE "UNITY WITHOUT LIMIT" TO COMBAT THE PERILS ARISING FROM THE WAR IN EUROPE, JUAN ROSSETTI, CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD DELEGATES TO THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF MUNICIPALITIES AT ITS OPENING SESSION TONIGHT.

SPEAKING IN THE PRESENCE OF PRESIDENT PEDRO CERDA AQUIRRE, THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID IT IS NECESSARY TO ELIMINATE "ANY POINT OF DIVERGENCE" BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO REALIZE THIS UNITY.

REPLYING ON BEHALF OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING DELEGATES, DANIEL HOANAOX CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION, EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE CONGRESS "NOT ONLY WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVEMENT IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICANS BUT ALSO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL, IMPLEMENT THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE AND STRENGTHEN THE MORAL DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

[illegible] (AP)-RICARDO GONZALEZ, A CHILEAN ARCHITECT AND PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, TODAY WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE SECOND INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESS OF MUNICIPALITIES MEETING HERE.

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JOHN KENNEDY, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE IN CLEVELAND, WAS NAMED CONGRESS SECRETARY.

THE U.S.DELEGATION CHOSE DANIEL HOAN OF THE OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN WASHINGTON AS THEIR CHAIRMAN AND HE AUTOMATICALLY BECAME A VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESS ALONG WITH THE HEADS OF OTHER AMERICAN DELEGATIONS.

ALBERT LEPAWSKY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERATION OF TAX ADMINISTR[illegible] CHICAGO, WAS NAMED SECRETARY OF THE U.S.DELEGATION, AND LUIS DEHOYOS, MAYOR OF MONTICELLO, N.Y., WAS CHOSEN AS TECHNICAL ADVIUER.

BZ-FD744PED

WINNIPEG, MANI[illegible] SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE PRESENCE OF ROSS MUNRO, CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, WITH THE FORCE WHICH RECENTLY RAIDED SPITSBERGEN WAS THE FIRST OCCASION IN BRITISHMILITARY HISTORY ON WHICH A NEWSPAPERMAN HAS BEEN TAKEN ALONG ON SECRET OPERATIONS, J.A.MCNEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS, TOLD THE

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ORGANIZATION'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS TODAY.

MUNRO'S STORIES WERE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THROUGH ITS COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE CANADIAN PRESS.

REPORTING AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE DOMINION'S COOPERATIVE NEWS ORGANIZATION AFTER A MONTH-LONG VISIT TO BRITAIN TO INSPECT CP'S LONDON BUREAU AND OBTAIN FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENERAL NEWS SITUATION IN WARTIME, MCNEIL SAID THAT NEWS GATHERING AND TRANSMISSION IN LONDON DURING ONE FIVE-DAY PERIOD HAD TO BE CARRIED OUT WITH "NO TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION, NO LIGHTS EXCEPT CANDLES, NO POWER FOR THE TELETYPE MACHINES AND VIRTUALLY NO TAXICABS."

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DURING THAT PERIOD "NEWS HAD TO BE COLLECTED ON FOOT FROM WIDELY SEPARATED OFFICIAL AND OTHER NEWS SOURCES, WITH MANY STREETS OBSTRUCTED OR WHOLLY BLOCKED BY THE DEBRIS OF BOMBING AND FIRE, AND DELIVERED BY HAND TO THE CABLE CENSORS," THE GENERAL MANAGER SAID.

THIS BREAK IN COMMUNICATIONS OCCURRED SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER THE BOMBING OF DEC. 29, 1940, WHICH DESTROYED THE BUILDING HOUSING THE LONDON BUREAUS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MCNEIL QUOTED THE TRIBUTE PAID BY KENT COOPER, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, TO THE OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AP AS APPLICABLE TO THE CANADIAN ORGANIZATION'S MEN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT, COOPER SAID:

"WAR REPORTING NO LONGER IS A PRIZE FOR SWIVEL-CHAIR JOURNALISTS. OUR STAFF MEN WERE CONSTANTLY IN THE PRESENCE OF DEATH AND DESOLATION, THEMSELVES EXPOSED MANY TIMES TO GREATER PERIL AND HARDSHIP THAN THE COMBATANT ARMIES...THE STORY OF WHAT THEY DID AND WHAT THEY ENDURED DESERVES TO LIVE AS LONG AS THERE ARE NEWSPAPERS...THERE ARE NO WEAKLINGS AMONG THEM."

MCNEIL OUTLINED PLANS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF CP'S UNITED KINGDOM STAFF OF EIGHT, WHICH INCLUDES A WAR CORRESPONDENT ATTACHED TO THE CANADIAN CORPS AND LIVING WITH THE TROOPS, IN THE EVENT OF THE CORPS' GOING INTO ACTION.

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MANZANILLO, MEXICO, SEPT. 15-(AP)-THE FIRST JAPANESE SHIP TO ARRIVE HERE IN A MONTH AND A HALF REACHED PORT LAST NIGHT AND UNLOADED 2,652 BAGS OF MAIL FOR MEXICAN POINTS.

THE VESSEL, THE 7,149-TON PASSENGER-CARGO BOAT NARUTO MARU, WAS HEAVILY LOADED WITH MERCHANDISE. SHE PLANNED TO PROCEED TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

MCD ALLENS 0232S

HAVANA, CUBA, SEPT. 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA IN A MESSAGE READ BY CLERKS OF BOTH HOUSES AT THE OPENING OF THE REGULAR

FALL SESSION OF CONGRESS TODAY CALLED UPON ALL CUBANS TO UNITE SOLIDLY IN SUPPORTING "THE FORCES OF LIBERTY" AGAINST THE "FORCES OF CONQUEST."

MOST OF THE MESSAGE WAS DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, SEPT. 15-(AP)--A LARGE STORAGE SHED AT THEUNITED STATES BASE WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE TODAY, WITH ESTIMATED DAMAGE OF $10,000. AMERICAN AUTHORITIES DISCOUNTED ANY SUGGESTION OF SABOTAGE , SAYING THAT MATTRESSES IN THE BUILDING WERE IGNITED BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

SEP 16 1941

BERNE-POSTAL-WSW 9P

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, SEPT. 15-(AP)-- THE NEWSPAPER KIS UJSAG PRINTED TODAY A DISPATCH QUOTING A TRAVELER JUST RETURNED FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED YUGOSLAVIA AS SAYING THE SITUATION IN THAT COUNTRY WAS BECOMING GRAVE.

ORDER STILL WAS MAINTAINED IN BELGRADE, HE SAID, BUT IN SOME OF THE INTERIOR REGIONS COMMUNISTS AND THOSE STILL LOYAL TO THE LATE (ANTI-AXIS) GOVERNMENT HAD GOT THE UPPER HAND. IN THESE SECTIONS, HE ADDED, THE HOUSES OF THOSE SUPPORTING THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WERE BEING BURNED.

DISPATCHES FROM BELGRADE STATED THAT PREMIER MILAN NEDIC HAD MADE A NEW APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE TO COOPERATE "IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNIST BANDS."

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HARRELS-02300-VIA-BERN-PW-WSW 638P

PARIS, GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 12 -(DELAYED)--(AP)- MAURICE CHEVALIER, PARIS SLUM BOY WHOSE SMILE, STRAW HAT AND PARISIAN SLANG MADE HIM A WORLD IDOL ON THE STAGE AND SCREEN, SANG AGAIN LAST NIGHT, THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE GERMANS CROSSED THE SOMME.

ABOUT 6,200 WELL-KNOWN BOULEVARDIERS AND PERSONAGES, INCLUDING GEORGES CARPENTIER, THE BOXER, APPEARED AT THE RESTAURANT WHERE CHEVALIER SANG FOR THE BENEFIT OF WAR PRISONERS AND AGED

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ACTORS.

PPW-BERLIN-BERN LOCHNERS 01705 CCC 306P

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 15---(AP)---Six persons ~~suspected~~ suspected of being German Nazis were detained for questioning today, ~~an~~ police said, in a continuing inquiry into foreign activity in Chile. One was held at Santiago and five at ~~Valparaiso~~ Valparaiso.

SEP 16 1941

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 15---(AP)---THE BERN NEWSPAPER BUND REPORTED TODAY THAT AN EPIDEMIC OF DYSENTERY, TYPHUS AND CHOLERA IS SPREADING IN GREECE TO A "SHOCKING DEGREE" AND THAT ~~FOOD~~ IS SO SCARCE THE SCARCITY OF FOODS IS SO GREAT AS TO BE INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO WESTERN NATIONS.

APPEALING FOR INTERNATIONAL AID TO THE COUNTRY, THE NEWSPAPER SAID "THE BRAVE GREEK PEOPLE, AFTER A HEROIC STRUGGLE AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS, ARE NOW PREY OF HUNGER AND EPIDEMICS

X X X THE PEOPLE ARE OPPRESSED BY INDESCRIBABLE NEED."

THE UNDATED, FRONT PAGE ARTICLE SAID ATHENS AND PIRAEUS WERE OVERRUN BY REFUGEES, TRANSPORT DISRUPTED BY THE WAR AND THE NATION'S PLIGHT MADE WORSE BY THE FACT THAT IT MAINTAINED ONLY A WEEK'S SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS DURING THE WAR.

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REPORTING THAT THE ITALIAN AND BULGARIAN GOVERNMENTS WERE TAKING SOME STEPS TO MEET THE EMERGENCY AND THAT BRITAIN HAS MADE PURCHASES IN TURKEY TO AID, THE PAPER SAID "THE NEEDS ARE SO GREAT THEY CANNOT BE SOLVED THROUGH THE MEANS OF NATIONS IN THE WAR WHO IN THEIR OWN LANDS ARE FORCED TO MAKE STRICT RATIONING."

"INTERNATIONAL HELP, FREE FROM ANY POLITICS "ALONE WILL SUFFICE, THE ARTICLE DECLARED.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH THE AXIS BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS TO SHIP SOME FOOD TO GREECE. MOST OF IT WILL BE PURCHASED IN TURKEY[illegible]

PPW-BERLIN-BERN LOCHNERS 01705 CCC 306P

Martinique Background (15/9/41) PX to WX 30.W
By the Associated Press (marked) TO WX)

Ever since the collapse of metropolitan France in June, 1940, Martinique has been regarded as a potential loophole for an axis thrust against the panama canal through the great defense rim of the windward and leeward islands and the new U.S. bases obtained from Britain in the destroyer deal.

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The position of the orphaned Vichy French island at the center of the Caribbean defense chain at least wrote a sinister question mark where the United States wanted a positive point of protection.

Both British and U.S. warships have patrolled the waters outside the spacious harbor of Fort de France on a constant vigil---lately kept up by the U.S. alone---lest Nazi pressure on Vichy should put a shotgun squeeze-play upon this outpost of empire.

Demands have been made from time to time by congressmen and naval experts and editorial writers for the seizure of Martinique on various grounds ranging from debt satisfaction to defensive necessity. President Roosevelt stopped off Martinique on his Caribbean cruise of August, 1940, and his visit was saluted in a communique issued by the colonial government.

But the popular affections of the islanders for the Vichy regime on the one hand and the De Gaullist Free French on the other have remained unknown due to a steam censorship.

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There was some talk of a plebiscite in 1940 to determine between Vichy and De Gaulle but it never came off and the official attitude clave to the government of Marshal Petain. Of late the V (presumably for victory) has been seen in Martinique.

Although Martinique and neighboring French Guadeloupe, both discovered by Columbus in 1502, are considered jewels of the empire for their beauty and production, and as examplars of colonial life, their main value to the western hemisphere is strictly strategic.

In hostile hands they would constitute a rotten core in the far-flung U.S. defenses guarding the vital link of the 2-ocean navy---the panama canal.

One of the paradoxes of wartime is that sultry Martinique was the last vital link between the pre-armistice French government of Paul Reynaud, the stepping stone for

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material hastened from the United States in answer to Reynaud's desperate appeal for "clouds of warplanes" from across the ocean.

As evidence of this, nearly 100 American-made planes, stranded while enroute to collapsing France, still stand on Martinique, deteriorating under the tropical sun and lashing winds and seasonal rains, and useless now. SEP 16 1941

As further evidence of former American collaboration with France, hundreds of millions in gold lie cached in Martinique, apparently a war-purchase reserve fund spirited out of France ahead of the Nazis and moved to safekeeping through Canada and the United States before France surrendered.

The most potent units of France's defense of Martinique throughout the uncertain period of Nazi pressure on Vichy were the cruiser Emile Bertin and the aircraft carrier Bearn.

Behind these were the harbor fortress, a stronghold of undetermined potentialities and a small garrison of colored troops officered by the French.

With such little power at command, the purpose of the garrison under Admiral Georges Robert, a spade-bearded old naval man who nominally commanded for Vichy all the French possessions in the western hemisphere, was to sabotage the gold and any weapons at the approach of a landing force.

The admiral supposedly had Vichy orders to "blow up the gold" rather than have it impounded by any nation.

The British navy has made some comic-opera passes at Martinique, such as the time in 1940 when signals were exchanged between English warships and the French. The British told the French that heavy gunfire would be heard from the sea but not to mind, it would be only target practice. SEP 16 1941

Various meanings were read into this incident but nothing came of it. The British-American vigil sharpened then when the Bearn and the Bertin steamed out to sea one day, but came ~~XXXX~~ back to port with the explanation that is routine stuff---to keep up the morale of the crews.

Of late a pair of U.S. destroyers have been bouncing on the waves outside Fort de France , just looking on, while commerce in the island remained at a standstill for want of ships and markets to dispose of rum and sugar for staples needed from elsewhere. The United States has relaxed credits at times to permit the Martiniquais to buy food.

Martinique has a long history of bloodshed, for it was a plum in the battles between the Spanish, French,

Dutch and British for control of the Indies, and it has changed hands several times. The stamp of the French, however, is most durable in speech and customs for all the [illegible] shades of the populace, ranging from black to white.

Nature, too, has taken its toll of Martinique with hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions between long periods of blissful tropical life. The eruption of mount pele , one of the great disasters of history, erased the city of St. Pierre in 1902, killing 40,000.

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With an area of only 385 square miles, Martinique has a population of more than 250,000, an average of almost 650 per square mile.

Napoleon's empress Josephine was born on a sugar estate at Trois Ilets near Fort de France.

The capital was successively called Fort Royal, Fort de la Republique, Fort Napoleon and finally Fort de France although to some of the residents it is still Fort Royal.

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WASHINGTON, SEPT. 15-(AP)-ALTHOUGH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS ORDERED THE NAVY TO INSURE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS DEEMED VITAL TO DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, VAST WATER AREAS ARE STILL CLOSED TO AMERICAN COMMERCIAL VESSELS AND CITIZENS UNDER PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS DEFINING COMBAT ZONES UNDER THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

THE ORIGINAL COMBAT AREAS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO SINCE THE LATTER PART OF 1939, BUT TWICE THEY HAVE BEEN LIBERALIZED TO FACILITATE AMERICAN AID TO AXIS FOES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND TO PERMIT PAN AMERICAN PLANES TO TRAVEL BETWEEN LISBON AND WEST AFRICAN PORTS.

COMBAT ZONE PROCLAMATIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED AS FOLLOWS:

NOVEMBER 4, 1939--CLOSING ALL NAVIGABLE WATERS BEGINNING AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE FRENCH SPANISH BORDER AT HENDAYI ON THE BAY OF BISCAY, EXTENDING WESTWARD THEN NORTHWARD TO TAKE IN ALL THE BRITISH ISLES TO A POINT NORTHEAST OF THE SHETLAND ISLANDS, THENCE DOWN TO THE SOUTHEAST TIP OF NORWAY, BUT LEAVING BERGEN AND OTHER NORTHERN NORWEGIAN PORTS OPEN.

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APRIL 10, 1940--EXTENDING THE ORIGINAL ZONE FAR NORTH INTO THE ARCTIC TO COVER ALL OF NORWAY AND THE WHOLE KOLA PENINSULA OF RUSSIA, INCLUDING THE PORT OF MURMANSK, AND THE WHITE SEA.

JUNE 11, 1940--CLOSING THE ENTIRE MEDITERRANEAN BOTH FROM THE GIBRALTAR SIDE ON THE WEST AND THE GULF OF ADEN BETWEEN ITALIAN SOMALILAND AND ARABIA ON THE EAST. THIS ALSO INCLUDED THE RED SEA AND SUEZ CANAL.

OCTOBER 18, 1940--THE JUNE 11, 1940 PROCLAMATION WAS NOT AMENDED, BUT THE SECRETARY OF STATE ISSUED A REGULATION PERMITTING PAN AMERICAN PLANES, WITH CREWS AND PASSENGERS, TO PROCEED BETWEEN LISBON AND AFRICAN PORTS SOUTH OF 30 DEGREES NORTH LATITUDE BY TRAVERSING THE COMBAT ZONE WEST OF GIBRALTAR.

APRIL 11, 1941--THE JUNE 11, 1940 PROCLAMATION WAS AMENDED

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BY WITHDRAWING THE GULF OF ADEN AS A COMBAT ZONE AND ALLOWING AMERICAN SHIPS TO CIRCUMVENT THE CLOSED GIBRALTAR ENTRANCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN BY GOING AROUND AFRICA AND INTO THE RED SEA WITH SHIPMENTS FOR THE SUEZ REGION.

VXAAAPES

NEW YORK, SEPT 15-(AP)-ALEX DREIER, NBC BERLIN CORRESPONDENT, BROADCASTING SUNDAY MORNING, DEALT WITH A SIDE ISSUE THAT DEVELOPED THERE OVER AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, DR. PAUL SCHMIDT, AS "YOUTHFUL."

SCHMIDT, WHO IS 40, TOOK OFFENSE AT BEING TERMED YOUTHFUL IN AN ACCOUNT OF THE READING LAST FRIDAY OF THE OFFICIAL GERMAN STATEMENT OF REACTION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "SHOOT-FIRST" ADDRESS, DREIER SAID.

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"AS A FOLLOW UP TO THE SHORT STATEMENT DIRECTED AGAINST THE PRESIDENT WHICH WAS READ IN GOEBBELS' PROPAGANDA MINISTRY ON FRIDAY EVENING BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, DR.PAUL SCHMIDT, HERE'S AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT," SAID DREIER IN HIS BROADCAST.

"PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE WAS THE LIKEABLE AND ABLE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER, ERNEST FISCHER, WHO HAILS FROM TEXAS. I HAPPENED TO BE SITTING NEXT TO FISCHER AND NOTED HOW CAREFUL HE WAS IN TAKING DOWN NOTES. BUT IT SO HAPPENED THAT FISCHER IN HIS STORY REFERRED TO THE 40-YEAR-OLD SCHMIDT AS YOUTHFUL.

"BEING CALLED YOUTHFUL DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE AGGRAVATED THE CHUBBY LITTLE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN BUT REFERRING TO SCHMIDT'S YOUTH IN CONNECTION WITH THE READING OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMENTARY IRRITATED HIM.

"FISCHER WAS PUBLICLY REBUKED AT YESTERDAY'S (SATURDAY'S) FOREIGN OFFICE CONFERENCE BY SCHMIDT WHO SAID THAT FISCHER HAD INDULGED IN JOURNALISTIC GANGSTERISM. SCHMIDT ADDED HE WELL REALIZED HE WAS NOT AN OLD ASS, LIKE SOME STATESMEN.

"SCHMIDT CONCLUDED HIS REMARKS THAT AS FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED THE MATTER WAS DROPPED AS MORE IMPORTANT THINGS WERE AT HAND. ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER FISCHER WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE (SATURDAY) CONFERENCE."

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WASHINGTON,SEPT. 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DISCUSSED SHIPPING PROBLEMS IN THE DANGEROUS NORTH ATLANTIC AT A CONFERENCE TODAY WITH THE NORWEGIAN MINISTER AND TWO CABINET MEMBERS OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

THE NORWEGIAN DIRECTOR GENERAL OF SHIPPING, OIVIND LORENTZEN, ATTACHED TO A PERMANENT SHIPPING MISSION IN NEW YORK, WAS ONE OF THE WHITE HOUSE CALLERS. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SVEN NEILSON, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, AND WILHELM MUNTHE DE MORGENSTIERNE, MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

MORGENSTIERNE, WHO SAID HE WAS LEAVING FOR LONDON IN A FEW DAYS TO CONFER WITH HIS GOVERNMENT, DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE EXACT PURPOSE OF THE CALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE BUT TOLD REPORTERS THEY COULD MAKE A GOOD GUESS BY TAKING NOTE OF LORENTZEN'S OFFICIAL POSITION.

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WASHINGTON,SEPT. 15-(AP)-SENATOR CAPPER (R-KAN) TOLD THE SENATE TODAY HE WAS "UTTERLY AND COMPLETELY OPPOSED TO SENDING AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES OVERSEAS TO FIGHT IN THIS OR ANY OTHER FOREIGN WARS."

CAPPER SAID THAT DECLARATION WAS INCLUDED IN A RADIO TRANSCRIPTION RELEASED YESTERDAY. HE SAID THE ADDRESS HAD BEEN QUOTED ONLY IN PART AND CALLED ATTENTION TO THESE STATEMENTS:

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"THE DECISION OF WAR OR NOT WAR IS A DECISION THAT SHOULD BE MADE BY CONGRESS. I BELIEVE IT IS THE DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESIDENT, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, TO ASK THE CONGRESS TO DECLARE WAR IF IT IS THE PRESIDENT'S JUDGMENT THAT THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEMANDS THAT THE UNITED STATES GO TO WAR."

CAPPER'S SPEECH, PREPARED FOR LOCAL BROADCAST IN KANSAS, ALSO CONTAINED THIS STATEMENT:

"SHOOTING ON SIGHT IS NOT SHORT OF WAR. SHOOT ON SIGHT IS WAR, AND NO CAREFULLY-CHOSEN WORDS IN EXPLANATION CAN MAKE SUCH AN ORDER ANYTHING ELSE."

BUT "FOR WEAL OR WOE," CAPPER CONTINUED, "THE UNITEJHSTATES AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE INVOLVED TO WHATEVER EXTENT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS GONE TO IMPLEMENT HIS POLICY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. X X X

"THE PRESIDENT HJCING ACTED, THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES MUST AND WILL SUPPORT THAT ACTION.

"THERE IS NO OTHER COURSE OF ACTION OPEN TO US."

VX755PES

(NY) JERSEY CITY, N.J., SEPT 15-(AP)-DR.WILLIAM ROBINSON OF ANN ARBOR, MICH., WHO IS WITH THE HEALTH COMMISSION OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, TODAY DESCRIBED THE FOOD SITUATION IN SPAIN AS "QUANTITY BUT NOT QUALITY."

DR.ROBINSON WAS ONE OF 163 PASSENGERS ARRIVING ON THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXETER FROM LISBON. HE HAS BEEN IN MADRID SINCE MAY, 1940, STUDYING FOOD CONDITIONS.

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BZ737PED

NEW YORK, SEPT 15-(AP)-A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST AND A JEWISH RABBI HAVE ARRIVED IN LONDON BY PLANE TO STUDY RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL TRENDS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DR.EVERETT R.CLINCHY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, WILL REMAIN IN ENGLAND UNTIL THE END OF SEPTEMBER WITH HIS TWO ASSOCIATES, THE REV.VINCENT C.DONOVAN, HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC THOUGHT ASSOCIATION, AND RABBI MORRIS S.LAZARON OF BALTIMORE, TRUSTEE OF THE JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.

ALL THREE WILL GO TO IRELAND BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

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Berlin Reports Annihilation of 18 Red Divisions

SEP 17 1941

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP).—A broad German push eastward from the lower Dnieper River was reported by Adolf Hitler's headquarters today to top off claims of successes ranging the full length of the 2,000-mile Russian front.

A special communique reported a crushing victory over three Russian armies in the north-central sector, roughly 150 miles south of Leningrad, while news agency dispatches told of steady inroads into the ring of redoubts around besieged Leningrad itself.

The High Command said German land troops, strongly supported by the air force, established bridgeheads on the Dnieper, held and widened them in several days of fierce fighting against Soviet tanks and infantry, and now had thrust on to the east. Some reports said they already were penetrating the Nogaisk Steppe, indicating a possible move to isolate the heavily-fortified Crimean Peninsula from the mainland.

The High Command reported in a special bulletin the defeat of the Soviet 1th, 27th and 34th armies south of Lake Ilmen.

It said nine divisions were "completely annihilated," nine others crushed with "the bloodiest of losses," 53,000 men captured and 320 tanks and 695 cannon either captured or smashed.

(On a division strength of 15,000, this would imply Russian losses of 270,000 men.)

Around Leningrad, DNB said, German infantry broke through stubbornly defended bunkers Sunday, putting 91 out of action and capturing 800 Russians, then seized an unidentified "larger community" behind the forts. Previously more than 200 of these bunkers had been reported taken.

The High Command, however, reported no specific developments either around Leningrad or besieged Odessa on the Black Sea, but news agencies and front-line correspondents emphasized the crossing of the great Dnieper River barrier.

Karl Eckert, a German war correspondent, said the Fuehrer's forces had been streaming across the Dnieper for at least a week, while the Red Air force strove repeatedly to destroy the temporary bridges spanning that vital watercourse.

An authorized military spokesman said the Dnieper bridgeheads were established by keeping the Russian positions under artillery and air bombardment for days on end.

A Wilhelmstrasse commentator said the Russians had considered themselves safe behind the lower river, 1,000 yards wide and 18 feet deep. They admitted poor weather had held the Germans back for a while, but said the skies had cleared and German troops had "new tasks" to perform.

There was speculation as to whether cutting off the Crimea might be one of these tasks, in fashion similar to the isolation of the Peloponnesus in the Greek campaign last April.

The railway traversing the narrow isthmus to the Crimean already has been "broken in many places" by German bombardment, and an important railway station has been it, according to DNB. Soviet fortifications in the area have been bombed repeatedly, the news agency added.

Shipping in the Black Sea off the Crimea also has been pounded.

At the other extremity of the front, two Soviet transports were reported sunk and another damaged by dive bomberx attacks on Murmansk and its vicinity.

Other German planes bombed Soviet positions around Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, claiming destruction of 21 Russian tanks and 14 planes there.

In all the Russians lost 96 planes yesterday, the agency stated.

Observers in Berlin were surprised at the announcement of the great victory on the North-Central front near Lake Ilmen, for it had been assumed that area had been cleared of the Russians long ago.

This impression, Dienst Aus Deutschland, the authoritative commentator explained, was due to characteristic encirclement tactics designed to immobilize large concentrations of an enemy then gradually move in and destroy them. Dienst added that Berlin military circles were convinced the report of this action "gave only one phase of general developments in the East."

The High Command communique said the battle of destruction had occurred during past weeks, and it credited airmen under Colonel General Keller with a large share in the victory of Colonel General Busch's troops.

(A Stockholm dispatch by Reuters, British news agency, reported the Germans had captured the Island of Vormsi, which lies between the Estonian mainland an the Island of Dagoe. The Russians still hold fortified Dagoe and Oesel.)

But Russians Assert They Won Big Tank Battle Outside City.

NAZIS REPORT DNIEPER GAINS

Berlin Puts Losses of Enemy in the North at 270,000, Half Annihilated.

Berlin, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's field headquarters announced today the decisive defeat of three entire Russian armies about 150 miles south of Leningrad and the seizure of important bridgeheads on the broad reaches of the lower Dnieper far to the south as highlights of a general push eastward all along the Russian front.

[On the other hand, Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, reported that a gigantic night battle of heavy tanks for an important point on the approaches to Leningrad had ended in a complete rout of the Germans, who left hundreds dead on the field.]

Air Force Aids Nazis.

In both actions announced by the Nazis effective support by the German air force was said to have accounted for a large share of the successes, which were announced while other dispatches from the front pictured Leningrad's steel and concrete fortifications as crumbling and the German forces approaching ever closer to that beleaguered city.

The Eleventh, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Russian armies were beaten south of Lake Ilmen, on the north-central front, a special communique declared. Nine divisions were declared "completely annihilated" and nine more "crushed with the bloodiest of losses."

[Estimating a division at about 15,000 men, this may indicate the loss of about 270,000 Russian soldiers.]

In addition, 320 tanks and 695 pieces of field artillery were among the vast stocks of Russian war materials captured or destroyed, the special announcement said. Troops of Col.-Gen. Busch and the air arm under Col.-Gen. Keller were credited with the victory after a battle of several weeks.

Tell of Drive in Ukraine.

This special communique was followed almost immediately by another announcing seizure of the Dnieper bridgeheads.

The sites of the bridgeheads were not disclosed.

Karl Eckert, German war correspondent, said that Hitler's forces had been streaming across the lower Dnieper for at least a week.

The Russians had considered their positions safe behind the 1,000-yard wide Dnieper, an official spokesman said. Bad weather in this sector has given way to good, he said, and German troops "have new tasks" cut out for them.

Dispatches from the front said that more than 200 bunkers and pill boxes in the Leningrad defense zone, originally some seventy-five miles deep, had been smashed or captured. At some places German troops, advancing after a devastating bombardment by siege guns and dive bombers, were reported only fifteen miles from the heart of the city.

DNB, the official German news agency, reported that a German infantry division had broken through stubbornly defended bunker positions two days ago and captured an unnamed "larger community" within the fortified zone before Leningrad.

The Germans acknowledged the Red army was offering fierce resistance and that Leningrad's modern defense works were proving a tough nut to crack, but military commentators reiterated with growing confidence that the fall of the one-time capital of the Czars was only a matter of time.

Odessa "Resisting Bravely"

Less glowing were accounts of operations around the Black Sea port of Odessa which, though besieged by German-Rumanian forces for more than a month and pounded repeatedly from the air, was said to be resisting bravely.

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Stockholm dispatches today reported the German capture of Vormsi Island, between the Estonian mainland and Dagoe Island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Dagoe is used by the Russians as an important air and naval operations base.

Stuka bombers sank two Soviet transports totaling 3,000 tons and heavily damaged a 1,000-ton ship in the Arctic Murmansk, DNB said.

Second Oesel Push By Nazis Smashed, Moscow Declares

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, *Wednesday*, Sept. 17—A second Nazi attempt to land troops by air and sea on the Russian-held Estonian island of Oesel was reported smashed today by Red defenses.

"As a result of two days fierce fighting," the Soviet communique said, "the bulk of the enemy marine and air landing parties was annihilated and the remnants thrown into the sea."

Many transports, small craft and air ferry planes were used in the second German attempt to storm the island after the Soviets reported destroying four German transports and one destroyer in the first attempt last Saturday.

Part Of Leningrad Defense

Defense of Oesel island is part of the defense of Leningrad to the east at the end of the Baltic.

Before that beleaguered city, the Soviets said today that big Red tanks had smashed into German positions destroying forty-eight Nazi tanks and armored cars, twenty-seven guns and thirteen mine throwers.

Altogether Red fleet units and shore batteries sank a total of thirty-odd Nazi naval craft in the Baltic and Arctic seas, and the transports sunk off Oesel contained tanks as well as troops, the Russians said.

Massed Air Attacks

Heavy fighting along the entire front continued with Red airmen attacking *en masse* against Nazi *Panzer* divisions, artillery nests and German airdromes, the communique added.

Balcic, Rumanian Black Sea port near the Bulgarian border, was bombed.

Twenty-nine German planes were reported destroyed compared to Soviet losses of eighteen during Sunday's combat.

On a rain-soddened front around Leningrad regular Red troops were supported by a huge citizen army.

In one sector of that front some girl volunteers aided in desperate charges and were said to have dislodged the Germans from a series of fortress islands in the river "N" (presumably the Neva).

Recapture Lagoda Island

The Russians also reported recapturing an island in Lake Ladoga, northeast of Leningrad. They said 800 Finnish soldiers were killed and four Finnish launches and two motor boats were sunk. Remnants of the island garrison were taken prisoner, the communique said.

Farther to the north—somewhere in the Arctic region—Soviet forces were declared to have routed a regiment of the Thirtieth German Infantry Division and to have "inflicted a heavy defeat" on the Nineteenth Tank Division.

German forces driven from a town in this theater, said military dispatches, left a battalion and a half of dead.

Denies Push To Crimea

During the day, S. A. Lozovsky, the

official Soviet spokesman, denied reports that the Germans in the south were advancing toward Perekop, at the entrance to the Crimea, and declared Hitler would not be able to achieve a single decisive result before winter.

While the fleet was active in all the northern waters, the guns of the Kronstadt naval base near Leningrad joined in the defense.

The Soviet command's afternoon communique repeated the familiar report that heavy fighting went on everywhere.

Other Russian sources, however, pointing to the fact that nasty weather already had fallen in the Leningrad area, spoke of the coming winter campaign which they said would be as disastrous for Adolf Hitler as it was for Napoleon.

Stress Guerrilla Activity

"Our people," observed the Communist newspaper *Pravda*, "are entering the winter campaign confidently, stout-heartedly, wholly prepared. The thick fog, the whirling snowstorms which hold no terror for the physically hardened Russian soldier will do their part toward insuring the Hitlerite marauders the same fate as the Napoleonic army."

For the second successive day activities of guerrillas was stressed. Two instances of their stealthy work were thus detailed by the Soviet command.

Near Smolensk, young guerrillas swam a river at night, crept up to a German command post and showered it with hand grenades, killing thirty German officers and men.

In another and unstated area sharp steel spikes were planted in the forest lanes to puncture tires of German motorcycles. The riders, dismounting, were killed from ambusn and their orders turned over to Soviet officers.

man naval operations.

Succeeding communiques of the Soviet Information Bureau told of the sinking of ten Nazi vessels—seven troop transports and three escorting warships—in northern waters.

Transports Reported Sunk

Torpedo boats and a submarine sank two large German transports in the Barents Sea north of Norway and Murmansk, one Soviet communique said.

Previous reports had told of a transport and escort sunk in the northern waters of Petsamo Bay, off Finland, and four transports and two destroyers sunk in an attempted German landing on the fortified island base of Oesel off Estonia.

In another sector of the battlefield about Leningrad fierce Red army counter-attacks hurled the Germans from a string of islands in River "N," *Red Star* reported.

Island Success Claimed

This dispatch said the Nazis were preparing to force the river from their positions in the islands.

But after night-long preparations, Soviet troops, reinforced by citizen volunteers, stormed the islands.

The Germans held on under a hurricane of machine-gun, rifle and trench-mortar fire, *Red Star* reported, but in the end were forced to retreat, leaving hundreds of killed and wounded and many weapons.

The islands now are held securely by the Russians, *Red Star* said, having been converted into an "impregnable series of fortresses."

Gulf Sinkings Listed

The Communist organ *Pravda* said seven cutters and two barges were sunk by the Red air force one night in the Gulf of Finland.

Hundreds of German officers and men who planned to land in the vicinity of Leningrad were drowned, *Pravda* said.

Fierce air fighting also was reported, the Soviet communique announcing that twenty German planes were destroyed in fights on the northwestern sector four days ago and sixteen destroyed on the southwestern front the same day. The next day, it was said, seventeen Nazi planes were shot down.

Galati, Rumanian oil center, and the ports of Constanta and Sulina were reported to have been pounded by Russian flyers, apparently to impede German operations in the Black Sea.

Tank Rout Of Germans At Leningrad Claimed

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 16—A gigantic night battle of heavy tanks for "an important point on the approaches of Leningrad" was reported by the newspaper *Red Star* today to have ended in a complete rout of the Germans, who left hundreds of dead on the field.

The Red defenders captured twenty-five heavy tanks, three armored cars and nine field guns, the dispatch said, following up Soviet successes in the Barents and Baltic Seas against Ger-

Despite heavy autumn rains, cold and darkness, fighting is raging "on land, in the air, on the water and under the water at a swift and unbelievably tense pace," Pravda added. The thunder of big guns at the Kronstadt naval base rolls across the area, while new naval detachments join the land forces vowing that "here we were born, here we grew up, here we fought and here we shall stand to the last."

Land operations yesterday were covered in today's early communique with the usual declaration that "Our troops fought stubbornly against the enemy on the entire front." At beleaguered Odessa, the bulletin said, guns of the Black Sea fleet backed up the land units in repulsing repeated attempts of German and Rumanian troops to break through the city's defenses on Saturday and Sunday.

"In the combat," the communique reported, "the Fourth Rumanian Infantry Regiment was dispersed and one battalion of this regiment was destroyed." There was no mention in this communique of either Leningrad or Kiev.

The later communique, issued at noon, said that fighting also continued all along the battle line during the night.

However, Tass, the Government news agency, declared that scores of thousands of the people of Kiev had joined the military engineers in erecting defense lines about the city and that "the fortifications have stood the test of fire." Autumnal rains are already falling in the Ukraine, the agency added, and the nights have become cold.

Island Reported Seized

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Stockholm dispatches reported today the German capture of Wormsi Island, between the Estonian mainland and Dagoes Island at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Dagoes, used by the Russians as an air and naval base, is just above Oesel Island.

Finns Claim "Chaotic Rout"

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 16 (AP)—Finnish Army dispatches reported today the "chaotic rout" of some Soviet divisions after their defenses had been broken in Eastern Karelia. Russian units were said to have been encircled by surprise attacks. No specific details were given.

Reports Finns Will Fight On

The Finnish radio in a broadcast heard last night by the National Broadcasting Company said a lasting peace with Russia could be obtained only b ythe complete defeat or change of the present Russian Government, the Associated Press reported. "Therefore Finland will continue to fight on Germany' sside until such a victory is ours," the broadcast said.

PLANE FERRY TO RUSSIA MAY DROP BOMBS

SEP 17 1941

Proposals Said To Be Studied By British And American Missions

London Reports Nazis Have Drawn 500,000 Soldiers From West Front

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 16—Mass delivery of big, long-range bombers direct from the United Kingdom to Russia, with tons of bombs being dumped on Berlin and other cities en route, was forecast tonight by persons close to the Anglo-American missions to Moscow.

These "live ferry" formation flights, combining quick transfer of planes to Russia and bomb devastation deep in the Reich, would require less than 1,500 miles of flying, only a few hundred miles farther than the present round trip the R. A. F. makes between Britain and Berlin.

They would successfully adapt a plan first advanced during the Polish campaign, but never tried at the time because of Britain's lack of heavy planes.

Hundreds Of Fighters Sent

Hundreds of fighter planes already are being sent from Britain to the U. S. S. R., Prime Minister Churchill has disclosed, but their delivery is slow and dependent, at least in part, on roundabout ship routes.

As both United States and British missions prepared to proceed quickly to Moscow, British sources said that while the Germans are believed to have withdrawn 500,000 men from western occupied countries to fill depleted ranks in Russia those transferred apparently have been replaced by younger or older soldiers, leaving, therefore, 800,000 Germans still garrisoned in western Europe.

Taken As Answer To Pleas

This was taken as an answer to a new outbreak of newspaper pleas for a quick British incursion into the Continent to compel the Germans to return troops and planes to the West and relieve the pressure on the Red army.

The Russians, not discouraging these pleas, have asserted that many garrisons in western Europe are held by old or wounded Germans.

Some well-informed quarters now believe, however, that decisions by Britain and the United States to rush all possible aid to the Eastern front have made immediate large-scale operations in the West a very remote possibility. This belief is supported by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison's statement that Britain is retaining only enough of her arms output to insure her own safety, and sending the remainder to Russia.

Cuts Down Offensive

Already, diversion of British planes to Russia has been accompanied by a slackening of the R. A. F.'s continental fighter offensive which, in midsummer, sent hundreds of Spitfires daily over northern France.

As for the United States, W. Averell Harriman, head of the American mission to Moscow, said today that shipments of United States raw materials and finished products now reaching Russia in substantial amounts would be increased despite the "great problems involved." United States ships, he added, were going freely across the Pacific to Vladivostok.

Six Britons were named today to complete the British Moscow mission under Lord Beaverbrook. Both missions will depart shortly, but the date is being kept secret.

BOMB SHUTTLE ACROSS REICH MAY COME UP

SEP 17 1941

London Hears U. S., Britain and Russia Will Discuss Project at Moscow.

HARRIMAN IN BRITISH CAPITAL

Declares American Supplies Are Already Reaching Soviet Union in Large Quantities.

London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Observers said today that one of the subjects to be discussed at the Moscow conference of Russia, Britain and the United States would be a project to fly large formations of bombers from Britain to Russia which would drop cargoes of bombs on German cities and communications en route. Such a delivery would require a flight of a little over 1,400 miles, or only about 300 miles farther than the present round trip from London to Berlin.

Interviewed earlier today W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States delegation to the Moscow War Needs Conference, said that American products and raw materials are already reaching Russia in substantial quantities.

"They will continue to reach the Russians in increasing amounts," he added. "We have a good idea of what the Russians need, and we will do our utmost to see that they get it.

Mr. Harriman said that American ships were "going freely" to Vladivostok, the Russian Far Eastern port, but he added that "great problems are involved" in getting materials through to the Soviets. He arrived in London today en route to Moscow.

Says U. S. Effort Is Up.

Mr. Harriman said that the Russian war at first caused a letdown in the United States' effort, but declared that this situation has since improved and the British seemed to have a better idea of the urgency of Russian aid. He said that the United States Government was "aware of the urgency."

The American mission of twenty-two or twenty-three persons, he reported, is leaving Britain for Moscow shortly. Asked the exact date, he laughed, saying: "I don't want to become an incident." He would remain in the Russian capital for several weeks after the departure of the rest of the mission, he said, adding: "I want to get all the first-hand information I can."

Mr. Harriman said Col. Philip B. Faymonville, an ordnance officer, and some technicians would remain in Moscow after he leaves.

He said he had drawn two principal conclusions about aid to Russia: "1. I find Britain determined to give all possible assistance, and, 2. The American Government is equally determined."

Meanwhile today a British Commission headed by Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply, was designated to confer with the Russian and American representatives in Moscow on ways of meeting Russia's war needs. The other delegates are Lieut.-Gen. F. M. Mason-MacFarlane, Rear Admiral G. J. A. Miles and Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Collier, already in Moscow as members of a military mission; Capt. H. H. Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air; Major-Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay and Major-Gen. G. N. Macready.

Troops Withdrawn.

London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The demands of the Russian campaign were declared by a reliable spokesman here today to have compelled Germany to withdraw "nearly 500,000 seasoned troops from the Low Countries and occupied France," replacing them, apparently, with younger recruits and soldiers over 35 years old.

There is reason to believe, however, that western Europe is still garrisoned by approximately 800,000 men, the same number that has been there for several months, it was said.

30.24—11863

ALLIED TROOPS EXPECTED TO ENTER TODAY

British And Russians Charge Dilatory Tactics In Meeting Demands

21-Year-Old Son, Brother-In-Law Of Farouk, Succeeds To Throne

By DANIEL DELUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Teheran, Sept. 16 (AP)—Reza Shah Pahlavi of Iran abdicated his throne in favor of his 21-year-old Crown Prince today as Russian armored cars neared the city for imminent entry.

British forces prepared to enter Teheran tomorrow afternoon.

The Shah's decision to step down came after the British and Russians, annoyed by what they called his dilatory tactics in complying with terms of the recently reached peace, ordered immediate occupation of the capital.

15-Year Reign Crashes

The aged ruler's emissary was told last night by the British legation that there was no other course open. Thus today came to the end his fifteen-year reign which crashed on the rocks of power politics.

Immediately upon announcing his abdication before Parliament the Shah left on the road toward Isfahan, upon which the British are advancing upon the city. The Russians are coming from another direction.

The gay, curly-haired, darkly handsome crown prince, Shahpur Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, was favored by the British to succeed his father as a means of saving a token Iranian government until the Allies are able to settle post-war problems.

The consort of the new Iranian ruler is a sister of Egyptian King Farouk.

Army Planes Disappear

It is believed that all communications will be shut down immediately upon the arrival of the Russians.

All Iranian army planes disappeared from fields outside Teheran during the day.

A high police official went to meet the Russians and negotiate conditions of the occupation with the major general leading the Red forces.

Reds Get First Start

The British and Russians agreed Saturday for joint occupation of Teheran some time this week, but the Reds got the jump and were on the move at 3 A. M. today from Kazvin, only ninety miles away.

The British, 200 miles away at Sulanbad to the southwest, got started upon learning that the Russians already had reached Karaj, thirty miles northwest of Teheran, by 7 A. M.

In his first interview with a foreigner, the Red commander at Karaj addressed me as "citizen"—not "comrade."

Armored Cars In Advance

He inquired whether the Iranian army was throwing up road defenses and then pointed significantly to twenty-two heavy-gunned armored cars and thirty trucks with fifteen soldiers each in his advance detachment.

Even before the British and Russian invasion, the Shah was *persona non grata* to the Allies and they were in no mood to preserve an unpopular regime.

Had not the occupation of Teheran been decided upon, it was believed here that Parliament itself would have changed rulers.

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Shah of Iran Abdicates Throne

Allied Troops Are Reported Marching on Capital in Crisis Over Expulsions.

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London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—British and Russian troops tonight were reported marching on the Iranian capital of Teheran as the nation's ruler, Riza Kahn Pahlavi, abdicated under the threat of such action.

The British and Russians accused the Shah and his government of dilatory tactics in carrying out an agreement to expel or deliver to the Allies all German, Hungarian, Italian and Rumanian nationals.

This afternoon, it was reported authoritatively, British and Russian troops were marching on Teheran with plans for immediate occupation of the city. A Teheran dispatch, not immediately clear here, said that Russian forces already had occupied the town of Karaj, twenty-eight miles northwest of Teheran, but stated that a British military attache had gone to inquire into the reason for the Russian move. This dispatch was filed before announcement over the Teheran radio of the Shah's abdication, and before it was stated authoritatively here that the British and Russians were co-operating to occupy Teheran.

Ill Health Given as Reason.

The Shah's abdication was announced before an extraordinary session of the Iranian Parliament, the Teheran radio stated, the official reason being ill health.

The Shah, who ascended the throne in 1925, was reported to have fled the capital, but his whereabouts were not disclosed immediately. It was announced he would be succeeded by his 21-year-old son, the European-educated Crown Prince Shaphur Mohammed Riza.

In informed quarters here it was said that it was thought that Teheran would be occupied without Iranian opposition. The capital was not included in the zones which previously had been agreed upon for occupation by British and Russian troops. The Russian zone was a strip running north of the capital, and the British territory was laid out in the southwest to include Iran's valuable oil fields.

It was stated by an authoritative Brtish spokesman that occupation of the capital had been pending for several days. Authoritative persons for some time had stressed the impatience of both Britain and Russia at what they called the Shah's "pro-Axis" leanings and efforts to delay as long as possible the fulfillment of the Allied demands.

Co-operation Impeded.

Efforts of the Iranians to cooperate with Britain and Russia were being impeded, it was said, by German nationals and sympathizers among the Iranians. British spokesmen had reported popular dissatisfaction with the Shah's regime.

The Teheran radio broadcast announcing the abdication detailed some of the difficulties the British and Russians have had in their efforts to round up German agents which Iran was to turn over to the Allies for deportation to Siberia and India.

The British said that it had become "virtually obvious" that "hidden influences were hindering our work wherever possible and helping the Germans" in Iran.

A Teheran dispatch carried by Tass, the official Russian news agency, accused the Shah and the Iranian Government of a double-crossing policy in fulfillment of the obligations undertaken in the agreement with Russia and Britain which ended their invasion of Iran a few weeks ago.

Accused of Slowness.

The Iranian Government, Tass said, undertook to expel from the country all German agents and diplomatic representatives not only of Germany, Italy, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, but of Finland, too. In carrying out the agreement the Iranian Government has been guilty of "unpermissible slowness," Tass charged.

This was the first mention of Finland among the nations whose representatives were to be expelled.

Tass also said that the Shah himself had approved a pro-Axis editorial in the newspaper Ettelaat recently against which both the Russian and British envoys had formally protested.

The Iranian people, according to Tass, are "expressing great alarm." The Russian agency said that "there is apparent dissatisfaction with the provocative behavior of certain officials, and the leadership of the army is closely tied with German agents."

Shahpur Mohammed Riza was sent to Switzerland to be educated in 1931. The way his father "spoiled" him was common talk at the time. The young prince had a large car and a fine horse, and was never happier than when riding with troops on maneuvers. The youth had a habit of driving his car around the grounds of his father's palace at eighty miles an hour, without much regard for possible obstacles.

When he returned from Switzerland in 1936, the capital was bedecked with flags and banners.

Reports Allies Advancing.

The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted its representative in Teheran today as saying Russian and British forces were advancing on Teheran, with the Russians only a half-hour away. The Russian advance began from Tabriz this morning, said the B. B. C. representative, Richard Dimbleby. The broadcast was heard here by CBS.

The Bucharest radio reported last night that Mr. Dimbleby and another English correspondent had been arrested in Iran, but did not say when, where or by whom.

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Sept. 16—The Bulgarian Government today rejected Russian accusations that Bulgaria was offering increasing military cooperation to Germany and thus endangering relations with Moscow.

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The Bulgarian note denied that Bulgaria had acted in any way contrary to Russian-Bulgarian friendship.

Specifically denied were Moscow's charges that new German forces had arrived in Bulgaria and that Germany was organizing submarine bases on the Bulgarian coast.

"The Bulg a rian government," said the announcement, "stated with regret that the Soviet government is falsely informed on the situation in Bulgaria and that it interprets incorrectly certain facts in Bulgarian internal conditions."

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Sept. 16—Reliable informants here today said that German sources expected Nazi forces to reach the Russian Caucasus oil fields within thirty days and surmised that German preparations in Bulgarian ports were directed toward the eventual problem of supplying those troops across the Black Sea.

Soviet Families En Route Home

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. (AP).—Fifty women and children, families of the Soviet legation at troubled Sofia, Bulgaria, have arrived in Turkey en route home, and Soviet circles believe this may be preliminary to an imminent Russian declaration of war against Bulgaria, NBC's reporter in Ankara said in a broadcast tonight.

Bulgaria Pleads 'Defense'

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 16—The British new agency Reuters reported today tha Bulgaria replied to Moscow's warning of last Thursday by saying measures recently taken were "purely defensive and precautionary."

In a note Russia had objected to alleged Axis troop and naval preparations on Bulgarian soil and ports.

R.A.F. ARMADA SENT ANEW TO BOMB GERMANY

SEP 17 1941

Powerful Group Of Planes Crosses Dover Strait To Press Attack

Nazi Paper Says Destruction In Hamburg Raid Was "Staggering"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 16—A powerful armada of R. A. F. planes swept over the Dover Strait just before sunset today in an extension of last night's 200-plane raid upon German-occupied France and the northwest German ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven.

The late afternoon attackers, which apparently included some of the four-motored American-made flying fortresses, flew so high they were barely visible between patches of clouds.

In the morning, a flight of British bombers was credited with sinking a German patrol boat off the Dutch coast. The fighters which followed up this raid reported they shot down six German fighters. The Air Ministry said two British fighters and a bomber were lost.

Hamburg was the chief target of

last night's raid and in the hours-long assault the British reported shipyards, factories and railways blasted and set ablaze.

Nine R. A. F. bombers were lost in the Monday night operations.

British Set Hamburg Fires

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 16—A powerful force of R. A. F. bombers attacked shipyards, factories and railways of Hamburg last night, authoritative sources said today.

Many large fires were reported to have been started in the raid, which lasted several hours.

Other British forces attacked the German ports of Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven and the French port of LeHavre.

From all these operations nine British bombers were listed as missing.

Bremen again and German airdromes in occupied territory were bombed in the night forays, an Air Ministry communique said.

On the home front, the Government said, "there is nothing to report."

New Attack on France.

Folkestone, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Flying thousands of feet up and barely visible between patches of clouds, an R. A. F. armada passed over the Strait of Dover just before sunset today and headed to attack the coast of German-occupied France.

Nazis Resume Dover Shelling

DOVER, England, Sept. 16 (AP).—After an eight-day silence, German cross-Channel guns on the French coast opened up again tonight, when several shells in salvos of two each were fired within seventeen minutes. There was no immediate report of casualties or damage in the Dover area.

Flames from the gun muzzles at Cap Gris Nez could be seen from this side of the Channel. Buildings in the Dover area were shaken by explosions of shells.

German searchlights swept sea and sky and signal rockets went up from German anti-aircraft ships in mid-channel.

Texan Prisoner In Germany

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—The name of Sergt. Robert Thomas Wood, of Dallas, Texas, was included today in a list of British airmen reported to be prisoners of war in Germany.

Berlin Claims 3 More Ships Hit

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 16—A 7,300-ton British tanker was destroyed in a daylight air attack west of the Hebrides, the German high command announced today, while a transport under convoy and another large merchant ship in British waters were set afire by bombs during the night.

(These latter two apparently were the same which informed German sources said exploded when bombed last night off Scarborough and in the Irish Sea.)

Number Killed In Hamburg

A British night raid on Hamburg and other places in northwest Germany was acknowledged, with a number of civilians killed or wounded, especially in Hamburg. Nine British planes were listed as destroyed.

Daylight British raids on Helgoland Bight and the Dutch coast yesterday were declared failures, with two British planes downed. Informed sources said the Helgoland raid was on a German convoy.

Reich Discounts Damage From Attack On Hamburg

Berlin, Sept. 16 (AP)—A Hamburg propaganda office communique tonight said "small damage was done to the city's industrial plants in last night's R. A. F. raid and "in no case has loss of production resulted."

"As a result of a short circuit," it was added, "siren apparatus in various sections of the was put out of order."

Six bombers were said to have been shot down in that area.

However, the newspaper *Hamburger Fremdenblätt* said destruction in one thickly settled residential street was "staggering."

"To the right and left houses caved in and formed a disorderly pile of ruins," said the newspaper.

The German high command said that a 7,300-ton British tanker was destroyed in a daylight air attack west of the Hebrides, while a transport under convoy and another large merchant ship in British waters were set afire by bombs during the night.

RAID ON CAIRO EXPOSES ROME TO BOMBINGS

Attack, Killing 39 And Wounding 93, Recalls Warning By Britain

Reprisals Threaten If Moslem Holy City Or Others Were Targets

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 16 — German bombers last night attacked the Cairo airport, DNB said tonight, hitting hangars and a munitions dump.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 16—Axis warplanes—in defiance of a British threat of retaliation against Rome—bombed Cairo for the first time early today in an attack which killed thirty-nine persons and wounded ninety-three.

Britain, in a warning direct from the Prime Minister's residence in London, on April 18 had informed the Axis that if either Athens or Cairo were bombed, reprisals would be carried out against Rome.

Further, it was stated that once the bombing of the Italian capital started it would "continue as convenient to the end of the war."

Holy City To Moslem World

The Axis never did bomb Athens proper in the course of the attack on Greece, and until today had respected the Egyptian capital, a city holy to the Moslem world much as Rome is to Catholics.

The raiding planes dropped both high-explosive and incendiary bombs on Cairo. Despite the number of casualties, property damage was described by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior as slight.

Anti-aircraft guns blazed at the attackers, and raid alarms were sounded in several provinces.

Follows Revival Of Fighting

The raid came at the beginning of what is expected to be a period of renewed vigorous warfare in the North African theater as the heat of the western desert nears its seasonal end. Only yesterday the British command here announced that two axis armored columns had struck 35 miles into Egypt and then were forced back to the Libyan border in the first axis offensive move in Libya for many weeks. (The Italians also announced the thrust but said nothing of the retreat reported by the British).

(Neither the Rome nor Berlin communiques mentioned an attack on Cairo).

CAIRO BOMBED; ROME IS FACING REPRISAL RAIDS

London Had Threatened to Attack if Moslem City Was Assaulted.

39 KILLED AND 93 HURT

British Sweep Across Channel to France After Night Drive on Hamburg.

Cairo, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Cairo suffered its first air raid of the war today, when Axis planes bombed the city heavily, killing thirty-nine civilians and wounding ninety-three.

[The British warned last spring that bombing of either Cairo or Athens would bring reprisals against Rome because Cairo is a holy city to the Moslem world, much as Rome is to Catholics. Although Alexandria, site of a British naval base, has been bombed frequently, Cairo had escaped heretofore, and Athens proper was not bombed throughout the Balkan campaign.

[Downing Street warned the Axis on April 18 that once the bombing of Rome started, "it will continue as convenient to the end of the war." It added that the greatst care would be taken to spare Vatican City, but charged that the Italians were prepared to drop captured British bombs there. German officials the next day angrily rejected the British warning with the declaration that they did not intend to bomb either Athens or Cairo.]

The Egyptian Ministry of Interior issued a communique stating that there were alarms in several provinces and that anti-aircraft went into action. Property damage was described as slight.

Cairo Transport Strike

Cairo, Sept. 16 (AP)—A one-day general transport strike made thousands of citizens walk to work today. It was a demonstration in support of demands for increased cost-of-living allowances. The Government began an investigation.

Free French Proclaim Syria's Independence

Damascus, Syria, Sept. 16 (AP)—The independence of Syria was proclaimed today by the occupying Free French authorities and Sheikh Tajeddine Hassani was named the first President of the republic.

In a letter to the new President, Georges Catroux said:

"Free France, acting in agreement with her ally, Great Britain, has undertaken to terminate the mandate and grant Syria the status of an independent sovereign state and to guarantee the new state by treaty."

A new Cabinet is expected to be formed Tuesday.

The Free French and British won control of Syria and Lebanon last June in a brief campaign from the Vichy French, who had continued to rule these Levant states under the League of Nations mandate.

NAZIS IN PARIS SHOT DESPITE 10 EXECUTIONS

Two New Attacks Listed As Reprisals Toll Rises To 13

German Officer Gravely Wounded; Assailants Make Escape

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 16—A DNB dispatch from Zagreb, capital of Croatia, reported today that eleven Serbs have been sentenced to death for attacking gendarme patrols at Serajevo.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 16—Shadowy gunmen made two new pistol assaults last night and today on German soldiers in Paris, in defiance of wholesale German reprisals in which ten more French hostages died at dawn before the rifles of a Nazi execution squad.

One German non-commissioned officer was shot in the back and wounded gravely last night on the Boulevard Strasbourg, near the Gare de l'Est, in the heart of the occupied capital's commercial district.

Today another assailant fired several shots at a German soldier in a subway station. All of them missed.

Apparently both attackers escaped.

Son Of Petain Friend Victim

The tension in Paris was heightened still further tonight by disclosure of the kidnapping on September 8 of the 22-year-old son of Col. Alfred Heurteaux, a vice-president of the French Legion of Honor and a close friend of Chief of State Petain. The youth's seizure came only a week after the old marshal converted the legion into France's sole political party. He still is missing.

The latest attack on a German soldier occurred a few hours after the execution of ten hostages, the youngest 19 and the oldest 72, in reprisal for previous attacks on the Nazi soldiery.

Penalty For 3 Attacks

They paid the supreme penalty for the attacks committed on three separate days by other persons still at large. None of the Germans was killed, but now thirteen French hostages are dead, a ratio of more than three Frenchmen executed for each German soldier attacked.

Today's announcement of the executions by Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, commander of the German forces in occupied France, gave, for the first time, the names and ages of those shot, but not their occupations or the reasons for their arrest.

Lists Names And Reason

They were:

RENE LUCIEN MANTERON, 21.
RENE JOLI, 41.
LUCIEN LEON CLEMENT, 29.
ALBERT VALENTIN GOKELAERE, 26.
ANDRE BONNIN, 24.
DAVID LIBERMANN, 21.
C. MAGER-OPAL, 50.
ISIDOR BERNHEIMN, 72.
HENRI BECKERMANN, 21.
LUCIEN BLUM, 62.

Acts Specified

The acts for which they were shot as specified by the German command were:

(1) Shooting at an officer and at a mobilized railroad official.

(2) Striking an officer over the head.

(3) Mobbing of a soldier by four young men.

The three hostages to die, on September 6, were executed for the shooting of a German sergeant.

Courts Grind Out Sentences

In both the Free and occupied zones, courts continued to grind out sentences in an attempt to stamp out terrorism, sabotage and anti-collaborationism.

Today these courts sentenced one man to death for treason and thirty others to prison.

At Rennes, in the occupied zone, authorities arrested Marcel Cachin, 73-year-old former Communist Senator from the Seine department.

On the other hand, twenty-two men who have been interned in five different camps were released on order of Marshal Petain to take up their work again as union leaders. The statement announcing their liberation said "the marshal has distinguished between those who honestly defend the workers of all classes and those who exploit the difficulties of the working class."

30.24— 11865

30.24— 11865

German Non-commissioned Officer Fired On in Subway After Prisoners Are Executed.

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Paris, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A German non-commissioned officer was shot here today after a German firing squad had executed ten hostages for attacks on other German soldiers.

At the same time it was learned that another German non-commissioned officer was seriously wounded last night before execution of the hostages. The German shot at today was not hit.

Today's assault occurred in a subway station. Several shots were fired. Identity of the German was not disclosed.

The man wounded last night was said to be in an extremely serious condition. He was attacked on the Boulevard Strasbourg, in the heart of the city's commercial district and near the East Station where another German sergeant was wounded September 3. Two bullets lodged in the German's back.

Says All Were Reds.

Execution of the ten hostages was announced by Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel of the German occupying forces in France. They were described as "all communists, including six foreigners."

The executions were in retaliation for attacks on men of the army of occupation on Sept. 6, 10 and 11, a notice informed the public. The announcement was sent to newspapers of the occupied zone and was posted on house walls.

The executions brought to thirteen the number officially announced. Three hostages were shot at dawn September 6 for an attack on a sergeant.

The evening after the first executions, a German officer was shot, another escaped bullets fired at him, a German military garage was fired and a German military official assaulted. Subsequently, a German officer was clubbed and another manhandled in Paris streets.

As far as is known, the actual attackers have not been apprehended.

The latest executions—any political prisoner of the Germans is considered a hostage—appeared to check the announced desire of Fernand De Brinon, the Vichy Ambassador to Paris, to take charge of punishing opposition to occupational authority. The communists, De Brinon declared, have promised that there would be ten reprisals for every hostage shot by the Germans.

The names of the ten persons shot were made public. They included several Jews, ranging in age from 19 to 72. Names of previous hostages executed have been withheld.

Traitor Condemned

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[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 16—The military court of the Fifteenth Military Region at Marseille today condemned to death for treason a man identified only as Andrew Bernard. The trial was held in secret and no details were available.

Meanwhile a special court at Marseille imposed prison terms ranging from one to ten years upon thirteen persons convicted of distributing Communist propaganda. This raised to thirty the number reported to have been convicted in France for such activity in the past twenty-four hours.

Seventeen persons were convicted of Communist activity by special courts in the German-occupied zone. Eleven at Nancy, four at Dijon and two at Amiens were sentenced to one to eight years in prison.

Oslo Siege Law Is Lifted.

Berlin, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The state of civil siege in Oslo and suburbs was lifted at 5 A. M. today by Joseph Terboven, the German Commissioner for Norway, DNB, the German official news agency, declared in a dispatch from the Norwegian capital. It was in effect for exactly one week.

Norwegian advices to Stockholm said the state of civil siege was precipitated by a mass strike of 40,000 workers in the Oslo area.

During the first day, two Norwegian labor leaders were executed and during the week some 250 to 300 union leaders in the Olso district were arrested, these advices said.

Stockholm reports were that the state of siege was lifted because resentment ran so high throughout the country that the authorities possibly feared a nationwide outbreak unless the regulations were relaxed.

Quisling Foe Gets Life Term

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, Norway (Via Berlin), Sept. 16—Frederich Ramm, a Norwegian journalist accused of fomenting opposition to the Quisling Government, was sentenced to life imprisonment today as the courts continued to deal with disturbing elements after lifting of a state of civil siege at Oslo.

School authorities were notified that their institutions might be closed if there were any indication that they were giving encouragement to "Communistic elements."

5 EXECUTED IN REICH

Four Convicted of Treason —One for Spying.

Berlin, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The People's Court announced the execution today of five men, four of them convicted of preparation for high treason and the fifth of spying for a foreign Power. This brought the total of executions for these crimes for the year to twenty-nine.

Estates Of Dutch Queen And Kin Confiscated

[By the Associated Press]

The Hague, Sept. 16—German authorities today ordered confiscation of all property within the German-occupied Netherlands belonging to living members of the House of Orange and Nassau, headed by Queen Wilhelmina, now in exile in Britain.

Queen Wilhelmina has palaces at The Hague, a summer residence called Het Loo at Apeldoorn, and Dam Palace at Amsterdam. Princess Juliana and Prince Bernard have a palace at Soestdyk, where their children were born. In addition, they have a number of farms and other property, the value of which is not at present estimated.

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Since occupation authorities do not need the seized properties they will be used for "purposes of general benefit," the confiscating order stated.

Explaining the action, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the German Commissioner, said the Queen "clings obstinately to the Bolshevist-capitalist front. She thereby excludes herself from the community of new Europe."

NAZIS EXECUTE 15 HOSTAGES AS UNREST GROWS

UNDATED NAZI LAND UNREST

By The Associated Press

Fifteen persons were put to death Tuesday and 12 others were sentenced to die as authorities in Germany and Nazi-dominated countries sought to deal with continued widespread unrest.

But one of two new attacks on German non-commissioned officers followed one of the group executions within a few hours and in Oslo, German-occupied Norway, a Norwegian journalist was given life imprisonment for fomenting opposition to the Nazi-supported Quisling government in a sentence pronounced after the lifting of a state of civil siege.

Ten of Tuesday's victims were French hostages shot by a German firing squad in Paris in retaliation for attacks on German soldiers. They brought to 13 the number of hostages officially announced executed.

"SPY" EXECUTED

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While the officer shot at following Tuesday's execution escaped injury, it was disclosed that still another German non-commissioned officer had been wounded Monday night before the execution. Reports were that he was in "a very serious condition."

The other five men executed met death in Germany itself. Four had been convicted of preparation for high treason. One was said to be a spy for a foreign power.

Eleven of the 12 sentenced to death Tuesday were Serbs convicted in Zagreb, capital of the Axis-created state of Croatia, of attacking gendarme patrols of Sarajevo, DNB said. The 12th was a man identified only as Andrew Bernard, condemned by a military court at Marseilles, unoccupied France, on a charge of high treason.

Thirteen other persons were given prison sentences at Marseilles for distributing Communist propaganda, making a total of 30 such convictions in 24 hours.

In the German-occupied zone of France a total of 17 persons was convicted by special courts of Communist activity. All got prison sentences.

KIDNAPING REPORTED

The son of a colleague of Marshal Petain was disclosed to have been kidnaped in Paris more than a week ago. He still was missing.

The Norwegian journalist sentenced to life imprisonment was Frederich Ramm convicted by a court in Oslo a few hours after the ending of the state of civil siege imposed a week ago to meet a mass strike of 40,000 workers in the Oslo area. During the state of civil siege two Norwegian labor leaders were executed and hundreds of union leaders were arrested. Stockholm reports indicated the restrictions were lifted because of the nation-wide resentment they provoked.

In the Netherlands, German authorities ordered confiscation of all property within the German-occupied part of the country belonging to living members of exiled Queen Wilhelmina's house. Affected property included two small palaces at the Hague, a villa on the North Sea coast, the palace the Queen gave to Princess Juliana after her marriage and various farms and other holdings, the Netherlands Indies News agency said.

Dakar Chieftan Reaches Vichy For Conferences

Vichy, Sept. 16 (AP) — The commander of French forces in Dakar, Pierre Boisson, arrived by plane today for a series of important conferences which already had brought other French African commanders to Vichy.

Almost simultaneously the Vichy Government added 113,000,000 francs ($2,599,000) to a previous appropriation of 150,00,000 francs for extending the Tran-Saharan railway to Dakar.

Boisson's trip followed those of Gen. Auguste Nogues, commander of Morocco, and Admiral Jean Esteva, resident general of Tunisia.

[Only last week, the Associated Press in New York was advised by competent persons that Vichy, Germany and Spain had entered into a virtual alliance for holding Africa against any British or American effor to obtain bases there.]

The North African Colonial Government in Algiers said a report that Dakar was being used as a German submarine base "is such a falsehood that it is necessary to deny it."

Dakar Defender Reaches Vichy

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 16 (AP) — Pierre Boisson, the French defender of Dakar, arrived in Vichy on a flying trip today to continue the series of important conferences, which has brought several other high French commanders from North Africa.

The Government added 113,000,000 francs ($2,599,000) to a previous allotment of 150,000,000 francs ($3,450,000) for extending the trans-Sahara railway to Dakar.

fax, British Ambassador to Washington, declared today.

The envoy described the establishment of such outposts as "a reproduction and expansion of the American pioneer spirit."

"The problems of the United States' and Britain's defenses have come to be considered as one problem," he told a press conference at the Ministry of Information, adding that it was a problem which would not cease with the end of hostilities.

Lord Halifax expressed satisfaction with the production of war materials by the United States, saying that "as the United States industrial capacities get going, things will look much different."

Camaraderie Cited

Commenting on Britain's civil defense, Lord Halifax said he noted the nation was fully prepared for a possible renewal of heavy air raids. He also said there was marked extension of communal camaraderie and cooperation because of sharing dangers and responsibilities.

This, he said, doubtless will continue after the war, to Great Britain's benefit.

The Ambassador said that he hoped to return to the United States soon.

HALIFAX TO RETURN SOON

British Envoy Says He'll Bring Back Good Report

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, disclosed in a radio interview tonight that he would return shortly to the United States.

"When I go back to America—it won't be long now—I shall take back a good report of all I have seen here," he said.

Britain Welcomes U. S. Outposts, Halifax Says

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 16—The broadening of American frontiers beyond the coastal limits of the United States, such as establishment of the defensive outpost in Iceland, will be welcomed by Great Britain even after the war, Lord Hali-

ROME PRESS SEES WAR WITH AMERICA

Assails Patrol Duty as Stocks Continue Slump.

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Rome, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Fascist press professed today to foresee inevitable hostilities with the United States as a result of Secretary Knox's announcement yesterday that United States naval vessels would protect ships carrying aid to Britain.

"The United States has really arrived at what is called the last step," said Il Piccolo. "What margin now remains for averting the drama? None."

Other papers joined Il Piccolo in assailing what Il Piccolo called "the blind irresponsibility of the White House."

"From dawn this morning the American fleet is on a mission of war at sea from America to Iceland," said Il Popolo Di Roma. This paper interpreted Secretary Knox's announcement as meaning that United States warships would escort supply ships from Britain, although noting that the Navy Secretary refrained from using the word convoy.

A heavy slump on Italian stock markets was reported, with especially heavy declines yesterday in textile shares and shares of the big Fiat and Breda companies, makers of airplane and other engines.

Berlin Assails Knox.

Berlin, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Authoritative sources today called Navy Secretary Frank Knox "Roosevelt's staff tru...peter" who must always blare out what the President "does not quite dare to tell the American people."

Commenting on Secretary Knox's speech before the American Legion convention yesterday, the spokesmen said that men like Secretary Knox and Senator Pepper always put into precise language, without speaking officially, "what Roosevelt for very good reasons does not say."

A spokesman said that President Roosevelt had exceeded his constitutional powers and that it was a fine commentary on democracy and its workings.

He charged the Roosevelt administration with deliberately evading a definition of what waters are regarded as United States defense areas until something happens somewhere.

The incident then can be claimed by the United States to have happened in one of the areas meant, it was said.

Taylor's Vatican Mission Closes In Hour Audience

Peace Aims Believed Topic; Pius Also Receives Nazi Soldiers

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Vatican City, Sept. 16.—(AP.)—Pope Pius XII talked for an hour today with Myron C. Taylor in a private audience which completed the mysterious special mission for which President Roosevelt's envoy came by air a week ago.

Presumably the Pontiff told Taylor of his views on the war and peace aims of the United States and Great Britain, which Taylor will convey to the President.

It was also assumed the Pope gave some indication of his attitude toward maintenance of the Soviet regime in Russia, which Rome always considered the arch-foe of religion, through American and British aid against Germany.

However, Vatican sources said, the Pope's attitude toward the belligerents would remain, publicly at least, one of strict neutrality.

Peace moves appeared out of the question in these talks. Taylor was unofficially understood to have reiterated to the Pope the President's intention to help Great Britain crush Hitlerism. Observers considered it likely Taylor told the Pope the President considered the Nazi menace to the world and to the welfare of its people greater than that of Communism.

The Pope is to receive Taylor and his wife in a farewell audience Friday before the envoy's departure for New York on Monday but today's audience was understood to be the last one of diplomatic significance.

Following the Taylor audience the Pope received a group of German soldiers in a general audience and Italian ambassador to the Holy See, Bernardo Attolico, privately.

Pope Confers For Hour With Roosevelt's Envoy

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 16—Pope Pius XII received President Roosevelt's envoy, Myron C. Taylor, for an hour's private audience today in which the Pontiff presumably gave his reply to whatever proposals were made in last week's conferences.

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Both American and Vatican circles maintained silence, however, on the negotiations between the President and the Pope. Taylor had his first audience with Pope Pius last Wednesday shortly after arriving from the United States.

The Pope is to receive Taylor and his wife in a farewell conference Friday, and the envoy is expected to depart for New York next Monday.

After Taylor left him, the Pope received a group of German soldiers in a general audience and then was visited by the Italian Ambassador to the Vatican, Bernardo Attolico, formerly stationed in Berlin. This audience also was private.

Italians Link "War Plans"

Italian officials have shown an interest in Taylor's visit, although nothing has appeared in the newspapers since his arrival except for a report in *Regima Fascista*, Fascist party organ, that President Roosevelt had sent Taylor to get the Pope's "approval for his war plans."

Taylor, after his meeting with the Pope, conferred with Mgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, Vatican Undersecretary of State, for 50 minutes. Luigi Cardinal Maglione, the Secretary of State, has returned to his vacation after a long talk with Taylor September 10.

Only Three Survivors From Hood, British Say

1,418 Men Lost In Battle With Bismarck Last May, Admiralty Announces

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—A total of 1,418 men were lost in the sinking of the battle cruiser Hood by the German battleship Bismarck last May 25, the Admiralty announced.

Of these, ninety-four were officers. There were three survivors.

About the same number of Germans is believed to have been lost in the subsequent destruction of the Bismarck by British planes and warships.

Rationing Affects London Pachyderm

Sanger's Famous Circus Goes on Auction Block

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Alice, the ancient elephant of Sanger's famous circus, was knocked down to a Manchester zoo for the equivalent of $250 today as the auctioneer's hammer crumbled John Sanger's life work.

The circus has been closed by the war and rationing. Sanger, 73, and Bimbo, one of the last of the Victorian clowns, looked on sadly at the auction.

"It's not that she's not worth more," said the old clown, when Alice was sold, "but it's because she eats so much. This, sir, is war and there is rationing for everyone—even elephants."

Alice eats 280 pounds of hay every day. Annie, a smaller pachyderm, brought $300.

"She's really nothing of the beat that Alice is," explained Bimbo, "but she doesn't eat so much. It's a strange world, sir."

Royalty Attends King Peter Fete

London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, the King and Queen and heads of Great Britain's Allied governments attended a service today at St. Paul's Cathedral celebrating the coming of age of King Petar II of Yugoslavia. He was 18 on September 6.

It was the greatest gathering of rulers and officials in London since the outbreak of war.

Petar was accompanied by his mother Queen Marie.

Rome Issues New Bread Ration Cards

Rome, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—New ration cards, which distributors said were intended for bread, were passed out in Rome. Use of the cards was expected to start on October 1.

DE GAULLE IN LONDON

Returns From Inspection of French Colonies.

London, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—After five-months' absence, during which he inspected various French colonies, Gen. Charles De Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, returned to Britain tonight.

He witnessed the "liberation" of Syria, in which British and Free French forces occupied the country, and the opening phases of the Iranian campaign, which was conducted by British and Russian forces.

He visited Khartoum in Egypt, Eritrea, in East Africa, and Brazzaville, capital of French Equatorial Africa.

JAP EDITOR SEES ATTEMPT TO DUPE

Shanghai, Sept. 16. (AP) — A Domei dispatch from Tokyo tonight quoted one of Japan's most influental commentators as warning his countrymen that the United States and Britain are "making alluring gestures toward Japan simply because they can not afford to have a two-ocean fight on their hands."

The commentator, Soho Tokutomi, writing in the newspaper Nichi Nichi, declared "these appeasement tactics simply are masking the real policy of stopping Japan's advance southward."

Havas, the French news agency, reported from Tokyo that "the expected announcement of a Japanese - American agreement has been delayed because some difficulties have arisen." Havas said this was due to issues raised at the eleventh hour by Washington and expressed belief these "bear particularly on the American attitude toward the French-Japanese agreement for the joint defense of French Indo-China."

TOKIO TIGHTENS GRIP ON MONEY

Capital Control Plan Wins Approval of Cabinet.

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Tokio, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Japanese Cabinet moved toward completion of the war-time structure today by approvng a capital control plan for the 1941 fiscal year and establishing import-export policies for China and Manchoukuo for the coming year. The measures rounded out general economic mobilization plans which cover labor and materials, expansion of transport facilities and control of power resources.

The capital control plan envisages supervision of the supply of capital to Manchoukuo and China and encouragement of savings and investments.

Tightening its control of the rice supply, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced today the Government would purchase all rice intended for market.

This afternoon Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda was received in audience by Emperor Hirohito. The Domei agency said that Toyoda submitted a detailed report on recent diplomatic developments and replied to questions from the throne.

The issue of Japanese representations over American oil shipments to Russia via Vladivostok is being held in abeyance pending the outcome of Japanese-American talks in Washington, Koh Ishii, spokesman for the Cabinet Information Board, said today. Ishii in previous conferences with foreign correspondents had said there was no reply to the representations of several weeks ago.

The Government spokesman disclosed that a Foreign Office official accompanied Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to Washington, who left yesterday to return to the United States. Wakasugi arrived August 30 in Japan from the United States and conferred with Foreign Office, army and navy officials.

The identity of his companion was not disclosed nor would Ishii give the name of their vessel or its destination, except to say that the Minister was returning directly to the United States. It had been stated yesterday he would land in Mexico and continue overland to Washington.

U. S. SHIP HELD IN SHANGHAI

Japanese-Controlled Customs Authorities Act On Oil Shipment

Shanghai, *Wednesday*, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Japanese-controlled customs authorities today prevented the sailing for Manila of the 6,750-ton American freighter Zoella Lykes, carrying 2,000 barrels of fuel oil originally consigned to a Japanese firm here.

Authorities charged there were irregularities in the cargo manifest and were reported demanding the unloading of the oil.

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Peck Presents Credentials.

Bangkok, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Willys R. Peck, former Counselor of the United States embassy at Peiping, China, presented his credentials as Minister to Thailand (Siam) to the Council of Regency today.

To Confer in Singapore.

Chungking, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr British Ambassador to China, departed by plane for Singapore today to confer with Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander of imperial forces in the Far East, and Alfred Duff Cooper, Far East co-ordinator for the British Government.

It was expected that Sir Archibald would report on the extent of possible Chinese co-operation in event of trouble between Britain and Japan or between Soviet Rusia and Japan.

30.24—11867

30.24—11867

Burma Road Reported Shut by Landslides

Shanghai, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported from Nanking today that the Burma Road was blocked at more than 200 points by landslides in the mountains of southwest Yunnan province. The road—major supply route for the Chungking Government—would be closed for some time despite strenuous reconstruction efforts, the agency added.

Chinese Deny Slides Blocked Burma Road

Chungking, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Chinese Ministry of Communications repudiated as a complete fabrication today the report of Domei, Japanese news agency, that the Burma Road had been blocked at 200 places by landslides. The Ministry said traffic was flowing along China's lifeline without the slightest interruption.

Wiedemann to Leave Argentine For Far East

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Argentine foreign ministry announced tonight that Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former German consul-general at San Francisco, would depart tomorrow on the Japanese ship Manila Maru en route to his new diplomatic mission for Adolf Hitler in the Far East.

His early departure will preclude any questioning by the Argentine congressional committee investigating subversive activities which has kept him under surveillance since he arrived by plane from Rio de Janeiro last Sunday on a transit visa.

The committee has admitted it would be unable to summon him for questioning unless he overstayed his time limit in Argentina.

The embarkment here cancels previously announced plans by which he would have gone by plane to Chile and taken a ship from there.

Ouster Campaign Pushed

Meanwhile, the committee pressed its campaign for the ouster of German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann by declaring that a Congressional resolution censuring him for abuse of diplomatic privileges implicitly requires his ejection.

From a study of the resolution forwarded to Acting President Ramon Castillo, committee members said, "The executive power very well understands what it is Congress wants him to do."

In order to obtain an overpowering majority vote of 87 to 4, the committee agreed to withdraw a clause flatly demanding that von Thermann leave Argentina.

The resolution demands the ejection within three days of the chieftains of Nazi organizations operating in Argentina, among whom the committee lists von Thermann.

Argentina Silent On Next Anti-Nazi Step

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[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 16—A Congressional demand for the expulsion of ringleaders of Nazi under-cover groups, a category in which an investigating committee named German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann, presented a problem today for Acting President Ramon Castillo.

Castillo has sought "neutrality toward all."

Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu declined to say what action the republic's Foreign Office would take.

Ousters In Three Days Asked

By a vote of 79 to 1, Congress late yesterday adopted a three-point resolution:

1. Declaring Thermann had "overstepped the bounds of a diplomat and abused his privileges."

2. Calling upon the administration to remove from the country within three days the chiefs of welfare and cultural circles and labor unions which the committee investigating subversive activity called a disguise for the outlawed Nazi political party.

3. Demanding legal rights be stripped from the German Chamber of Commerce, described by the committee as another agency for Nazi political activity.

"Insults," Says Envoy

The German envoy, who had protested twice against what he called "gross calumnies" and "personal insults" voiced against him during House of Deputies debate, was not mentioned by name in the ouster demand. But the form in which he was censured on charges of abusing his diplomatic privileges was the equivalent of holding him to be *persona non grata* in Argentina, officials said.

The investigating committee, headed by Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, also had charged that he was paymaster for Nazi undercover groups throughout South America and the chief of an "almost military organization" in Argentina, disciplined by Storm Troops and financed by levies upon residents of German blood.

Wiedemann Speculation

The only vote against the resolution was cast by Conservative Daniel Videla Dorna, who held the ouster demand to be an unconstitutional intrusion upon executive power.

Some newspapers speculated upon the possibility that Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former consul general at San Francisco who arrived Sunday from Rio de Janeiro, might have been sent to replace Thermann.

Thermann declared Wiedemann was en route to an Oriental post. Wiedemann, with a transit visa to cross Argentina to Chile, was kept under surveillance by detectives of the Argentine investigating committee.

[By the Associated Press]

Panama, Panama, Sept. 16—Panama protested today to Germany over the sinking in the North Atlantic of the Panama-registered steamers Sessa and Montana, demanding explanations, indemnities and assurances that there will be no repetition.

Hitler Congratulates Mexico

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler telegraphed his best wishes today to President Manuel Avila Camacho on the occasion of Mexico's Independence Day.

Seeks Vengeance For Father

Winnipeg, Sept. 16 (AP)—William Kallahan, 24, of Kansas City, enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force today with a vow that he'll make some German pay for the worthless 10,000-mark note his father purchased for $10 while serving in France during the last war.

America Speeds Defense Plans In Helping Britain And China

Roosevelt Directs Stettinius To Approve Applications Rapidly For Lend-Lease Requirements Of Allied Countries Including Haiti

SEP 17 1941

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt gave Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., power to approve applications for Lend-Lease help from Great Britain and China today as one method of speeding final action on them.

Making this announcement at a press conference, the Chief Executive also was plied with questions as to whether the Navy's protection to merchant ships between the United States and Iceland included convoying, but he declined to make a direct answer.

In that connection, however, he said that amateur strategists should bear in mind that there is more than one way of protecting ships against submarines and surface raiders.

He described the Stettinius appointment as a minor matter, yet one that was typical of things that had been done to cut red tape and expedite assistance to Great Britain and China.

At one time, he said, it took 25 to 30 days for Lease-Lend applications to pass through all the governmental channels required by the law. This period, he added, had been cut to 16 days.

The Chief Executive went on to say that a 24-hour delay had been discovered in the White House itself. Late each day, he added, a sheaf of such applications reaches his desk, requiring 50 or more signatures. These, he said, did not reach officials responsible for the next step until the afternoon of the following day.

Since the law allowed him to delegate authority to sign the applications, he had given Stettinius the task. Stettinius is to report to the President weekly on what applications have been approved.

Incidentally, the appointment raises Stettinius' salary from $1 a year to $10,000. The former head of the United States Steel Corporation, who entered the defense setup as a $1-a-year man, will henceforth receive the salary of a special assistant to the President.

In response to a question, Mr. Roosevelt said it was unfair to say that the progress of the Lease-Lend program had been disappointing, because most of the items involved cannot be purchased from the shelves of department stores, but must be manufactured.

He declined to comment on whether the Red Sea was included in the American defense zone and was silent likewise on proposals for arming merchant ships and for amending the Neutrality Law.

If there are further incidents at sea, he said in reply to further queries, the naval situation will determine whether or not they will be announced to the public.

Endeavoring to reinforce the hemisphere's defenses and make the approaches of the Panama Canal impregnable, the government agreed today to send $1,100,000 worth of Lease-Lend materials to Haiti.

Secretary of State Hull and Fernand Dennis, the Haitian Minister, signed an agreement covering the shipments, repayment to be made in imports from the strategic Caribbean island.

The Navy meanwhile, announced it had let contracts for the construction of every warship that has been authorized by Congress "in the creation of the greatest array of fighting ships under one flag the world has ever seen."

At the same time, testifying before the House Banking Committee, Jesse Jones, the Federal loan administrator, asked Congress to give the RFC $1,500,000,000 additional borrowing power, mostly for defense. He said the agency had nearly reached the limit of its credit.

After Jones testified, the committee agreed to approve the borrowing bill, with an amendment to limit its life to June 30, 1943.

The products which will be imported from Haiti in return for defense materials are to be stipulated in future agreements. Probably, they will include rubber, sugar, cocoa, fibers and other raw materials.

The Haitian government and the United States had previously collaborated, in the interest of defense, in building an airfield at Port-au-Prince, to be used by either military or commercial planes.

The navy, in summarizing its building program, noted that the new 35,000-ton battleships Carolina and Washington had been added to the battle line—the first capital ships to be built here since 1923. The country now has 17 battleships in service.

Another new capital ship, the South Dakota, has been launched but not yet commissioned and another is to be launched next Tuesday.

A total of 2,831 combat and auxiliary vessels have been ordered since Jan. 1, 1940, the department said, at a cost of $7,234,262,178. An additional $460,000,000 has been allocated for expanding public and private shipbuilding facilities.

MIGHT USE THIS SYSTEM RATHER THAN CONVOYING

Warships Could Police a Definite Belt From U. S. to Iceland

ROOSEVELT HINTS NO CONVOYING PLANNED

SEP 17 1941

Says There Are Other Ways of Protecting Ships

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The possibility that a corridor of steel—ships, planes and navy guns—has been laid out in the North Atlantic to protect lend-lease deliveries to Great Britain was considered in the capital tonight.

F. D. R.'s Words Noted

The speculation was raised by President Roosevelt's warning, at his press conference, that amateur strategists should not hink that naval convoys were the only means of guaranteeing delivries of cargoes to friendly powers.

Under Secretary of Navy Knox's declaration yesterday that, beginning today, naval vessels would give every protection within their power and would "capture or destroy" raiders encountered between North America and Iceland, the view had been accepted widely here that the Navy had undertaken actual convox duty.

While the President did not make specific denial of such a long-expected development, it was considered possible that his deprecatory comment might mean, instead, the establishment of a "safety lane" to Iceland. The Royal Navy, in such a case, could take over guardianship of the cargoes from Iceland on to the British Isles.

Under such an arrangement, American cruisers, destroyers and submarines would police a designated corridor along which lend-lease traffic could flow. This arrangement would have the same virtue as a convoy system in releasing large numbers of British ships for intensified activity against U-boats nearer Great Britain, where most of the sinkings have occurred.

Whether such policing could be accomplished so efficiently that no commerce raider would dare enter the patrolled zone was a matter which some authoritative sources were inclined to doubt.

Other methods for effective pro-

tection of the transatlantic cargoes, however, appeared to be few in number. The arming of merchant ships was a possibility discussed immediately after Mr. Roosevelt's "shoot on sight" speech last Thursday, but this would require congressional authority and would take considerable time for installation of guns and the providing of small crews of Navy men to man them.

Still another possibility might be merely the intensification of the broad patrol which has operated in the North Atlantic for many months. Vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, probably numbering 125 in all, and planes of the Fleet's air arm, have kept a watch for raiders and sent warnings of their whereabouts to shipping.

Most observers believed, however, that any intensification of this type of widespread patrol sufficient to carry out the new phase of naval activity enunciated by Knox yesterday, would require more ships than this country was ready to keep in the Atlantic Ocean, in view of the continued tense situation in the Orient.

U. S. Building Cruisers To Hunt Ocean Raiders

Six 27,000-Ton War Vessels, Of Type New To Navy, Are Now Under Construction

SEP 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 16—Six 27,000-ton super-cruisers, a type of ship new to the United States Navy, were reported under construction today.

The disclosure came in a naval shipbuilding report which showed work started on six "large cruisers," a designation applied to the fast, powerful vessels designed to hunt down and destroy commerce raiders.

The vessels are about 17,000 tons heavier than the navy's present heavy cruisers and only 8,000 tons lighter than the powerful new battleships North Carolina and Washington which the navy reported today had joined the battle line. All six will be built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J.

All Details Withheld

The navy withheld all details on speed, weapons and armor of the cruisers, but it was understood the vessels were intended to cope with hostile sea raiders preying on shipping and to conduct long-range patrol work on missions separate from the main battle forces and many miles from bases.

Their names, a navy official said, are the Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Philippines, Samoa and Puerto Rico. Naming cruisers for territories also is a departure from custom, since previous light and heavy cruisers have borne the names of American cities.

Officials would not say whether the term "under construction" meant that keels had been laid or merely that preliminary work of assembling and fabricating parts had begun.

All Already Contracted For

The Navy shipbuilding report showed that every vessel authorized by Congress had been contracted for in the accelerated drive for completion of a two-ocean fleet. A total of 2,831 ships of all classes have been ordered since January 1, 1940, at an estimated cost of $7,234,262,178, and 968 ships of all classes and designs are under construction.

The $80,000,000 battleship North Carolina and Washington have joined the fleet, the first addition of capital ships in eighteen years. The North Carolina, armed with nine 16-inch guns, passed her firing tests earlier this month. She was commissioned in April, the Washington in May. Addition of these two dreadnaughts gives the navy seventeen battleships.

The survey reported that production-line methods were being used where possible, and that a pronounced speed-up had been accomplished by institution of the forty-eight-hour week, and the three-shift twenty-four-hour day. About 375,000 men are now working in shipyards and another 125,000, will be employed by next July, it was estimated.

32 Billions Next Budget Basis

Estimate of Record-breaking Figure Is Made as Smith Begins Hearings.

SEP 17 1941

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.)—Harold D. Smith, budget director, began today the preparation of a record-breaking budget for the next fiscal year, and it may total $32,000,000,000.

The exact figure, however, will not be known until President Roosevelt sends it to Congress next January.

A $32,000,000,000 budget would mean $10,000,000,000 more than is slated to be spent this fiscal year. Mr. Smith's task, however, is something more than arriving at a huge total, for financial experts hold that expenditures on such an astronomical scale will be possible only if defense production reaches a tremendous volume.

They explained that, in the last analysis, the size of the new budget will depend, not on administration wishes, but on the estimated amount of munitions the nation's factories can turn out. The cost of this production, plus certain routine Government expenses, will write the total.

Defense is scheduled for about $25,000,000,000 next year, compared with about $15,000,000,000 this year. This fiscal year will end and the new one begin the night of June 30, 1942.

Mr. Smith, himself, declined to estimate the size of the next budget, saying that he has only begun hearings on departmental requests. The first hearing, held yesterday, was for the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the coming weeks each of the scores of Government agencies will present and try to justify their requests, with the big army, navy

Revision in December.

Late in December the budget officials and President Roosevelt will revise the departmental requests, but all the details will be secret until the President sends his report to Congress early in January. Congress then must pass appropriations to make the President's requests effective.

The revenue side of the budget will depend mostly on the tax bill now awaiting final action in Congress.

Roughly, the new bill will add $3,500,000,000 to the Federal revenues of the next fiscal year. With revenues from existing laws, receipts thus may reach $13,000,000,000 or more. Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau, however, already have said they will ask for still more taxes and lease-lend hearings waiting for December.
next year.

But the indicated deficit of approximately $19,000,000,000, as well as the spending and revenue forecasts, all would set new records for American finance.

The largest deficit of the world war era was $13,376,638,000. Until this year, the spending record was $18,522,895,000 and the revenue record was $6,694,565,000, both world war figures. This year the spending is estimated at $22,269,000,000, revenues at approximately $11,000,000,000, and the deficit at about $12,269,000,000.

F. D. Ridicules Film Probe Activities

Declares He Has Not Been Aware of War Propaganda in Movies; Nye Replies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Asserting he had not been aware of war propaganda in the movies, President Roosevelt today ridiculed the activities of the Senate sub-committee investigating the film industry.

And, when asked whether the government had brought pressure to bear on the movie makers to include war propaganda in their output, he replied that government was a broad word and said that neither he nor, to his knowledge, any of his subordinates had done so.

He called attention to a cartoon published in the Washington Evening Star on the subject and said it was worth reprinting. It showed Charlie Chaplin holding a subpoena in his hand and asking what he could teach those "past masters" about comedy.

The President also produced a telegram, a copy of which had been sent to a member of the investigating subcommittee by an unnamed individual in Connecticut. It read:

"Have just been reading book called Holy Bible. Has large circulation in this country. Written entirely by foreign born, mostly Jews. First part full of dangerous war mongering propaganda. Second condemns isolationists with fake story about samaritan. Dangerous. Should be added to your list and suppressed."

Senator Nye (R-ND), co-author with Senator Clark (D-Mo) of the resolution for the movie inquiry, said in reply to Mr. Roosevelt:

"I am surprised that the President has not injected himself earlier in the efforts being made to discontinue and stop the investigation of war propaganda in the motion pictures. I am sure that these efforts are going to be unavailing."

The investigation is being conducted by Senators Clark (D-Idaho), Tobey (R-NY) and Brooks (R-Ill) all critics of the President's foreign policy, and Senator McFarland (D-Ariz), a supporter of the chief executive, who has criticized the methods of the subcommittee. Senator Bone (D-Wash) is also a member but has been ill and has not attended any of the sessions.

WIDE EXTENT OF NAZI SPY RING DESCRIBED

Far-Reaching Operations Conducted in New York, Court Told

Messages From Gestapo Radio Station In Hamburg Read

SEP 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept 16—The web of German military intelligence spun in New York, extended from Alaska and Iceland to Brazil, China and Africa, and covered cities and whistle stops in the United States, according to evidence presented today at the trial of sixteen men charged with espionage conspiracy.

Harold M. Kennedy, United States Attorney, read into the trial record a series of messages received at a secret "spy" radio station on Long Island—built and operated by American counter-espionage agents—which indicated Germany's insatiable thirst for military and industrial intelligence.

Germany wanted to know, according to the messages from the Gestapo station in Hamburg, what planes were being built in Fairbanks, Alaska, and whether a friend of Frederick Duquesne, 63, a defendant characterized by the Government as a "spy for the last forty years," could spy in Dakar, Africa.

Use Of Microphotos

The messages mentioned microphotographs—on which thousands of words were reduced to a picture the size of a postage ctamp—being transported by spies on the high seas; and they directed the transmission of secret documents, diagrams and war mechanisms through agents in Rio de Janeiro and Shanghai. Payment came from Mexico City.

Hamburg demanded, "What preparations has United States made in Greenland and Iceland for convoys?" five months before American occupation of Iceland was announced.

William G. Sebold, who turned over his assignment in German espionage to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified that Duquesne dispatched to Germany pictures, diagrams and detailed information on the Garrand rifle, naval movements in the Caribbean, Chrysler tanks, gas masks, anti-gas devices, aerial bombs and grenades, life belt textiles and a secret type of warship deck which destroys aerial bombs before impact.

Other Data Sought

In messages read today, the German espionage system stressed a requirement for information on American anti-aircraft guns and shells and urged Duquesne to "enlist the services of members of the United States Air Corps."

Most of the messages are not being offered in evidence by the Government.

Sebold said earlier that F. B. I. agents supervising the radio sent misinformation to Germany.

One microphotographic order from Hamburg told Duquesne to have agents (seventeen of whom already have pleaded guilty to one or both counts of the indictment) check up on the following cities and aircraft factories and determine the productive capacity, production, employment, floor space, shifts and other details:

Bell, Buffalo; Bellanca, Newcastle, Del.; Boeing, Seattle, Wash.; Brewster, New York and Newark, N. J.; Beech, Wichita, Kan.; Consolidated, San Diego, Cal.; Curtiss, Buffalo; Curtiss Wright, Robertson, Mo.; Douglas, Santa Monica, Cal.; Fairchild, Hagerstown, Md.; Grumman, Bethpage, N. Y.; Lockheed, Burbank, Cal.; Glenn Martin, Baltimore; North American, Inglewood, Cal.; Republic, Farmingdale, N. Y.; Ryan, San Diego, Cal.; Stearman, Wichita; Stinson, Wayne, Mich.; Vought-Sikorsky, Bridgeport, Conn.; Vultee, Inglewood; Waco, Troy, Ohio; Northrop, Hawthorne, Cal.; Stinson, Nashville, Tenn.

Also the Allison Motor Works at Indianapolis, Ind.; Pratt & Whitney, East Hartford, Conn.; Wright, Paterson, N. J., and Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia.

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SAVE STRENGTH FOR WAR'S END, HOOVER URGES

Ex-President Says Isolation Or Intervention Is Impossible

SEP 17 1941

But Also Calls For Sending Material Help To Democracies

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 16—Herbert Hoover asserted tonight that the United States should build an impregnable defense, give material aid to democracies, bulwark freedom at home and reserve its strength to help in reconstruction and stabilizing peace "when Hitler collapses of his own overreaching."

He mentioned these points in outlining a "constructive policy" for America and contended that neither isolation nor intervention was wise or possible.

Hoover stated also that President Roosevelt was right in protesting against the firing on United States warships and the sinking of merchant ships.

"Most Critical Of All"

"But the President's policy of edging our warships into danger zones, of sending American merchant ships with contraband, raises the most critical of all questions," he added in a broadcast address.

"These steps to war are unapproved and undeclared by Congress," he said. "That is not in accord with the spirit of representative government and it should be remembered that these indictments are the consequence of violating the spirit of the Neutrality Act."

Hoover said new objectives had been advanced for the American people and that the navy had been ordered to start shooting.

Holds War Inevitable

"No one will deny that if we keep up this step-by-step policy it will lead inevitably to sending our sons into this war," he maintained, adding that this must not be done "without the specific declaration by the Congress."

The former President asked "what is the constructive policy for America?" He continued:

"Is it isolation? Is it intervention? Neither is possible. Neither is wisdom.

"We must have impregnable defense. We must give the tools of defense to the democracies. We should reserve our strength that unexhausted we may give real aid to reconstruction and stabilizing of peace when Hitler collapses of his own overreaching. . . . We can do our greatest service to civilization by strengthening here in the Western Hemisphere free institutions and free men and women."

Bases For U. S. Policies

Hoover suggested that American policies should be predicated on these bases:

If we prepare we cannot be invaded nor our economic life be dangerously impaired.

England can prevent invasion of her shores if we give her the tools, and even warships, without sending our boys to death, either on ships or land.

Hitler is on the way to be crushed by the vicious forces within his own regime.

We have proved by bitter experience that it is a futility for us to try to impose freedom and justice upon the world by war.

The ideas and ideals of the West can grow and spread abroad by our own demonstration in our own country. They will die in the world if they shall become weakened or die in America.

To send our sons into this war must also be weighed in the scales of future America. Should we not weigh in this scale the dead and the maimed? Should we not weigh the one-third of underfed, undernourished, underhoused, undereducated Americans for another generation that will be inevitable? Should we not weigh the loss of our own freedoms?

Abhorred Compromise

Hoover said he abhorred any American compromise or alliance with either Naziism or Communism. He stated Russia was defending herself against aggression but also was "an aggressor nation against democracies."

"And what happens to the millions of enslaved people of Russia and to all Europe and to our own freedoms," he asked, "if we should send our boys to win this war for Communism?"

Says Hitler Can't Survive

He said the "hate of Hitler" in the countries he had conquered would prove "more terrible than the blizzard was to Napoleon," and contended Hitler's "kingdom" could not survive even if he suffered no military defeat on the continent.

Hoover suggested that to the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt a fifth should be added—economic freedom.

"A large number of the men administering our preparedness program do not believe in this freedom," he said. "With a long war their methods with the inevitable debt, inflation, unemployment and demoralized agriculture will make us over into state socialism, probably under some other name."

Wallace Warns Of Premature Ending to War

SEP 17 1941

Calls for International Organization Built on Justice, Charity, Peace In Fordham Speech

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Vice President Wallace said tonight that while the American people were "tremendously interested in peace" they would "hate to see this war end prematurely in a way which would insure a third and more horrible war in our generation."

In an address prepared for the Fordham university centenary celebration, the Vice President called for a world organization to establish a "new order built on justice, charity and peace."

"The Hitler house is built upon the sands and the winds are blowing," he said. "I predict that behind the walls where lie France and Poland, Belgium and Luxembourg, Holland and Norway, Yugoslavia and Greece, the winds are blowing at the foundations of Hitler's house. Force untempered by justice brings the tornado to the house of force itself.

"No one can predict the day of the fall of the house of Hitler. But all men of keen perception know that this house will fall from within through the falsity of the architect—through the refusal of Hitler himself to believe that the human being and his rightful needs are the bricks and mortar of any permanent house of God and government on this earth."

Speaking to an audience made up largely of Catholics, Wallace said that there were many passages in President Roosevelt's messages and speeches which paralleled sentiments expressed in papal encyclicals. He recalled that in 1933 the President had called upon 54 nations to join in disarmament.

"The President's objective was peace but he was not a pacifist," Wallace continued. "Hitler answered President's request with a demand for more guns. Fortunately, Roosevelt was not a pacifist and began building ships, a fact which will ultimately contribute mightily to the outcome of this war in both the Pacific and the Atlantic. x x x

"The way to meet the economic and social challenge of all so-called new orders which deny the sacredness of the human soul in its relationship to God is to present a democratic new order which under God will carry out the four freedoms and the eight peace aims. A free economy and a Christian leadership must remove the fear of war. Only by world organization may this be done."

Wheeler Urges F. D. R. To Obey Constitution

Billings, Mont., Sept. 16 (AP).—Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) said tonight that if President Roosevelt intended to take the nation into war "then let it be done the constitutional way and not in the manner of the Hitlers and the Stalins and the Mussolinis."

He spoke over an NBC hookup.

Referring to the President's orders to the Navy to shoot in meeting any threats of Axis warships in this country's defensive waters, Wheeler said:

"Mr. President, during the debate upon the lend-lease bill, you were reported by the press to have said that convoys meant shooting and that shooting meant war.

Recalls F. D. R.'s Words.

"And, Mr. President, on the night of Sept. 11, 1941, you told a tense nation that you had ordered the Navy to shoot. You, Mr. President, ordered shooting after you had said that shooting meant war. You ordered shooting, Mr. President, after you had made those solemn promises not to send American boys to fight in foreign wars.

"Mr. President, you may have the power to wage an undeclared war but under the Constitution of the United States you do not have the right to do so. That is not only my view but it was the opinion of the greatest authority on the war-making powers of the President—Mr. Justice Sutherland of the United States Supreme Court."

Says "War May Be Forced Upon U. S."

Navy Official Notes "Events of Last Few Days"

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Ralph A. Bard, assistant secretary of the Navy, said today that "events of the last few days strongly indicate" that war may be forced upon the United States.

Speaking at graduation exercises for 429 ensigns aboard the training ship Prairie State, Bard said that German submarines were coming ever closer to our shores and that four-engined bombing planes had sunk ships within a few miles of land in this hemisphere.

"Modern planes have conquered distance to such an extent that there is an almost continuous stream of planes ferrying across the Atlantic," he said, "and don't forget they can fly west as well as east. Possibilities of attack which were scoffed at a year ago are viewed with apprehension today."

Among the graduates was R. M. Morgenthau, whose father, the Secretary of the Treasury, handed him his commission.

ASSAILS STAND OF LINDBERGH

Ramspeck Declares Flyer Destroys Confidence.

SEP 1941

Boston, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—United States Representative Robert Ramspeck, Democrat, of Georgia, declared today that anybody who is going around the country destroying confidence in the foreign policy of our Government—like Lindbergh—is doing a great wrong.

Addressing the National Association of Postmasters, Mr. Ramspeck said that the lease-lend act had been properly enacted by Congress, that other laws establishing our foreign policy were being properly interpreted by the President, and that anybody attempting to make them ineffective was bordering on disloyalty.

Repeal a Different Matter.

He asserted that if anybody wanted to repeal these laws, that was a different thing, but that as long as they were the laws of the land the President should be given the support of all of the people, Republicans as well as Democrats. He said the time for argument on the nation's foreign policy ended when these laws were enacted.

Mr. Ramspeck said that the lease-lend bill was enacted not only to aid Britain but because of our self-interest to keep Hitler from reaching American shores.

"I believe it inevitable," he declared, "that if Hitler wins, we eventually will have to face him by ourselves because he has created a force over there that will destroy him unless he keeps it busy."

Representative John W. McCormack, House majority floor leader, said that the President in this crisis is taking practical steps to keep America out of war, but if war does come, it will be because Hitler has thrust it upon us."

Stresses Good Offense.

He said that the President's job was to keep war away from these shores and he asserted that a good offense is a good defense.

Without mentioning names, Mr. McCormack declared that an address made recently by a speaker in Iowa was a disgrace to a person in his position. He said that no decent person could support a speech intended to arouse racial prejudice.

Mr. McCormack asserted that, while he respected every man's right to religious convictions he was opposed to those who made appeals on racial lines.

Roosevelt Lauds G. A. R. For Preserving Union

Tells Commander In Chief Of Gratitude For Action Cannot Be Measured.

SEP 14 1941

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a letter of greetings to the Grand Army of the Republic's seventy-fifth national encampment here today told Commander in Chief William W. Nixon:

"I think that all good Americans would now agree that the perils of our present international situation would be vastly graver were the North and the South now divided into two separate nations—which they might well have been—but for your vision and accomplishment.

"Therefore, the national unity which you won for all of us—North, South, East and West—stands now as our greatest national achievement and national bulwark, since the war for independence. Our gratitude for this patriotic action cannot be measured—as we salute the survivors of those who preserved our Federal Union.

Martinique's Seizure Urged

[By the Associated Press]

New Orleans, Sept. 16—Representative Evan Howell (Rep., Ill.), back from a two-week inspection tour of United States defense outposts in the Caribbean, predicted early seizure by this country of the French island of Martinique.

Howell, a member of the House Insular Affairs Committee, in an interview expressed impatience with what he termed "inconsistencies in our defense program" and said "we should have taken it (Martinique) a long time ago."

The Representative praised the work of army engineers in bringing order out of the chaos of bogs and jungles in island outposts, especially in construction work far from supply sources and where little skilled labor is available.

Henry-Haye Sees Secretary Hull

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP) — Gaston Henry-Haye, the French ambassador, conferred with Secretary of State Hull for 30 minutes today in what the envoy described as a general discussion of Franco-American relations.

The ambassador said the conversation was an exchange of views concerning French and American policies and added that he anticipated going further into the question in another visit.

Nazis Have Secret Of Making Ordinary Auto "Gas" Into High-Rating Air Fuel

BY PAUL GESNER AND JOHN BECKLEY

New York, Sept. 16. (The Special News Service)—Germany has developed a secret substance, easy to handle, which when added to ordinary automobile gasoline boosts its octane rating to that of high test aviation fuel, Pan American Airways announced today.

The stuff looks like ordinary cardboard. You take a little piece of it and stick it in a tank of automobile gas, and presto, you have a tank full of airplane gasoline.

The secret was discovered by Pan American-Grace Airways while it was setting up its lines in Ecuador paralleling the German-controlled Sedta Airline there.

Sedta planes were grounded September 5 and its operations discontinued when the Ecuadorian government revoked its charter. Ecuador ruled Sedta had failed to carry through a program of improvements, and had not maintained schedules. The German-controlled line, however, had lost business right and left to "Panagra" and was carrying only a negligible number of passengers and poundage of express when it folded up.

But the story of the secret substance to boost gasoline octane rating goes back to early this year when Sedta was having difficulty obtaining gasoline.

British and American companies were virtually the only concerns selling aviation gasoline in Ecuador and the German-controlled line found it difficult to get suplies from them.

Sedta asked permission of Ecuadorian officials to operate ships with automobile gasoline, and the officials refused.

"Finally," said Pan American, "Sedta had their schedule in full operation again. They had got from Germany, through the lufthansa in Brazil, a magic strip of chemical substance that looked like pasteboard. Dissolved in a tank of ordinary gasoline, it boosted the octane rating to aviation standard."

Pan American officials said they did not know just what the chemical make-up of the secret substance was.

Oil company officials here, however said that American petroleum research men have worked out several formulas for compounds to do the same work that the German one does.

Because refining facilities for the manufacture of aviation fuel in this country always have been adequate for all needs, use of the formulas to date has been only on an experimental basis.

The fact that Germany has had possesion of an "octane-booster," however, raised some questions, answered others that have arisen in many minds since the war started.

With the use of the magic substance, for instance, the fast German occupation of France could have been speeded by fueling dive bombers with ordinary auto gasoline commandeered along the route into France.

On the other hand, if Germany possessed this secret formula, perhaps Axis partner Japan also had knowledge of it, too.

With ordinary automobile gasoline purchased here after the embargo on aviation fuel shipments, perhaps Japan with some of the little chunks of pasteboard, fueled her airplanes which mombed Chinese cities.

ACCEPTS GORILLA

Roosevelt Is Delighted by Gift of Free French.

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt agreed today to accept as a gift a huge African gorilla, presented by Free French authorities as a symbol of the ferocity of their fight against Nazism.

"It is the largest, and we believe, the most ferocious gorilla that ever left Africa," wrote Gen. de Larminat, High Commissioner of French Equatorial Africa.

"We are not the largest, but, we hope, the most ferocious group of fighting men engaged in the struggle that is taking place today."

Major-Gen. E. M. Watson, presidential secretary, took the matter up with Mr. Roosevelt and replied, "the President is delighted to accept this gorilla in the fine spirit in which it is offered."

What will be done with the beast was not disclosed, but probably it will wind up in the Washington Zoo. It was captured in the French Congo by Philip Carroll, an American citizen, who is now on the way to this country with it.

Union Votes $50,000 To British Relief

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—The general executive board of the A.F.L. International Ladies' Garment Workers union voted today to donate $50,000 toward relief of British war victims.

David Dubinsky, president of the union, said it recently contributed $10,000 to the United Service Organizations.

Pacific Ports Bidding For Trade

SEP 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Sept. 16—Pacific Coast foreign traders started a drive today to make Western seaports the principal bases for American shipments to British forces in the Red Sea area.

A group headed by Joseph F. Marias, president of the San Francisco Harbor Board, sought the support of the Pacific Coast Trade Conference, in session here, to activate the proposal.

Marias said 100 ships operating from Pacific ports could transport as much cargo as 113 ships operating from the Atlantic coast to the Red Sea.

The Arguments Made

Sea lanes would be shorter and safer, Marias said, and if the Red Sea were bottled up or declared a prohibited zone for American ships, the unloading of cargoes at Basra, Iraq, or some Indian port would save time.

William F. Minehan, president of the San Francisco Foreign Trade Association, said the shift of shipping bases from the East to the West Coast would restore a flow of raw materials to Pacific slope industry. The potential shutdown of supplies, he said, was threatening the activity of many defense and non-defense plants along the Western seaboard.

Canal Tolls, Oil Cited

Other points raised in arguments for the change included the saving of Panama Canal tolls and the conservation of Atlantic coast oil supplies. Proponents said that while Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has been talking about the danger of an oil shortage on the Atlantic seaboard, there is an abundant supply of bunker oil in California.

They also claimed that shifting of Red Sea shipping bases to the West Coast would lighten the heavy shipments of motor trucks and automobiles now crowding railroads between motor-car manufacturing centers and Atlantic ports. There is much lighter traffic over railroads to the West Coast.

More Efficient, Claim

The preponderance of shipments to the East from the West normally forces railroads to bring back two empty cars to the West out of each ten sent loaded eastward, the Western group said.

Some proponents of the plan said that swinging business from the motor-car manufacturing area to the West Coast would tend to balance the nation's rail traffic and make for more efficient use of freight cars during the emergency.

Warns Seaboard Cities Of Raids If War Comes

Admiral Woodward Advises Defense Groups To Train Volunteer Firemen And Policemen

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 16 (AP)—Seaboard cities may expect sporadic bombing attacks designed to terrorize the people if the United States gets into a shooting war, Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N., told the San Diego Defense Council today.

"We do not expect continuous attacks such as London received," Admiral Woodward said, "but if we get into actual warfare—we are in the war now—coast cities will be more liable to attack than those in central States."

To cope with such attacks, he urged the council to reinforce the fire and police departments with trained volunteers. He indicated Congress soon would be asked for funds to buy additional fire-fighting equipment for East and West Coast cities.

SAYS JAPANESE HAVE VIOLATED PACT ON FISHING

Senator Wallgren Reports Boats Off Alaska, Hints at Different Reason

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP) — Senator Wallgren (D-Wash.) told Secretary Hull today Japanese fishing boats had violated an agreement not to fish in Alaskan waters and that a Japanese floating cannery had operated there this summer.

First Time in Two Years

Wallgren said it was the first time since the agreement was made two years ago, that Japanese boats had fished in those waters. He added in his letter to Hull that "there is a possibility that they were there for some other purpose."

Wallgren said in his letter he had received pictures of the Japanese floating cannery taken when it was operating about 20 miles northeast of the Pribilof Islands and due south of Nunivak Island off Bristol Bay on June 27 and at later dates. The pictures which he sent Hull showed the Kosei Maru of Tokio and its flotilla of small boats at work.

"Fish taken in this area, "Wallgren wrote, "belong to us. They are being intercepted while moving in to spawn in Kvichak River and other streams in Alaska."

The senator said it was his understanding Japan had agreed not to license boats to fish in Alaskan waters.

"The Japanese have fished the Siberian waters barren," Wallgren said, "and now they are moving into Alaskan waters and taking fish that belong to the United States. We should insist they keep their boats out of our waters."

Machine Tools Now Moving To Russia

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—*American Machinists*, a trade journal, said today the United States was shipping to Russia machine tools built for the Soviet Government but held in this country for months by export controls. Export of the tools was prohibited while Germany and Russia were apparent allies. Now that they are enemies, the magazine said, several million dollars worth of machinery has been released and is en route by way of Vladivostok.

In addition, the journal said, more may be diverted from British and United States defense orders to help Russia build war industries to replace those captured or destroyed by the invading Nazi forces.

The magazine estimated present machine tool production at above $60,000,000 a month, and said that for 1940 and 1941 production probably would total $1,200,000,000 or more than for the entire preceding ten years.

Harbor At New York Jammed As 104 Ships Arrive In 36 Hours

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—New York harbor was jammed with ships today.

A procession of 104 vessels—53 of them British, Dutch and Norwegian arrived in the thirty-six hours from Sunday midnight to noon today, and harbor officials said that not in years had they seen so many in port at one time. The majority were tankers, but a number were whaling ships.

The Sandy Hook pilots, Customs Service, Immigration Department and Public Health Service at quarantine had all available men on duty.

2 Aides For U. S. Embassy In London Leave N. Y.

E. F. Penrose And Mrs. Edith T. Denhardt To Become Technical Advisers

New York, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Dixie Clipper took off for Lisbon today with twenty-three transatlantic passengers, including two aides for the United States Embassy in London.

Ernest F. Penrose, economist, and his assistant, Mrs. Edith T. Denhardt, will become technical advisers for the embassy.

Windsors to Be Luncheon Guests at White House

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will be guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at an informal White House luncheon on September 25.

The Duke, now governor of the Bahamas, and the Duchess will pass through Washington on their way to his Canadian ranch.

30.24 — 11869 B

30.24 — 11869-B

Windsors Are Slated To Be White House Guests September 25

Nassau, Bahamas, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will leave September 23 on a six-week holiday trip which will take them to Canada.

They will leave on a chartered Pan American Airways plane for Miami. Then they will board the Seaboard Air Line's Silver Meteor for an overnight journey to Washington. President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain them September 25 at an informal luncheon at the White House.

From Washington the former king and his wife are expected to go directly to the Duke's ranch near Calgary, Alberta. Edward's last visit to the ranch was made in 1927 when he was Prince of Wales.

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Will Scatter Navy Man's Ashes in Bay

Capt. Picking Died in Ferry Command Crash

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The ashes of the late Capt. Sherwood Picking, United States naval officer killed Sept. 1 in the crash of an R. A. F. ferry command plane in Great Britain, will be scattered from a submarine on the waters of Casco Bay, Me.

The Navy announced today that non-military memorial services would be held in the Picking residence overlooking Casco Bay at Falmouth Foreside, Me. The scattering of the ashes would be in compliance with the wishes of Capt. Picking's widow, the Navy said, adding a submarine was chosen because Capt. Picking served much of his naval career in that type of vessel.

The ashes were sent from England Sept. 14, after funeral services in Glascow, Scotland, and memorial services at St. Martin-in-the Fields Church, Trafalgar Square, London, on Sept. 8. Capt. Picking was en route to London to become assistant naval attache when the crash occurred.

The date of the naval ceremony was not made known, but the Navy Department said it would be within the next week.

CALL PUBLISHERS IN NAZI INQUIRY

Grand Jurors to Hear About Flanders Hall, Inc.

SEP 17 1941

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.)—The president and former treasurer of Flanders Hall, Inc., book publishers of Scotch Plains, N. J., have been subpœnaed to appear before a special Grand Jury in a Department of Justice investigation of Nazi propaganda.

Siegfried Hauck, the president, and his brother, Adolph, former treasurer, were expected to go before the Grand Jury today. Edward J. Hickey, one of the special assistant attorneys-general directing the investigation, said Adolph had been drafted and would come here from either Fort Dix or Boston.

The investigation, begun by the propaganda unit of the department, was intended to develop facts concerning the financing, management and purposes of a number of publishing houses which have turned out publications critical of the British. Investigators said that Flanders Hall had issued approximately fifteen books in the last two years.

Among others subpœnaed was Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago, author of "The Red Network."

in "armed conflict" since President Roosevelt's speech last Thursday ordering the navy to strike first at Axis warships entering American defensive waters.

Approval of the resolution now makes operative a law providing for payment of a $10 monthly bonus to each Vermonter in the army, navy and Marine Corps in the advent of armed conflict.

A sum of $500,000 was appropriated to meet the bonuses.

The resolution said that the term "armed conflict" as used in the existing law "shall be construed liberally and shall include a state of national emergency wherein the President of the United States shall, as commander in chief of the army and navy, order such branches of government to exercise force to protect lives and property which are or may be endangered by the hostile acts of any foreign powers; also a declaration of war by act of Congress."

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

SEP 17 1941

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

This being the day the United States Navy starts operating under orders "to capture or destroy" every Axis raider that so much as casts an eye on lease-lend cargoes en route between America and Iceland, an editor suggests that I put myself in Herr Hitler's place and figure out how he will meet this difficult situation.

Always glad of new ideas, still we must beg to be excused from taking the place of any individual who is to all intents at war with our country. We don't care much either to be in the uncomfortable position of tangling with the U. S. Navy, for which we have a very wholesome respect—and venture to suggest that the Fuehrer has too.

However, there's no harm in guessing what the Nazi chief has in mind. It would seem more profitable though to take a look at his entire war problem, since his action in the Atlantic must be governed to considerable degree by what happens in Russia.

Much will depend, as was pointed out in yesterday's column, on the German position in Russia a couple of weeks from now—or whenever the pre-Winter weather begins to lay a heavy hand on military operations. In trying to assay the general war outlook we must keep in mind these vital points:

Herr Hitler likely will have to hold a line through the Winter between the Baltic and the Black Seas, but if he can bring home his present great offensives, and get himself into a favorable strategical position, he will be able to maintain his defenses much more easily and therefore will be able to release forces for operations elsewhere.

On the other hand, if the Bolshevists can stand the Nazis off—even hold them here they are now—then Hitler will be compelled to keep a great army in the Russian fielr, and so will have to curtail operations elsewhere.

In order to get himself properly set, or so it seems to me, the Nazi leader must capture Leningrad (and what a job that is proving to be); he must maintain at least his present position in the center of the line opposite Moscow; he must capture Kiev and roll the Red forces in the Ukraine clear back to the Don River, thereby putting himself in position to make a drive down through the Caucasus to Persia.

I was chatting yesterday with General H. S. Sewell, the British military expert, and he feels that Hitler's most likely move, if he gets a favorable break in his present operations, will be to the east. The general points out that if the Germans are able to gain control of the Black Sea, and if they can manage Turkey so as to have no active opposition from her, their way will be open to the Caucasus and the rich oil fields of the Caspian. Once in the Caucasus, the Nazis would threaten the whole British structure in the Middle East.

If a drive down through the Caucasus isn't feasible, indications are that Hitler will put the screws on Turkey and try to get passage of his army across that country in order to get at the lower Caucasus and Persia. There is widespread belief in the Balkans that should the Turks refuse, Hitler might attack them probably utilizing Rumanian and Bulgarian troops in the assault.

Should Hitler concentrate on the Middle East, his operations elsewhere probably would be restricted-barring the Atlantic over which is passing a constantly increasing stream of aid for the Allies. Someway he must halt that traffic, else it will overwhelm him.

Now while he ultimately may feel compelled to go all-out in raiding the American - Icelandic route, thereby precipitating open fighting with our warships, he has given plenty of indications that he would vastly prefer to avoid a clash which would bring us into the war and unleash our navy on him.

One would expect him first to try a fresh drive against British shipping as it is coming to England from Iceland. He undoubtedly is holding a large fleet of submarines in reserve, and when the Russian fighting eases off with the coming of winter he will be able to release bombers to renew their assault on merchant ships and harbors.

Meantime of course, the Fuehrer is trying to push Japan into the war with the idea of diverting as much of our navy as possible to the Far East. This effort will be stymied if Washington and Japan reach an agreemnt in their present negotiations.

That there will be shooting between Yankee warships and Nazi raiders there can be little doubt. Still, many observers feel that if Hitler follows logical strategy he will try to confine his activities largely to operations outside our protected zone and thus avoid war.

Vermont Rules U. S. Is At War, Votes To Pay Bonus To Troops

Legislature Rules Roosevelt Speech Is Enough And Provides Half Million For $10 Monthly Bounty

SEP 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 16—Vermont, always the rugged individualist, regards itself as officially at war.

Both branches of the State Legislature adopted a resolution today declaring the United States has been

Europe's Millions Stir Restlessly With Underground Revolt Movements Growing

Executioner Works Overtime To Quell Numerous Uprisings

Hitler Cannot Afford To Relax His Vigilance In Occupied Lands

By Don Whitehead

NEW YORK, Sept. 15. (The Special NOW Service)—Revolt is stirring among Europe's restless millions. From Norway to Greece, dark figures slip through the night to kill, burn, wreck and spy on the occupying forces.

Some are caught in the Gestapo's net or by the military police. Then the firing squads tramp through the gray dawn. Or bodies dangle from the hangman's noose.

The executioner works overtime to throttle this threat in the occupied countries where more than 120,000,000 people live under the invader's gun. But the underground revolt grows to such proportions it can not be hidden under the censor's silence.

Not for a moment can Hitler relax his vigilance over the occupied countries, even though the occupation troops might be needed on the Eastern Front in the Russian campaign.

The Germans defeated the armies, but they haven't crushed the people yet...and many watch hopefully in the belief that Nazi-Fascist hold finally may be broken by revolution.

The vignettes of violence, intrigue and revolt coming out of Europe form a bloody pattern.

Norway—

One night a German sentry plodded his beat on the waterfront in Oslo while the city seemed quietly asleep. His hobnailed boots beat a steady measure. A stealthy figure moved out of the shadows. A thin, steel knife blade gleamed in the moonlight. There was a smothered cry, and a splash in the water.

German military police found the sentry's body next morning. They couldn't find his gun.

The moon hadn't risen when a small boat set out from an isolated fishing village on the West Coast of Norway and headed toward England. The three men aboard waited tensely for a warning shot from shore. None came. They scanned the water for floating mines or Nazi patrol boats.

At dawn they watched the skies, too, for planes that might blast them out of the sea. They ran the gauntlet to England, these three. They could have stayed, safe from the in-

raders who had overrun their country.

But a few days later they were in their little boat headed back toward Norway. They carried with them a radio transmitter set to establish communication with England, and plans for organizing anti-German elements in their homeland for sabotage and revolt.

This time their luck played out. A firing squad wrote the finish to their adventure.

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Street Fighting

Ever since Vidkun Quisling helped the Nazis in their invasion of Norway and his name became synonymous with treason, the Norsemen have openly and passively fought the Germans.

Once a bomb exploded near Quisling, but he escaped injury. Street fighting broke out in many towns. German soldiers were assaulted. Fires flamed mysteriously in buildings housing German equipment. Workers sabotaged plants producing war materials. Provincial officials resigned, refusing to follow Quisling edicts.

The situation pushed to a climax last week when Joseph Terboven, German commissioner for Norway, clumped Oslo and its environs under civil seige. Death or imprisonment to those who opposed the Nazis! And no appeal.

Oslo became a virtual prison for 500,000 Norwegians. Steel helmeted German troopers with tommy guns patrolled the streets.

The invaders had found it easier to overrun a country than to subdue its people. And the story of Oslo is not yet finished.

An automobile filled with German soldiers sped down a highway seemingly free of obstructions...and suddenly turned turtle as it struck a steel cable stretched across the road.

A German colonel entered a Paris subway. There was a scuffle. He was stabbed to death. The lives of French hostages were held forfeit for subversive acts against the Nazi troops of occupation.

Trains running out of Paris were wrecked...Factory production slowed to a snail pace...A Free French sympathizer tried to assassinate Pierre Laval, Nazi collaborationist, and Marcel Deat, former French Air Minister.

Old Marshal Philippe Petain, France's Chief of State, must have foreseen the tempest when he summoned his countrymen to collaborate willingly with Germany, for he said: "Frenchmen! I have grave things to tell you. For the last several weeks I have felt an ill wind rising in many regions of France. Disquiet is overtaking minds; doubt is gaining control of spirits..."

Paris police offered a reward of one million francs (about $20,000) for information leading to the arrest of railroad saboteurs. French civilian watchment were conscripted to guard the railroads under penalty of death if any sabotage occurred in their sector.

The Germans rounded up 6,000 Jews with the announcement they were suspected of opposing German troops.

Greece

Out of ancient Greece come stories of guerrillas and saboteurs at work. German and Italian soldiers disappear. Provisions are stolen. Raw materials for the machines of war are ruined. Forest fires consume timber which was to be cut and shipped to Germany.

Athens dispatches to Belgrade report death sentences for five Greeks. One sabotaged German telephone lines in Crete, another aided two Britons to escape, and three were found in possession of weapons, it was said.

Others less daring have adopted the line of passive resistance.

The Netherlands

A big RAF bomber headed out across the channel from England with a cargo labeled "Berlin." Heavy cloud formations blanketed the coastline and for a time the boys feared their objective would be hidden. But the weather cleared before they reached Berlin.

Searchlights held them in a cone of light, anti-aircraft shells burst in little puffs. The fighters came up to meet them.

They unloaded their bombs and watched the exposions below and then set out for home. A German fighter sent a bullet into one of the motors and it conked out.

The pilot brought the plane down in a field in Holland. The crew anticipated capture and internment when three men ran toward them. But they were Dutchmen loyal to their Queen. They gave the fliers shelter, clothing, food and money and bade them godspeed.

The Dutchmen weren't so lucky when the Nazis discovered what they had done.

Throughout the Netherlands and Belgium trickle the stories of civilian resistance to the Nazis, of daring escapades, and the operation of British spies inciting revolt and revenge.

The Balkans—

The Yugoslavs never had a chance against Hitler's Stukas and mechanized divisions, but in the rugged hills the natives refuse to give up the fight even though their armies were crushed.

A correspondent driven before the German invasion came upon the remnant of an Army division, burying weapons and ammunition.

"Why are you burying your guns?" he asked.

"We'll return one day and have need of them," was the answer.

And that day seems to have arrived. Bands of hardy mountaineers are waging guerrilla warfare in the Balkans, making sudden, fierce forays against the invaders and then retreating to their hideouts.

Firing squads have executed hundreds, but the revolt continues.

From Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, too, come reports of disorder. The government of pro-Nazi General Ion Antonescu broadcast that 500 "Jewish Communists" had been executed for sniping at German and Rumanian troops.

The general reportedly issued a decree that 20 Jewish and five non-Jewish Communists would be slain for every single act of sabotage in Rumania attributable to Communists.

And so the underground battle of the people rages in Europe, sometimes flaring to the surface, always seething.

American Agents Break German Spy Code

SEP 17 1941

By WILLIAM PINKERTON

NEW YORK—(The Jersey Journal Special News Service)—Have American agents cracked the secret codes of Nazi esponage?

Hints that American spy-hunters have held the keys to the mumbo-jumbo of Nazi military intelligence are being heard in the current trial of a group of men accused of transmitting defense secrets to Germany.

A federal attorney disclosed that an American counter-espionage agent actually had attended the special school for spies in a building next to the police presidium at Hamburg, Germany.

There he was taught how to make and decode German secret messages; How to handle a camera; How to operate a radio, and how to make the tiny microphographs which convert bulky documents into a package small enough to be carried in the back of a watch case.

German agents gave the spy a copy of Rachel Field's "All This and Heaven Too"—an English best-seller novel—and this was the key to the coding and decoding of messages by which he was to keep in touch with the Hamburg headquarters.

FORMULA COMPLICATED

The formula was complicated. The first step was to add the number of the day of the month to the number of the month of the year. The sum stood for a page in the novel.

On that page the novel, with the aid of numbers and squares, he could find the answer to the apparently innocent messages he had received.

For a government to give out such detailed description of a foreign spy-ring's code is unusual. It tips off the foreign power that its code is known.

The fact that American officials were willing to put on court record their knowledge of German espionage methods may indicate that this code already has been abandoned. And that another is in use. It may be that American agents already have solved the new code.

Since World War days, it has been standard practice for espionage agents to change their codes from time to time, as insurance against the code-key falling into enemy hands.

Crytographers say any code can be broken, given time. But, for military intelligence, the enemy's code must be deciphered quickly if information contained in a secret message is to help the battling generals.

DIVER FOUND CODE

In the World War, the British laid hands on the master codebook of the German Navy by sending a diver down to prowl through the cabins of a sunken warship.

The British kept their knowledge a scret, and for months they deciphered German naval intelligence with the ease of a secretary transcribing shorthand.

The idea of using a popular novel as key to secret code is a fresh but not particularly inspired approach to the problems of cryptography.

But there have been few really new discoveries in the art of secret-writing since the coded messages of ancient Romans.

Fundamentally, there are only two ways of arranging coded messages:

1. By pattern. Each letter in the alphabet many stand for another letter; or words may be plucked out of a message according to some prearranged forumla. Patterns may become extermely complicated. But there are limits, and the ingenious cryptographers can always find the pattern at length.

2. By code-book. Here, the sequence of the letters or the words is no clue whatsoever. Decoding depends on possessing the code-book which gives the word-for word translation from code into understandable writing.

MUST CARRY CODE BOOK

The handicap of this method, of course, is that an agent must carry a code-book on his person. The danger of the code falling into the enemy hands is great.

There are hundreds of variations and combinations of these methods. The Germans apparenly used a combination of the two methods, using a novel as the code-key but also using a prearranged formula for plucking the message from the novel's pages.

Apparently the Germans used one refinement. They had a separate code for each agent. Thus, while the American counter-espionage agent was given "All This and Heaven Too" as the key to his code, it was asserted in court that another German operator in United States decoded messages with a detecitive thriller called "Halfway To Horror."

It is probable that the Germans also used separate formulas for each agent.

The whole story of this war's espionage and code-systems will not be written until long after the war is over.

Thus, it is too early now to know what ingenious methods are being used to disguise messages in transit.

MICROPHOTOS USED

The microphoto film is widely used, of course, for it makes possible the transmission of complete plans for a gun, a bombsight or a tank in the tiniest space.

Agents have smuggled such packages from country to country for centuries, using the same devices as jewel-smugglers and other underworld characters — hollowed shoe-heels, suit linings, hollow rings, cane-heads and so on.

Messages can be written in invisible ink, can even be written in invisible ink on the body of a courier going from country to country.

No doubt the radio has brought refinements. During the World War, British listeners kept hearing unintelligible buzzing on German radios. They couldn't make head nor tail out of them. But the British recorded the sounds for study.

One dull day in the Mediterreanean, a group of British officers were lounging around their quarters aboard ship, playing phonograph records for amusement. Someone put the German radio record on, for a lark. The The phonograph ran down, and the squeaking buzz slowed into perfectly-audible German speech.

There have been suggestions that musical numbers and other sound effects might be used to transmit pre-arranged codes.

For short-range communications, between agents not more than 100 miles apart, messages could be transmitted on wave-band of higher-frequency than short - wave radio. These messages would not be picked up by ordinary radio set, but their infra-red rays could be picked up by special small machines.

HAVE THEIR PURPOSE

Such waves, like television, do not carry beyond the horizon. They would be useless, of course, in establishing direct communications between headquarters in Germany and agents in this country. They could, however, be used between ships off shore, for instance, and stations based on the American coast.

Whatever the refinements of espionage, there is plenty of evidence that the messages are getting through—on both sides of the war.

German broadcasts to French soldiers in the Maginot Line, giving in detail the names of their units and even what they had for lunch proved it. German broadcasts to British ports in South Africa, detailing the arrival and depature of troop transports proved it.

The British "V" campign proved it. And so have the British forays onto the European mainland—which could not have been accomplished without aid from within the enemy country.

CANADA A UNIT OF U. S. ARSENAL

Defense Industries of Two Nations Are Fused.

By WADE WERNER

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—Canada, which a year ago was exerting herself to become an arsenal of empire for Great Britain, has in recent months become also an integral part of the United States arsenal of democracy. Her factories today are producing implements of war not only for the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India, but also for China, the Dutch East Indies and Russia.

What makes this possible is the Hyde Park agreement announced by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King a little over four months ago. Under the terms of this agreement the United States buys from Canada various defense items which can be conveniently produced in this country, and on the other hand supplies to Canada under lease-lend terms, airplane engines, armor plate and other component parts of equipment which Canada is making for England.

Purchases Go Over Top.

At the time of the Hyde Park agreement it was announced the United States would probably be able to buy between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 worth of defense articles from Canada in the succeeding twelve months. Actually much more than that has already been purchased. The sum total is limited today by the capacity of Canadian factories for putting these parts together and sending them to England as finished articles. Canada thus can throw her war industry into high gear without worrying how to pay for imported American airplane engines, electrical equipment, metals and other essential components of planes, tanks, guns and vehicles being manufactured here for England.

On the other hand, Canadian factories are enabled to share in the defense orders being distributed from Washington as part of the general program of producing weapons for all countries resisting aggression. Thus a Canadian factory which had hitherto been making Hurricane fighters for Britain is now busy on an American order for 400 planes said to be destined for the Dutch East Indies and China.

A Boon to Canada.

The advantage of orders coming from the United States is that articles delivered to the United States are paid for in dollars which can be used to pay for Canada's large imports from that country. Britain's payments in sterling for Canadian food and war material shipments, on the other hand, can be used only for purchase of British goods, repatriation of Canadian securities held in England, or accumulation of sterling balances in England.

Prior to the Hyde Park agreement Canada was exporting enough to the United Kingdom to pay for everything she could import from there, including large amounts of British-held Canadian securities; but she was having difficulty digging up enough American dollars to pay for her rapidly mounting imports from the United States.

30.24 — 11871

30.24 — 11871

German

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP)—A special communiqué from the headquarters of Adolf Hitler said today:

Strong forces of the Soviet Eleventh, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Armies during past weeks were decisively defeated by troops of the German Army commanded by Col. Gen. Busch, assisted by units of the air fleet of Col. Gen. Keller, in the region south of Lake Ilmen.

Nine enemy divisions were completely annihilated, an additional nine divisions were crushed with the bloodiest losses for the enemy. Over 53,000 prisoners fell into our hands, and 320 tanks, 695 pieces of artillery of all calibers, as well as numerous war matériel, were captured or destroyed.

The Fuehrer's headquarters also issued this communiqué:

In the Ukraine, German Army units in an audacious attack effectively supported by the air force established bridgeheads on highly important points across the broad lower Dnieper.

After these bridgeheads were held and widened in several days fighting against strong, embittered enemy attacks, partly assisted by tanks, German divisions have now pushed victoriously farther eastward on a broad front.

In a fight against British supply shipping the air force yesterday destroyed a 7,300-ton tanker west of the Hebrides. Last night two large merchantmen, including one transport, were set afire sailing in convoys in the waters around England.

In Northern Africa German troops carried out a successful scouting thrust with tanks on the Solum front.

Near Tobruk an important height was taken after a stubborn fight.

On Sunday eight British planes were downed in air fights and by anti-aircraft in Northern Africa without any losses of our own.

Attempts by British planes to attack the Helgoland Bight on the Dutch coast in daylight yesterday were ineffective. Chaser planes brought down two enemy planes.

British planes last night dropped bombs on various places in Northwestern Germany. The civilian population, primarily in Hamburg, suffered dead and wounded. Night chaser planes and anti-aircraft brought down nine of the attacking bombers.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

In the course of Sept. 16 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

Our air force operated against enemy Panzer troops, infantry and artillery and attacked the enemy air force on its airdromes and bombed Balcic [in Rumania].

On Sept. 14 twenty-nine German planes were destroyed in air combats and on enemy airdromes. We lost eighteen planes.

According to precise information, on Sept. 15 warships of our Northern Fleet destroyed three large enemy transports and not two transports as previously reported.

According to precise information now available, during the German attempt to land troops on Oesel Island our coastal artillery, air force and warships destroyed four transports of a total displacement of 28,000 tons, loaded with troops, tanks and other armaments; one destroyer, ten launches and many small craft with German soldiers. One enemy plane was brought down.

The next day the enemy concentrated many transports, small craft and planes and again attempted to land troops on Oesel Island from the sea and air. As a result of the two days' fierce fighting the bulk of the enemy marine and air landing parties was annihilated and the remnants thrown into the sea.

One of the tank brigades operating in the Leningrad sector of the front in a successful engagement destroyed forty-eight enemy tanks and armored cars, twenty-seven guns and thirteen mine throwers.

British

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué today said:

Shipyards, factories and railways at Hamburg were attacked for some hours last night by a powerful force of aircraft of the Bomber Command. Many large fires were started.

Other German ports, including Bremen, Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, also were bombed.

The docks at Havre were heavily attacked by another force of bombers. Aircraft of the Fighter Command during the night continued their attacks on enemy airdromes in occupied territory. From these operations nine aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

The Air Ministry issued this communiqué tonight:

Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command in search of enemy shipping off the Dutch coast sank an enemy patrol vessel this morning. One of our bombers is missing.

An enemy fighter was destroyed by one of our fighters on patrol.

This afternoon aircraft of the Fighter Command have carried out offensive operations over the Channel and the coast of France. In the course of these five more enemy fighters were destroyed and two of ours are missing.

Egyptian

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Egyptian Interior Ministry issued the following today:

High explosives and incendiaries dropped in the course of raid alerts in the Cairo area early this morning, thirty-nine persons being killed and ninety-three injured, with slight damage to property. Anti-aircraft defenses were in action. Alerts also sounded in several provinces.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued the following today:

German mechanized detachments, with the aid of Axis aviation formations, carried out an energetic offensive thrust into Egyptian territory east of Solum Sept. 14-15, forcing British troops to fall back.

German and Italian fighter craft repeatedly faced enemy air forces, shooting down a total of twelve enemy planes. Ten of our planes failed to return. Others were hit, with several wounded aboard.

Other Italian air units renewed bombing actions at night on the stronghold of Tobruk and the Matrud zone. They hit fortifications and depots in which fires developed, as well as concentrations of motor vehicles and railway installations.

Enemy planes bombed Bengazi without result.

In East Africa, intense firing activity with artillery, mortars and automatic arms is reported in the Uolchefit sector, and enemy attempts to approach the outpost of Culquabert, which were promptly repulsed, are reported.

In the Eastern Mediterranean our planes hit an enemy merchant ship with bombs and seriously damaged it.

Russian

Moscow, Sept. 16 (AP)—Soviet Information Bureau communiqué this morning said:

Throughout the night of September 15 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front.

September 12 Soviet flyers bombed one of the German airdromes in the northwestern direction front, destroying twenty Fascist planes. On the southwestern front Soviet bombers attacked an enemy airdrome and destroyed sixteen aircraft. Ten enemy machines were destroyed in a raid on a German airdrome in the southern direction September 13. On the Western front our aircraft raided a Fascist airdrome and put seven planes and two guns out of action.

In air combats at the approaches to Leningrad Colonel Danilov's air unit in one day brought down sixteen Fascist planes. That day Pilots Neustruyev, Pidtykan, Abramov, Kharitonov, Zhuikov and Plavsky of this unit brought down two planes each.

In the Barents Sea our torpedo boats and a submarine sank two large enemy transports.

At the approaches to Odessa Rumanian troops are sustaining heavy losses in men and armament. This is testified to by letters and diaries found on captives and killed Rumanian officers and men. In a letter he had not time to post, Rumanian Officer Todorescu writes: "In our last engagement we were continuously battered for twenty-four hours by heavy artillery and mine-thrower fire. Only five men survived of my platoon."

The diary of Rumanian Officer Kazaku contains the following description of the destruction of one company:

"The enemy shelled us incessantly. The men could not stand this hurricane of fire and fled. I shouted and drove at them and brandished my revolver. Otherwise I might be accused of doing nothing. At dawn the Russians had completely annhilated our anti-tank company."

Anxious letters from starving families at home are depressing and demoralizing Rumanian soldiers. The sister of Jon Dobres, a private in the First Frontier Guard Regiment, writes to him: "Our position is serious. We have no bread. We are starving. A measure of maize costs 200 leis and even at that it is difficult to get."

Stanka Sarca, wife of a private in the Eleventh Infantry Regiment, informs her husband: "I still am not getting my allowance. I have nothing to live on. I am starving."

A captive, Sergt. Ivan Anziliu, said upon interrogation: "There is famine in Rumania. Everywhere food is being requisitioned for the Germans. They take everything."

Thousands of young workers, collective farmers and intellectuals have joined guerrilla detachments. Many of them have become scouts, observers and signalmen.

In the Ilyinskoye district of the Smolensk region young guerrillas of detachments commanded by "K" discovered an enemy command post. At night the guerrillas swam across the river and noiselessly creeping up on the command post showered it with hand grenades, annihilating thirty German officers and men.

Two guerrillas, the Merkulov brothers, supply the Red army with valuable information regarding the enemy's positions. Recently they established the location of several enemy machine-gun pits and an airdrome where Fascist bombers were stationed. At night our long-range guns destroyed both the airdrome and machine-gun pits.

Lida R., 15-year-old girl whose parents were killed by Fascists, made her way at night to schoolmaster "V.," commander of a guerrilla detachment, and informed him that a Rumanian detachment had arrived at the village of Sverdlovo in the Odessa region and was quartered for the night in a school building. At night the guerrillas noiselessly entered the village and rained hand grenades into the school. Having killed over twenty Rumanians, the guerrillas captured two trucks, five motor cycles, a machine gun and other arms.

Guerrillas commanded by Collective Farm-Team Leader "P" scattered concealed sharp steel spikes on forest lanes used by German motorcycle dispatch carriers. Puncturing their tires on these spikes, the enemy dispatch carriers were forced to dismount and fell under the fire of guerrillas hiding in ambush. Within the last fifteen or twenty days guerrillas of this detachment killed over seventy German soldiers.

Soviet vessels are transporting hundreds of thousands of tons of cargoes for the Red army. Captain Nosskov's motor ship of the Caspian shipping trust each cruise carries a large amount of oil in excess of the normal quota. Captain Shiferman's large tanker of the Caspian shipping trust also systematically exceeds its program of oil transportation.

Semenov, the mechanic of this tanker, was the first one in the tanger fleet to install a compressed air-operation rudder instead of steam, effecting the saving of 800 kilograms of fuel daily and permitting the shipment of additional cargo.

In the northern fleet Captain Semenov's steamship regularly takes on 200 tons of cargo in excess of normal and arrives at his destination ahead of schedule.

An example of heroic labor is being set by the crew of a ship bearing the flag of the Black Sea fleet. This ship was supposed to go into drydock for overhauling in July, but the seamen decided to make all repairs themselves at sea. This was the first instance in the practice of Black Sea seamen that such repairs were made at sea.

MOSCOW--[redacted] ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT XXX 13 MINE THROWERS.

OUR TROOPS RECAPTURED THE ISLAND OF TAHMASAARI IN LADOGA LAKE. IN BATTLES FOR THE ISLAND ABOUT 800 FINNISH SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS WERE KILLED AND FOUR ENEMY LAUNCHES AND TWO MOTORBOATS WERE SUNK. REMNANTS OF THE ISLAND GARRISON WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

M113AED

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(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

NIGHT LEAD IRAN (BUDGET)

SEP 17 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, SEPT. 16--REZA SHAH PAHLAVI ABDICATED THE THRONE OF IRAN TODAY WHILE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN ARMIES MARCHED ON HIS CAPITAL TO ENFORCE THEIR DEMANDS FOR EXPULSION OR DELIVERY TO THE ALLIES OF AXIS NATIONALS IN THAT STRATEGICALLY-LOCATED KINGDOM OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE 63-YEAR-OLD SHAH WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS 21-YEAR-OLD SON, THE SHAHPUR (CROWN PRINCE) MOHAMMED REZA PAHLAVI, BUT AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE HERE STATED THAT THE ALLIED FORCES NEVERTHELESS PLANNED IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF TEHERAN. REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, SAID THESE FORCES WERE ONLY A FEW MILES FROM TEHERAN TONIGHT.

ORDERS FOR THE OCCUPATION, WHICH THE BRITISH AND RUSSIANS PREVIOUSLY HAVE AVOIDED, CAME AFTER THE SHAH AND HIS GOVERNMENT WERE ACCUSED OF DILATORY TACTICS IN COMPLYING WITH TERMS OF THE PEACE THAT ENDED THE RECENT SHORT MILITARY CAMPAIGN.

NO OPPOSITION FROM THE IRANIANS WAS EXPECTED. THE SOURCE HERE CONFIRMED THE SHAH'S ABDICATION, BUT SAID THIS HAD NO EFFECT ON THE ORDERS FOR OCCUPATION OF TEHERAN, WHICH HAD BEEN PENDING FOR SEVERAL DAYS. BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORCES ALREADY OCCUPY LARGE SECTIONS OF IRAN IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH, INCLUDING THE OIL FIELDS.

IT WAS STRESSED HERE THAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA BOTH WERE IMPATIENT WITH WHAT WAS CALLED THE SHAH'S PRO-AXIS INCLINATION AND EFFORTS TO DELAY AS LONG AS POSSIBLE THE OUSTER OF GERMAN-ITALIAN, HUNGARIAN AND RUMANIAN NATIONALS AND SURRENDER OF GERMAN AGENTS TO THE ALLIES.

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TASS, OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, MENTIONED FINLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME AMONG THE NATIONS WHOSE DIPLOMATS WERE TO BE EXPELLED FROM IRAN, AND SAID THE SHAH HIMSELF HAD APPROVED A PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPER ARTICLE AGAINST WHICH THE RUSSIAN AND BRITISH ENVOYS IN TEHERAN RECENTLY PROTESTED.

THE BRITISH SOURCE AGREED THAT IT HAD BECOME OBVIOUS THAT "HIDDEN INFLUENCES WERE HINDERING OUR WORK WHEREVER POSSIBLE AND WERE HELPING THE GERMANS."

A TEHERAN DISPATCH FILED BEFORE THE ABDICATION SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS ALREADY HAD OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF KARAJ, 28 MILES NORTHWEST OF TEHERAN.

THE TEHERAN RADIO ANNOUNCED THE SHAH'S ABDICATION BEFORE THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT, ILL HEALTH BEING GIVEN AS THE OFFICIAL REASON.

-more-

30.24— 11873

30.24— 11873

THUS, AFTER 16 YEARS, ENDED THE IMPERIAL CAREER OF THE PEASANT, ONE-TIME TAILOR'S APPRENTICE AND FORMER COSSACK WHO BECAME HIS MAJESTY MIRZA REZA SHAH PAHLAVI, SHAH OF ALL THE PERSIANS, SHAHANSHAH (KING OF KINGS), CREATOR OF MODERN IRAN AND POSSESSOR OF A GREAT PERSONAL FORTUNE.

ALTHOUGH ALMOST ILLITERATE, HE WAS REPORTED AT ONE TIME TO HAVE $150,000,000 ON DEPOSIT IN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN BANKS AND TO HAVE AN ANNUAL INCOME OF $10,000,000 FROM HIS IRANIAN FIELDS AND FACTORIES.

AMONG OTHER PROJECTS HE BUILT THE $150,000,000 RAILWAY FROM THE PERSIAN GULF TO THE CASPIAN SEA WHICH NOW PROVIDES A GOOD LAND ROUTE FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA. HIS GOLD-PLATED PRIVATE CAR ON THAT LINE WAS MADE IN GERMANY.

REPLACING HIM ON THE THRONE OF DARIUS IS THE 21-YEAR-OLD SON WHOM IRANIANS COMPLAINED WAS SPOILED BY BEING EDUCATED IN SWITZERLAND.

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THE YOUNG SHAHPUR, NOW SHAH, IS A TALL, SLENDER YOUTH, STRONG-FEATURED AND BEETLE-BROWED. SCHOOLED AS A SOLDIER, HE HAS FOUND PLEASURE IN RIDING WITH HIS TROOPS ON HORSEBACK. BUT PARTICULARLY IN IP-MILE-AN-HOUR JAUNTS AROUND THE PALACE GROUNDS IN HIS POWERFUL AUTOMOBILE.

HE WAS MARRIED IN 1939 TO FAWZIA, SISTER OF KING FAROUK OF EGYPT. THEY HAVE AN INFANT DAUGHTER, BORN LAST OCTOBER. (WITH FAROUK LOYAL TO BRITAIN, THE NEW SHAH MIGHT BE INCLINED TO SIMILAR FRIENDSHIP. HOWEVER, ADOLF HITLER SENT SPECIAL EMISSARIES BY PLANE TO HIS WEDDING AS A TOKEN OF ESTEEM.)

TAASSPED

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT 17-(AP)-A DELAY IN RECEIPT OF THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE FROM THE BRITISH MIDDLE EASTERN HEADQUARTERS IN CAIRO PRECIPITATED SPECULATION THAT THE SILENCE MIGHT PRESAGE IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS, AS WAS THE CASE LAST DECEMBER.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT IN THE FRONTIER AREA BETWEEN EGYPT AND LIBYA THE ARMORED UNITS OF AXIS FORCES WHICH PENETRATED SOME 35 MILES INTO EGYPT BEGINNING SEPT.14 NOW HAD WITHDRAWN TO THEIR ORIGINAL POSITIONS.

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, SEPT 16-(AP)-RUSSIAN SOURCES TODAY DECLINED COMMENT ON PREDICTIONS OF AN IMMINENT SOVIET DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST BULGARIA, BUT SAID THAT ALL WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE FAMILIES OF SOVIET STAFF MEMBERS AT SOFIA HAD LEFT BULGARIA.

BZ1241AED

SEP 17 1941

DASH MATTER-FOLLOW DAMASCUS,SYRIAN

THE FACT THAT ONLY SYRIA WAS PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC PROMPTED LONDON SOURCES TO BELIEVE THAT THE FUTURE OF LEBANON, THE OTHER FRENCH NEAR EASTERN MANDATE SEIZED BY THE ALLIES, STILL WAS UNDECIDED.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT GENERAL CATROUX' PROCLAMATION OF JUNE 8 DECLARED BOTH SYRIA AND LEBANON "HENCEFORTH WILL BE A SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT PEOPLES, ABLE EITHER TO FORM THEMSELVES INTO SEPARATE STATES OR INTO A SINGLE UNITED STATES."

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INFORMED QUARTERS SAID IT WAS A CERTAINTY THAT ALLIED TROOPS WOULD

NOT BE WITHDRAWN FROM EITHER STATE IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS IN THAT WAR THEATER.

FD830PED

MOSCOW, SEPT 16-(AP)-A TASS NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM TEHERAN TODAY ACCUSED THE IRAN GOVERNMENT OF "DOUBLE-CROSSING" THE SOVIET UNION AND GREAT BRITAIN BY FAILING TO CARRY OUT AN AGREEMENT TO EXPEL FROM THE COUNTRY ALL GERMAN AGENTS AND DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMANY, ITALY, RUMANIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND FINLAND.

(THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME FINLAND HAD BEEN MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH RUSSIAN-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAN.)

THE DISPATCH SAID THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN GUILTY OF "UNPERMISSIBLE SLOWNESS" IN FULFILLING ITS OBLIGATIONS, AS A RESULT OF WHICH "A NUMBER OF GERMAN AGENTS WERE GIVEN A CHANCE TO DISAPPEAR AND CONTINUE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN IRAN."

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JL735AED

ROME, SEPT 16-(AP)-GERMAN MECHANIZED FORCES THRUST INTO EGYPTIAN TERRITORY EAST OF SALUM SUNDAY AND MONDAY, FORCING BRITISH TROOPS TO FALL BACK, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(THE BRITISH REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT TWO AXIS COLUMNS HAD PENETRATED 35 MILES INTO EGYPT BUT HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK IN ROUT ACROSS THE BORDER.)

AT THE SAME TIME GERMAN AND ITALIAN PLANES WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN 12 BRITISH AIRCRAFT IN A BIG AIR BATTLE IN WHICH ITALIANS ACKNOWLEDGED AXIS LOSSES OF 10 PLANES.

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ON THE EAST AFRICAN FRONT INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED IN THE UOLCHEFIT SECTOR OF NORTHERN ETHIOPIA. BRITISH SALLIES AGAINST THE ITALIAN GARRISON AT CULQUABERT, ETHIOPIA, WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN REPULSED.

THE ITALIANS SAID THEIR BOMBERS HAD SEVERELY DAMAGED A BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

JL739AED

BANGKOK, THAILAND, SEPT 16-(AP)-PREMIER LUANG BIPUL SONGGRAM WAS QUOTED BY THE THAI RADIO TODAY AS SAYING THAT, WHILE THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WAS WORKING FOR PEACE, THAILAND WAS READY MILITARILY AND OTHERWISE TO MEET ANY EVENTUALITY.

THE RADIO ANNOUNCER COMMENTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT, IN LAUNCHING A CAMPAIGN FOR THE PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE, DID NOT FAIL TO PAY ADEQUATE ATTENTION TO THE COUNTRY'S DEFENSE.

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(THAILAND, AN INDEPENDENT KINGDOM OF ABOUT 15,000,000 POPULATION, IS SITUATED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA BETWEEN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, WHICH HAS BEEN PENETRATED BOTH MILITARILY AND ECONOMICALLY BY JAPAN, AND BRITISH BURMA AND MALAYA.)

JL653AED

SHAH OF IRAN'S CAREER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) AN EX-TAILOR'S APPRENTICE WHO WENT FROM THE RAGGED SHEPHERD'S GARB OF A PERSIAN PEASANT TO THE ROUGH COSTUME OF A COSSACK CAVALRYMAN AND FINALLY DONNED A GOLDEN UNIFORM AS RULER OF IRAN, RIZA

30.24 — 11875

30.24 — 11875

SHAH PAHLAVI STEPPED DOWN TODAY FROM THE PEACOCK THRONE HE ASCENDED IN 1925.

A FIGURE OF PARADOX, THE SHAH TRANSFORMED HIS COUNTRY BY FORCE AND YET ATTEMPTED ONCE TO ESTABLISH A PARLIAMENTARY REPUBLIC, FOUNDED CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND WAS HIMSELF ALMOST ILLITERATE, INDULGED IN A MIXTURE OF REFORM AND ORIENTAL INTRIGUE.

HE WAS SENSITIVE ABOUT HIS PERSONAL DIGNITY OR A FANCIED INSULT TO HIS NATION. WHEN THE IRANIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES WAS ARRESTED BY A MARYLAND POLICEMAN FOR SPEEDING IN 1936, THE SHAH BROKE OFF RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

TWO YEARS LATER AN OBSCURE FRENCH GOSSIP WRITER MADE A PUN ON THE FRENCH WORD FOR OAT--CHAT--WHICH IN FRENCH SOUNDS LIKE "SHAH." THE IRANIAN MINISTER TO FRANCE PROMPTLY WAS WITHDRAWN.

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YET THE SHAH MADE HIS COUNTRY HOSPITABLE TO FOREIGNERS AND ESTABLISHED THE MOST MODERN TYPES OF ROADS, RAILWAYS AND AIRLINES. HE INTRODUCED EUROPEAN HEADGEAR, GOT RID OF WOMEN'S VEILS, INTRODUCED COMMERCIAL AND CRIMINAL LAW, QUELLED BRIGANDAGE AND WIPED OUT THE PUBLIC DEBT.

AND THEN HE GAVE TEHERAN, HIS CAPITAL, A RAILROAD STATION WITHOUT ANY RAILROAD (AN OMISSION LATER REMEDIED), A FINANCIAL DISTRICT BARE OF BUILDINGS, AND AN OPERA HOUSE WITHOUT ANY OPERA.

IN THE EARLY 1920'S, WHEN HE DECIDED THAT IRAN SHOULD IMITATE TURKEY AND BECOME A REPUBLIC, HE DECLARED HE WOULD BE PRESIDENT OF A PERSIAN REPUBLIC. PARLIAMENT, HOWEVER, OPPOSED HIM AND THE CHAMBER ROSE IN AN UPROAR WHILE A SQUADRON OF CAVALRY CHARGED THOUSANDS OF TEHERAN INHABITANTS OUTSIDE THE BUILDING.

MANY OF THE STORIES TOLD OF THE SHAH EMPHASIZED HIS RUTHLESS WAY WITH PEOPLE HE CONSIDERED HIS INFERIORS. HE PUBLICLY BEAT AND KICKED A JOCKEY WHO HAD FOUGHT BACK THE ATTACKS OF ARMY OFFICERS RIDING IN A RACE. ANOTHER STORY RELATED THAT HE PERSONALLY HORSE-WHIPPED A PRIEST WHO INSULTED HIS QUEEN FOR APPEARING WITHOUT A VEIL.

HIS RULE SAW VAST IMPROVEMENTS. TEHERAN, IT WAS REPORTED IN 1938, HAD NO SEWERS BUT IT DID HAVE A DIAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM. WIRELESS STATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, OIL RESOURCES WERE DEVELOPED AND GASOLINE PUMPS WERE INSTALLED IN EVERY VILLAGE.

ONE FOREIGN OBSERVER SUMMED UP THE SHAH'S CAREER IN THESE WORDS: "IN 15 YEARS OF HIS EARLY RULE REZA SHAH BROUGHT IRAN FROM THE 17TH TO THE 20TH CENTURY--AT NO SMALL PROFIT TO HIMSELF."

HE WAS THE BIGGEST LAND AND FACTORY OWNER IN HIS COUNTRY AND HIS ANNUAL INCOME WAS ESTIMATED AT $10,000,000.

BZ1226AED

NEW YORK, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA TONIGHT CALLED ON THE ADMINISTRATION FOR IMMEDIATE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, TOGETHER WITH "POSITIVE ACTION" IN COLLABORATION WITH THE BRITISH NAVY TO DELIVER MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES "ALL THE WAY TO THEIR PORTS OF DESTINATION."

SEP 16 1941

A NEW STATEMENT OF BASIC POLICY, ISSUED BY THE GROUP'S POLICY BOARD HEADED BY LEWIS W.DOUGLAS, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET, ALSO

DEMANDED REJECTION OF ANY AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN "WHICH WOULD SACRIFICE AMERICAN PRINCIPLES RESPECTING CHINA OR OUR PRESENT FAVORABLE POWER POSITION IN THE PACIFIC" AND URGED UNITED STATES RESISTANCE TO ANY JAPANESE CONQUEST OF SINGAPORE, THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, THAILAND OR THE SIBERIAN MARITIME PROVINCES.

INCLUDING FOR THE FIRST TIME A STAND FOR "ONE-MAN CONTROL OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION," THE GROUP ALSO URGED THE ADMINISTRATION TO ADOPT THESE POINTS:

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PREVENT AXIS POWERS FROM OBTAINING CONTROL OF ATLANTIC ISLANDS OR AFRICAN BASES; USE AMERICAN GARRISONS ON OUTLYING BASES WHEN NEEDED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAS; RECOGNIZE THE FREE FRENCH AS THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT OF THE REGIONS THEY CONTROL AND EXTENSION TO THEM OF FULL LEND-LEASE AID; BEGIN STUDYING CONDITIONS OF PEACE BASED UPON THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL EIGHT POINTS; AND COOPERATE IN THE ORGANIZATION AND PRESERVATION OF INTERNATIONAL ORDER AND JUSTICE AFTER VICTORY.

DN2AED

OKLAHOMA CITY, SEPT. 16--(AP)-HERBERT K.HYDE, STATE CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE, SAID TONIGHT THAT CHARLES A. LINDBERGH'S DES MOINES, IA., SPEECH WAS "UNAMERICAN."

"COL. LINDBERGH'S ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE AMERICA INTO RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS GROUPS BY MAKING CHARGES AGAINST THE JEWS OF AMERICA IS UNAMERICAN AND SHOULD BE SUBJECTED TO THE MOST VICIOUS CRITICISM," HYDE SAID. "I AM UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO HIS VIEWS IN THAT RESPECT.

XXX

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"IT'S MY OPINION THAT HE DID NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE IN HIS SPEECH. IF HE DID, THEN I'M GOING TO GET OUT OF THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE."

XA912PCS

BY DREW MIDDLETON

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, SEPT. [CABLED] (AP)---ICELAND IS GOING DRY---SLOWLY BUT SURELY.

ALL LIQUOR CONSUMED HERE EXCEPT BY NATIVE BEER AND A SPIRIT ICELANDERS CALL "BLACK DEATH" CAME IN BY BOAT. AND BOATS ARE USED FOR FAR MORE IMPORTANT THINGS THESE DAYS.

A ONE PERCENT BEER OF SURPASSING FLATNESS IS THE ONLY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE AVAILABLE IN THE CAPITAL'S HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. THE WINE MONOPOLY HAS SOLD OUT ITS STOCK AND CLOSED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

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SOON ALL LIQUOR SUPPLIES EXCEPT THE BEER AND WHISKEY SUPPLIED TO BRITISH TROOPS AND OFFICERS' MESSES WILL BE GONE AND EVEN THE BRITISH SUPPLIES ARE DWINDLING. BRITISH OFFICERS, ACCUSTOMED TO GIN AND BITTERS---CALLED A "GIMLET"---BEFORE DINNER

30.24 — 11877

30.24 — 11877

MEALS AND WHISKEY-AND-SODA AFTERWARDS, ARE DOWN TO A RATION OF A THIRD OF A QUART OF WHISKEY PER WEEK.

THE ONLY HOTEL LICENSED TO SELL HARD LIQUORS LOST ITS LICENSE WHEN A MORALITY COMMITTEE SET UP TO OVERSEE ABOLISHED ITS BLAMED THE HOTEL'S DRINKS FOR CONDITIONS THERE. (THE CONDITIONS PROVED TO BE ONLY ICELANDIC GIRLS DANCING WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS AND THE COMMITTEE EXPIRED IN THE FACE OF WIDESPREAD RIDICULE.)

SEP 17 1941

OF COURSE, THERE ARE STILL "WAYS AND MEANS." AS IN AMERICA'S PROHIBITION DAYS, THE THIRSTY MAY BUY A QUART OF SCOTCH FROM A TAXI DRIVER—AT 200 KRONUR OR ABOUT $16 DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

AN EGYPTIAN PORT, SEPT. 16—(AP)— THE GERMAN BOMBING ATTACK ON THE 6,997-TON AMERICAN FREIGHTER ARKANSAN EARLY FRIDAY WAS "LIKE DANTE'S INFERNO WHILE IT LASTED," THE VESSEL'S SKIPPER, CAPTAIN PAUL JONES OF GLOUCESTER, MASS., SAID TODAY.

"BUT IT DIDN'T LAST LONG," THE YANKEE SAID WITH A TWINKLE IN HIS EYE.

TWO OF THE CREW OF 38 WERE WOUNDED. (PREVIOUS REPORTS HAVE STATED THE ATTACK WAS AT SUEZ AFTER THE SHIP'S ARRIVAL FROM THE U.S.)

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JOSEPH MARTIN, OF PORTLAND, ORE., RECEIVED A CUT ON THE SCALP FROM A FRAGMENT AS HE PUT HIS HEAD THROUGH A DOORWAY TO SEE WHAT WAS GOING ON. "NEXT TIME I'M GOING TO KEEP MY HEAD INSIDE," HE SAID.

WILLIAM LEWIS OF NEW YORK HAD THE LIGAMENTS OF HIS RIGHT HAND SEVERED BY A SPLINTER WHICH ALSO FLEW THROUGH THE SHIP. HE'S STILL IN THE HOSPITAL.

"WE PULLED IN THURSDAY NIGHT," SKIPPER JONES—NO RELATION OF THE FAMED JOHN PAUL JONES—RELATED.

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"THEY DROPPED A STICK OF BOMBS RIGHT ACROSS US. ONE

FELL OFF THE STARBOARD BUT IT WAS THE NEXT ONE, JUST OFF PORT, THAT DID THE DAMAGE.

"THERE WAS A BLAST THAT RIPPED THE BAROMETER AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS APART, THEN THERE WAS A SHOWER OF STEEL ALL OVER THE SHIP."

THE [redacted] ARKANSAN HAS SOME HOLES ON THE PORT SIDE WHICH MUST BE REPAIRED BEFORE SAILING. THE SUPERSTRUCTURE ALSO BEARS NUMEROUS SCARS.

MEANWHILE, CAPT. WILLIAM HALLIDAY OF BALTIMORE AND 35 OTHER CREWMEN OF THE AMERICAN SHIP STEEL SEAFARER, SUNK IN THE RED SEA BY AN AXIS BOMBER SEPT.7, WILL RETURN HOME ABOARD ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL IN A FEW WEEKS. ISTHMIAN LINE REPRESENTATIVES SAID ARRANGEMENTS WERE UNDER WAY TO EXPEDITE THEIR PASSAGE.

SEP 17 1941

BESIDES THE ARKANSAN AND THE [redacted] STEEL SEAFARER SEVERAL OTHER AMERICAN SHIPS IN THESE WATERS HAVE BEEN SHOWERED WITH SPLINTERS WITHOUT MATERIAL DAMAGE.

THE FIRST MATE OF THE LEWIS LUCKENBACH, TELLING OF AN ATTACK ON HIS SHIP, SAID "WE COULD HEAR HIM BUZZING OVER US [redacted] FOR HALF AN HOUR AND HE DOVE DOWN ON US FOUR TIMES BUT MISSED US EVERY TIME."

ROME, SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AMERICAN SHIPS COULD TRANSPORT WAR MATERIALS AND PASSENGERS TO PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS INTERPRETED TODAY BY VIRGINIO GAYDA, THE FASCIST EDITOR, AS MEANING THE CARRYING OF TROOPS.

SEP 17 1941

OTHER FASCIST OBSERVERS JOINED GAYDA [redacted] IN DESCRIBING AS A FURTHER U. S. MOVE TOWARD WAR THE ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY BY NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX THAT THE AMERICAN NAVY WOULD PROTECT ITS SHIPS CARRYING WAR SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN.

BRN-COLTANO -EDS-622P

BERLIN SEPT. 16-(AP)-THE LEG-LESS RAF WING COMMANDER, DOUGLAS BADER, AND GERMAN AIR ACE MAJOR ADOLF GALLAND PLAYED WITH TOY TRAINS TOGETHER AFTER THE RAF DROPPED THE BRITON A NEW METAL LEG TO REPLACE THE ONE DAMAGED WHEN HE WAS SHOT DOWN OVER FRANCE AND CAPTURED, NAZIS RELATED

30.24 — 11879

30.24 — 11879

TODAV.

THEV SAID BADER WAS MAJOR GALLAND'S GUEST FOR A DAV AT AN AIR BARRACKS WHERE THE ERSTWHILE OPPONENTS FEASTED, PLAVED TABLE TENNIS AND TOV TRAINS AND DISCUSSED POLITICS AND AVIATION.

ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN SOURCES BADER MADE HIS LAST FLIGHT DETERMINED TO GET GALLAND, WHO IS CREDITED WITH DOWNING 58 PLANES. BUT INSTEAD, THEV SAID HE WAS SHOT DOWN BV AN ESCORT [redacted] ACCOMPANVING THE GERMAN AIRMAN.

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THE LIEUTENANT OF THE PLANE WHICH BAGGED THE BRSTON, THESE INFORMANTS SAID, ALSO PLAVED A GAME OF TABLE TENNIS WITH BADER AT GALLANDS QUARTERS. BADER WON THE GAME.

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LOSBON, PORTUGAL, SEPT. 16-(AP)-- A PARTV OF BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS AND members of THEIR FAMILIES, WHO CROSSED GERMANV IN A SEALED TRAIN TO BE EXCHANGED HERE FOR FINNISH DIPLOMATS DEPARTING ENGLAND, ARRIVED in Lisbon TODAV.

ALL TRAVELED IN FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES WITH SLEEPING CARS UNLIKE AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICIALS RECENTLV OUSTED FROM GERMANV AND ITALV, WHO WERE ACCOMODATED IN SECOND AND THIRD CLASS CARS.

"WE WERE FAIRLV WELL TREATED ALL ALONG AND THE FOOD WASN'T SO BAD," ONE DIPLOMAT OBSERVED. "THE FINNS HAVE ALWAVS BEEN VERV NICE TO US-- AND WERE VERV DECENT UP THE LAST."

PANAMA, PANAMA, SEPT. 16-(AP)-- PANAMA DEMANDED OF GERMANV TODAV INDEMNITIES FOR THE SINKING [redacted] OF THE PANAMA-REGISTERED [redacted] FREIGHTERS SESSA AND [redacted] MONTANA AND ASSURANCES THAT THERE WOULD BE NO REPETITION [redacted] AN UNOFFICIAL INFORMANT SUGGESTED THAT THE NEXT INCIDENT MIGHT [redacted] A RUPTURE OF RELATIONS.

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THE PANAMIAN POSITION WAS THAT THE SESSA AND MONTANA WERE ATTACKED IN [redacted] NORTH ATLANTIC WATERS NOT EMBRACED BV THE WAR ZONE [redacted]

THE PROTEST WAS UNANIMOUSLV VOTED AT A CABINET MEETING AND

IT WAS RELIABLY STATED THAT THE PANAMIAN MINISTER WAS INSTRUCTED TO TELL BERLIN THAT IF INDEMNITY WAS NOT ACKNOWLEDGED THERE MIGHT BE A "FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE" IN PANAMA'S EXISTING NEUTRALITY.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE SWEDISH CONSULATE-GENERAL IN HAMBURG, GERMANY, REPORTED TODAY THAT THE [redacted] NEWLY-BUILT [redacted] 9,050-TON SWEDISH [redacted] MOTORSHIP YARRAMONGA HAD BEEN SUNK BUT THAT THE CREW WAS SAVED. NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

SEP 17 1941

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, [redacted] WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 NORWEGIANS ARRESTED DURING THE WEEK-OLD STATE OF CIVIL SIEGE WERE TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL [redacted] AND SENT TO [redacted] PRISON CAMPS IN [redacted] THE NORWEGIAN INTERIOR OR GERMANY, DISPATCHES FROM OSLO SAID TODAY.

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FREDERICK [redacted] RAVN, A NORWEGIAN JOURNALIST ACCUSED OF FOMENTING OPPOSITION TO THE [redacted] NAZI-CONTROLLED GOVERNMENT WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND MANY LABOR LEADERS WERE ALSO AMONG THOSE SENTENCED. JENS TANGEN, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF LABOR, WAS SENT TO A [redacted] CONCENTRATION CAMP IN GERMANY.

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept 16--(AP)-- Marshal Petain today had a 45-minute conference [redacted] with Gen. Henri Dentz, commander of French forces in the unsuccessful fight against British and Free French in Syria, [redacted] and then invited the [redacted] general to stay for lunch.

Gen. Dentz is slated for a high military and political post.

SEP 17 1941

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HELSINKI, FINLAND, SEPT. 16--(AP)--THE LABOR ORGAN, SOSIALI DEMOKRAATTI DECLARED TODAY THAT ALTHOUGH FINNS LONGED TO RETURN TO PEACEFUL WAYS A SEPARATE TREATY WITH THE SOVIETS WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION.

SEP 17 1941

FINLAND MUST AWAIT THE RESTORATION OF GENERAL EUROPEAN

30.24—11887

30.24—11881

PEACE, THE [redacted] NEWSPAPER SAID, CONTEMPTUOUSLY DISMISSING ALLEGATIONS FROM FOREIGN QUARTERS THAT GERMAN PRESSURE KEPT FINLAND IN THE FIGHT.

"FROM FIRST HAND EXPERIENCE WE KNOW THAT PEACE TREATIES AND ALL OTHER ARGUMENTS WITH THE SOVIETS ARE WORTHLESS," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "THEY ARE UNSCRUPULOUSLY BROKEN THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY.X "

THE LIBERAL ORGAN, HELSINGIN SANOMAT, ASSAILED THE PICTURE PAINTED BY "FOREIGN PROPAGANDISTS" OF FINLAND AS A WAR-WEARY COUNTRY, DECLARING THE COUNTRY'S [redacted] WILL STRENGTHENED TO FIGHT ON TO VICTORY. 01145 GDJ 857 A

Berlin, Sept. 16--(AP)--Authorized sources said today that the German legation in Teheran must be closed on demand of theBritish and Russians, but that it was not yet possible to determine whether this meant a formal breach of diplomatic relations with the Iran government.

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In any case the legation personnel, with women and children of the German colony in Iran, probably will depart tomorrow, provided proper arrangements can be completed [redacted] by then.

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The consequences of this action by Iran, under pressure of Britain and Russia, will be apparent later, these sources said.

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Knox Says Navy Is Using 'All Methods' to Protect Ships, Including Convoys

Double Operations Put In Effect By U. S. In Atlantic Area And Hunting Raider In Pacific

SE. 17 1941

Harbor Jammed By 104 Vessels

By RICHARD L. TURNER

Washington, Sept. 17 (AP)—Secretary Knox revealed today that the American Navy was convoying British-bound cargoes on the North Atlantic and, in addition, had been searching for a German surface raider believed to be operating on the Pacific.

But, he added, escorting groups of merchant ships was only one of many methods that were in use. Since the World War, he said, many ways of protecting shipping on the high seas had been perfected and the Navy was "employing them all."

As the Cabinet officer made it clear that the administration had capped the long smouldering congressional debate for and against convoys by simply ordering them into service, other developments on the international and defense fronts attracted Washington's interest:

REDS GET $100,000,000

Secretary of Commerce Jones, the Federal loan administrator, announced that $100,000,000 was being provided to help Russia buy war materials in this country. The transaction involves an advance payment on minerals which Russia is to ship to this country.

In Milwaukee, the American Legion convention approved repeal of the Neutrality Act and a National Defense Committee report which said that "if fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we insist upon being prepared to do the fighting outside of the United States." By a vote of 874 to 604 the convention tabled a minority report opposing Lend-Lease aid to Russia.

It was announced in the House that President Roosevelt would send a new request for Lend-Lease funds to Congress tomorrow.

House debate found Representative Woodruff (R.-Mich.), asserting that President Roosevelt's order to attack German U-boats and raiders was "nothing less than a declaration of war" and that neither the Army nor Navy was ready for war now. Representative Rich (R.-Pa.), said the President should be "taken out of office" because he was "deliberately violating" a pledge to keep American ships out of certain areas." With Representative Hoffman (R.-Mich.), he joined in repudiating Wendell L. Willkie as a party leader. Willkie, last year's Republican presidential nominee, is a supporter of the Roosevelt foreign policy.

New York Harbor was jammed with shipping, 104 vessels, including 53 British, Dutch and Norwegian vessels having arrived within 36 hours. This led reporters to ask Secretary Knox if the concentration of vessels was for the purpose of forming convoys.

He did not reply specifically, but the inquiry did lead to his statement that among other methods, the convoy system was in use. To assume that convoying was the only method, he said, would be to put a narrow construction on President Roosevelt's shoot-on-sight speech of last week.

The Secretary would not disclose how far to sea the American Navy was escorting the convoys, and said it would be "unwise and indiscreet" to go into details when asked if the vessels were being turned over to the protection of the British Navy in the vicinity of Iceland.

He said there had been no brushes between American and Axis warships since the "capture or destroy" orders were given earlier this week, and when asked whether the Navy would inform the public if it "catches a raider," he replied:

"We'll tell the world about it."

He disclosed that the Navy "thinks" an Axis raider is at large in the Pacific in the area of the Galapagos Islands. (There were reports that a Dutch vessel bound for the United States was sunk in that region last week but so far there has been no verification.) The Secretary indicated the Navy was hunting for the raider, but said it had never been able to find out definitely whether it was there or not.

Knox' statement that the Navy would announce sea incidents to the public did not entirely conform with an assertion by President Roosevelt yesterday that whether such announcements would be made would depend upon the naval situation at the moment.

During his press conference, Knox disclosed arrangements for laying nets at the mouths of important United States harbors, and declared plans had been completed for the use of mines to protect naval shore installations.

He reported that net depots had been established at unnamed ports on both the East and West Coasts, and that "practically all" the net material needed for clocking harbors to hostile vessels had been delivered to the Navy.

Officers and men to man the net depots and net-laying vessels and tenders have been trained at San Francisco and Newport, R. I., the Secretary said, and about 21 vessels have been built on converted for use in connection with the net defenses. There are in addition to 25 tugs purchased and about 32 small net tenders which have been built or are under construction.

Jones, announcing the Russian deal, made public a letter from President Roosevelt, saying that Russia was in need of dollar exchange to make purchases of war supplies in this country. At the same time, he added, the United States needs "many critical and strategic materials produced in Russia." Some of these he said, were normally imported from that country.

"To assist the Russian government in paying for war supplies which it wants to buy in the United States, and which it can get in limited quantities, and to expedite our own national defense program," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "I would like you to arrange through the R.F.C. or one of its subsidiaries for the purchase from Amtorg Trading Corporation, a United States Corporation owned intertests of manganese, chromite, asbestos and platinum and other articles and materials which we usually import from Russia, up to the value of $100,000,000 for delivery as rapidly as possible, with proper allowance for dislocation of transportation and of their productive facilities and advances up to $50,000,000 to be made against the purchase price of these critical and strategic materials, to be used by Russia in paying for purchases in this country."

Jones let it be known that $10,000,000 had already been signed over to the Soviet's representatives and that an additional $40,000,000 would be handed to them as soon as they ask for it, probably in the next few weeks. The principal products which Russia agreed to send to this country for the advance cash payments were said to be manganese, chromite, asbestos and platinum.

Isolationists In Legion Routed, New A. E. F. Asked, If Needed

SEP 17 1941

Delegates At Milwaukee Reject Plan To Bar Lease-Lend Aid To Soviets

By J. Norman Lodge

[By the Associated Press]

Milwaukee, Sept. 17—The American Legion national convention, by voice vote, today indorsed the foreign policy of the President and Congress and urged immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act and removal of all geographical limitations on movement of United States troops.

The delegates swept aside a minority report which sought to forbid the national Administration from giving lend-lease aid to Soviet Russia. A roll-call vote—first of the convention—showed a count of 874 to 604 in favor of tabling the report.

The defeated minority report of the foreign relations committee resolved: "That the American Legion reiterate its oft-stated position on Communism and definitely go on record as opposing aid to Russia under the Lend-Lease Act."

Hitler's Defeat First

The defeat of Adolf Hitler is "our present national objective" the convention decided, and then voted a demand that "if fighting is necessary to defend the United States, we insist upon being prepared to do the fighting outside of the United States."

Near the close of the convention's most important business session the delegates accepted New Orleans' invitation to entertain the 1942 meeting September 21 to 25, after Atlantic City, the other principal contender, withdrew.

The first fireworks of the day came when the Foreign Relations Committee brought forward a three-point program stating:

"We approve and indorse the foreign policy of the President and the Congress.

"We urge the immediate repeal of the so-called Neutrality Act.

"We urge all Americans to join us in a united, wholehearted and unswerving support of our Government's foreign policy; to the end that the American way of life may survive in a world of free men."

Mingled shouts for and against were heard throughout the spacious auditorium.

Comment On Communists

There was bitter comment about "Bloody Joe" and the Communists. On the other side, there were declarations that the fight against Adolf Hitler was an American fight and that, while America need not approve of Communism, it was purely a matter of good strategy to help Russia fight the Nazis.

"We'll take care of the Communists in this country when the proper time comes," one delegate shouted.

Passed By Voice Vote

The foreign relations committee report was adopted by a voice vote after the minority's resolution was laid on the table.

The convention voted a twenty-point program on general aspects of national defense, adopted six points dealing with the army, twelve concerning the navy, seven bearing on aeronautics and five relating to the merchant marine.

"Our present national objective is the defeat of Hitler and what he stands for, and all diverting controversies should be subordinated to the main objective," the defense committee asserted.

"We appeal for unity on this national objective."

The basic elements of national defense, the convention said, were:

(a) The ability to apply any fraction or all of our man power and war industrial resources promptly and efficiently—by universal military training and Federal regulation of war supply agencies.

(b) The ability to carry war, when unavoidable, to our enemy, and thus prevent him from bringing war to us. This ability will require removal of all geographical limitation on movement of forces and adequate provision for corresponding plans and material.

(c) Our great potential bulwarks are the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. These oceans will be our greatest assets or worst liabilities, according to our strength or weakness therein. They represent the base of our world strategy.

For Strong America

This declaration was followed immediately by one to the effect that the Legion wants America strong enough to meet any possible attack before it arrives and to turn an enemy back "so that our homes remain intact and our families secure."

The rapid disposal of these vital questions left the choice of a new national commander as the principal business for tomorrow's final session.

Two candidates appeared to be leading the field—Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota, the Legion kingmakers' choice, and Edward Scheiberling, of New York, one of the rank-and-file choices.

Both Claim Victory

Both Maurice Stember, campaign manager for Scheiberling, and Ben

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Dorris, leading the Stambaugh forces, claimed they had more than the necessary majority of votes for their respective candidates. The ballot under convention rules will be by roll call.

Reports flew fast among the Legion politicians that other candidates would withdraw in favor of one or another of the leading contenders. Other candidates included Roane Waring, of Tennessee; Ray Fields, of Oklahoma; Warren Atherton, of California; Charles W. Crush, or Virginia; Paul Armstrong, of Illinois; Dr. W. J. Danforth, of Texas, and Jack Crowley, of Vermont.

Daniels Makes Address

In the morning session, Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico and World War Secretary of the Navy, told the convention that all American republics desire continental solidarity to uphold democracy and resist totalitarianism.

Speaking of the Western Hemisphere republics, Daniels said:

"Each and all have joined in the high resolve to stand together against any totalitarian invasion by propaganda, gun or bombs, and in the solemn consecration that in mutual protection any attack upon one will call into action the combined resistance of the other twenty-one republics."

Churchill Greeting

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain in a greeting message to the convention said, "We thank you for the help you are bringing to our common cause, providing the weapons for our forces and bringing much-needed aid to those who toil in our great arsenals."

Among routine committee reports adopted, the employment committee recommended that disability compensation should not be considered as income in determining eligibility for Work Projects Administration employment and that men now serving in the military forces be guaranteed their civilian jobs when they return.

Administrator Frank T. Hines of the United States Veterans' Bureau reported to the Legionnaires that upon completion of its ten-year construction program the bureau will have 100,000 hospital beds available for care of ex-service men.

Further Additions

If national defense required a further increase in bed capacity, he said, it could be accomplished by another acceleration of the building program and war veterans would not be deprived of hospitalization. Hines said that of $3,710,000,000 in adjusted compensation certificates issued, all but $33,000,000 had been presented for payment.

The American Red Cross up to July 1, 1941, spent $47,000,000 out of $70,000,000 entrusted to it for foreign war relief, Robert E. Bondy, Washington, national executive, told the convention. Most of the war-relief funds—$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress and $20,000,000 contributed by citizens—went to Great Britain, he said, with the remainder principally to France, Iceland, China, Greece, Yugoslavia and the British Middle East. Food packages for 120,000 war prisoners were supplied.

Gen. John J. Pershing, World War A. E. F. commander, sent the convention an acknowledgment of the Legionnaires' birthday greeting to him and said he always would "cherish the esteem of each and every one" of the men with whom he served in France.

L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, a scheduled speaker who was ill, sent greetings and a pledge of Grange support in national defense.

SEP 17 1941

Greeting From Churchill Thanks Legion for Help

By The Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17—A message of greeting from Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, expressing thanks to the American Legion for "the help you are bringingto our common cause," was read to the Legion national convention today by Commander Milo J. Warner.

The text follows:

"American Legionnaires, I greet you on the occasion of your annual convention.

"This is the beginning of the third year in which our hard-pressed country has held at bay the powers of evil threatening to engulf the whole civilized world.

"Little more than twenty years have passed since we fought side by side and now once more we speak to you from the forefront of the battle.

"We thank you for the help you are bringing to our common cause, providing the weapons for our forces and bringing much-needed aid to those who toil in our great arsenals.

"Our fighting men, our women and our children have suffered, and will suffer again, grievous losses; but we are upheld in our long struggle by the knowledge that it is not only our future, but our children's that is at stake, and that in spirit the United States is at our side."

PANZER CHIEF'S FORCES BROKEN, RUSSIANS CLAIM

SEP 17 1941

Total Nazi Losses Listed By Russians In Two Days Reach 80,000

Victories Near Bryansk And In Smolensk Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Thursday, Sept. 18. All male civilians in Soviet Russia between 16 and 50 years old will undergo compulsory military training outside of their working hours effective October 1, it was announced today.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Thursday, Sept. 18—Red army troops have smashed the German *Panzer* forces of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, the "phantom general of the French campaign," in a mammoth battle near Bryansk, 230 miles from Moscow, the Russians reported oday.

The maximum German losses announced yesterday and today by the Russians totaled 80,000 including the 20,000 Nazi casualties in the battle with General Guderian.

This was the latest big success reported in Soviet communiques etailing great operations on a curving central front extending from Yartsevo, thirty miles northeast of Smolensk, down past Yelnya to the Bryansk sector.

Called Two-Thirds Of Force

The big-fisted, 53-year-old General Guderian, who drove his *Panzer* units in a lightning enveloping thrust behind the French Maginot Line in the summer of 1940, "lost two thirds of his effectives" when he collided with hard-hitting Red tanks, the Soviet communique said.

The Germans at Bryansk were said to have lost:

20,000 men in dead, wounded and prisoners.
500 tanks.
70 armored cars.
1,525 trucks.
195 airplanes.
85 heavy machine-guns.
51 trench mortars.
Several thousand rifles and large quantities of artillery and rifle ammunition.

Answers German Claims

The Russian communique supplement replied to German claims of having destroyed three Soviet armies in the Lake Ilmen district with an announcement that in a month of fighting there the Russians lost 30,000 killed and wounded, but the Germans lost 35,000 to 50,000.

Russian artillery losses, it said, were 32 guns as compared with the German claim of 695 guns. It added that only two or three dozen Russian tanks participated in fighting on the Ilmen front so the Reds could not have lost the 320 tanks the Germans claimed.

At Yartsevo on the northern end of the central front the Germans were said to have lost 10,000 killed and wounded, 100 field guns and 100 mine-throwers, to Russians commanded by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko.

New Tactic Boasted In Berlin

The German General Guderian is rated as a great technician and Berlin said recently that he was using successfully a new tactic of mounting artillery pieces on tanks on the central front.

Guderian was attached to the general staff in the World War, was the first man to step across the Austrian border when the *Anschluss* was ordered and was toasted for his exploits in Poland, Holland and France.

There is still some mystery as to just how Guderian got his heavy German tanks across the Maas river in less than twelve hours in his drive into the Low Countries in May, 1940.

The Germans say he enters the thick of the battles himself and directs the charges of his *Panzer* units by radio.

Designed To Relieve Flank

Observers here received the impression long ago that the fierce and continuing Red counter-attacks along the Central Front were designed to relieve pressure on besieged Leningrad in the north and Odessa in the Suoth.

The early morning communique reported stubborn fighting all along the jagged front and continued Red aerial activity. On Monday alone Soviet airmen were said to have destroyed 78 German planes, losing 25 themselves.

Aside from the Bryansk and Yartsevo victories the Soviets gave details of other successes without reporting the specific localities.

In one sector, it was said, 60 German tanks, 24 field guns, 51 machineguns, 13 minethrowers and great quantities of smaller arms and munitions were captured or smashed. In another, Red artillerymen in day-long firing reported smashing 46 German machinegun pits, ten minethrowers, 15 Nazi artillery batteries, a series of infantry dugouts and ammunition dumps.

The Nazis, military dispatches reported, had concentrated troops about Yartsevo for a direct drive on Moscow by the shortest route.

This second German offensive upon the capital, it was said, was routed with a series of punishing defeats of German tank and infantry divisions.

The Yartsevo area was reported now in Soviet control through an extension of widespread counter-attacks which previously had resulted in the recapture of the town of Yelnya, 60 miles east of Smolensk, and 26 Soviet villages to the southeast.

(A Moscow broadcast heard in London indicated the Russians now were in position to invade Smolensk itself, one of the major positions held by the Nazis along the center).

Soviet troops likewise claimed the initiative on the Northwestern Front before Leningrad, where a strategic cross-roads village on one approach to the city was declared recaptured by counter-attacks made in the face of concentrated German fire. Military dispatches indicated that the village had been prepared by the Germans as a major position for a new offensive on Leningrad itself.

Still farther to the north, Russian forces reported the annihilation of a Finnish garrison and the recapture of the island of Tahmasaari in Lake Ladoga.

All these actions about and above Leningrad, however, were subordinated to the emerging details of the long-sustained counter-offensive of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's central armies.

SEP 17 1941

New Successes Are Claimed By Russians

Nazis Hurled Back In 8-Day Battle, Soviet Declares

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.—The Red Army in a smashing counterattack only 30 miles northeast of Smolensk has thrown German forces back westward in an eight-day battle in which more than 10,000 Germans were killed and wounded, Russian dispatches from the front said today.

The battle occurred in the direction of Yartsevo, which is on the main highway between Smolensk and Moscow. Vast quantities of arms and ammunition were seized, according to the army newspaper Red Star.

(In London listeners heard the Moscow radio assert that this battle put the Russians in position to invest Smolensk.

(In Berlin the German high command reported that the invasion of Russia is "developing into an operation of the greatest extent." Where this operation is proceeding the communique did not make clear.)

Another dispatch reported the ecapture by Leningrad's army defenders of a strategically important ross-roads village lying on one of the approaches to the city—a maneuver declared by the Russians to have wrecked German plans for a new thrust against Leningrad itself.

Island Recapture Claimed.

Another Russian success claimed was the recapture of the Lake Ladoga island of Tahmasaari from the Finns. The Soviet Information Bureau said about 800 Finnish soldiers and officers were killed and four launches and two motor boats sunk in the battles for the island.

The Yartsevo battle was an extension of the Russian counter-attack of last week in which the town of Yelnya, 60 miles east of Smolensk, was recaptured. This in turn was part of a two-week battle in the vicinity of Bryansk, 150 miles southeast of Smolensk, in which large German forces were declared to have been beaten and driven back westward with the Russians, in pursuit, retaking 26 villages.

The account of the Yartsevo battle was written by Lt. Gen. K. Rokossovsky, who was promoted for heading the Russian forces in the engagement.

The Yartsevo battle drew away large numbers of German reserves which had been massed to strike toward Yelnya in an attempt to break through toward Moscow, Gen. Rokossovsky wrote.

The general Red Army counter-offensive on the central front, launched at the start of the month, was unexpected by the Germans, this Russian leader said. He indicated the Yartsevo battle was concluded last week.

Massed Nazi Forces Diverted.

The Russians, he said, widely used camouflage and concentrated their forces gradually to hide large movements, thus amassing great striking power used suddenly to achieve the main purpose of diverting great numbers of German troops.

"We successfully fulfilled our task," he wrote. "The Yartsevo Red Army detachments, enriched with experience, now are firmly blocking the road to Moscow and ready to fulfill new fighting tasks."

The Red Star Leningrad dispatch telling of the recapture of the cross-roads village outside the city—described as village "P"—warned that the Germans were "concentrating tremendous firing facilities and hurling new troops into battle in order to break the resistance of the

defenders of Leningrad."

Red Star said a million Leningrad residents were building several rows of fortifications around the city.

The second communique issued today said 60 German tanks were destroyed or captured on the central sector of the front yesterday. Fighting continued along the entire front, the communique said.

Destruction of 48 German tanks and armored cars, 27 guns and 13 mine throwers was officially credited to a Red Army tank brigade in a single engagement in the vast land battle for Leningrad.

Island Seizure Thwarted.

A Soviet garrison guarding the sea front before that second city of the U. S. S. R. was declared to have frustrated a renewed German effort Sunday to seize the Eastonian Island of Oesel, which dominates Baltic approaches to the Gulf of Finland.

"As a result of the two days of fierce fighting," a morning communique said, "the bulk of the enemy marine and air landing parties was annihilated and the remnants were thrown into the sea."

In these and other recent maritime engagements Soviet units were reported to have sunk more than 30 vessels, including seven troop transports, in northern waters.

Again Red Army troops were declared officially to have "fought the enemy along the whole front" yesterday.

"Our air force operated against enemy panzer troops, infantry and artillery," the communique said, "and attacked the enemy air force on its airdromes and bombed Balcic (a Rumanian Black Sea port)."

The noon communique declared a cavalry unit participating in the German-Rumanian attack on Odessa had been routed.

Soviet bombers supporting Odessa's sea and land defenders were said to have destroyed 23 tanks, many infantry-bearing vehicles and an anti-aircraft battery.

The communique said 22 planes were destroyed on a German airdrome on the northwestern front.

Red Army units in one sector of the central front, in addition to destroying or capturing 60 tanks, were said to have seized or silenced 24 guns, 51 machine guns and many other weapons.

Great Developments In East Promised In German Report

Public Told To Await Details—Troops Declared Within 18 Miles Of Heart Of Leningrad

SEP 17 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Sept. 17.—The German people, told by the high command only that the Nazi offensive in Russia was "developing into an operation of the greatest extent," were asked again tonight to be patient as to the details.

The struggle for Leningrad remained the battle of the greatest intensity—a battle being fought over a gradually contracting region.

German war reporters, some of whom said they were on high ground within eighteen miles of the heart of Leningrad, indicated German artillery now was firing freely into the city.

Ordered To Fire Freely

One of these front-line observers, Ulrich Maletzki, said that after the Russians had made known their final decision to defend the metropolis, "there remained then only one order to the German artillery: 'Fire freely on Leningrad!'"

DNB, presenting sparse semi-official reports during the day, said one Nazi armored division had penetrated a fortified park outside Leningrad, later repulsing Red army counter-attacks.

The agency also reported the sinking of two Soviet transports and damage to a battleship and many troop and merchant vessels in scattered *Stuka* attacks ranging from Lake Ladoga to the Black Sea. The battleship was reported hit thrice in the Black Sea.

In the Leningrad fighting the Russians, unable to fall back much farther, were making, nevertheless, a solid defensive stand, the German correspondents reported. These dispatches said more Russian bunkers were being reduced, but acknowledged that the German progress was only gradual.

Red Artillery Effective

Soviet artillery, it was admitted, was effective because in the long preparation for a defense of the city to the death the ranges had been accurately measured.

Softened areas in the great ring of Soviet bunkers about the city, it was said, had been strengthened by Russian tanks buried so that only their gun turrets protrude, and these usually were defended to the death.

There were indications, however, that the vast operations of which the high command spoke were expanding in the southern and middle sectors.

Running reports told how the Germans now had gained firm positions in the Ukraine east of the Dnieper river, which for some weeks had been a stubborn obstacle. Thus, the valley of the Donets river, lying between the Dnieper and the Don, became the field for a new German war of movement.

At the same time, the Russian Crimea was declared under intensified German air reconnaissance.

German reports indicated that the *Luftwaffe* in recent days had been smashing twelve Russian planes to each German plane lost. In four days, it was claimed, 288 Soviet craft were destroyed to twenty-two German machines missing.

SEP 17 1941

BERLIN REPORTS START OF GREAT NEW OPERATION

Germans Do Not Mention on What Front This Action Is Concentrated.

NAZIS CLOSER TO LENINGRAD

Panzer Units Beyond the Dnieper Stated to Be Roaring On for Crimea and Donets Basin.

Berlin, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The German invasion of Russia is "developing into an operation of the greatest extent," the German High Command reported today.

Whether this was in the north, where the Germans were reported within field-glass view of Leningrad, or in the south, where Panzer units were reported fighting their way across the South Russian Steppes toward the Crimea and the Donets River basin, the communique did not say.

A German war reporter on a hill outside Leningrad said that he was eighteen miles from the heart of that great industrial center, and speculated whether the Russians in the apartment houses picked out by his glasses "have any inkling we are so close."

Exposed Plain to Be Crossed.

The hill from which the observation was made was regarded as strategically important, but the reports did not indicate its precise location. Between that elevation and Leningrad itself is a factory district built on a treeless plain, every square yard of which could be swept by fire from the Russian fortifications.

The southern drive was reported sprung from newly won bridgeheads on the east bank of the Dneiper. Military spokesmen said that the Hungarians yesterday repulsed with heavy losses Russian assaults on their positions on the lower Dnieper.

The Germans said their dive-bombers were ranging far east of the river and into the interior of Crimea.

Unofficial German tabulations listed Russian plane losses at 100 yesterday. There was no indication of German losses.

German analysts said Soviet troops had been crowded into such a narrow space on the front before Leningrad that they no longer could wage a "campaign of movement" and must resort now to purely defensive tactics which they acknowledged were tenacious.

Tell of Buried Tanks.

Weak spots in the bunkers girdling the city have been strengthened by tanks buried so only the towers protrude, they said. These are hard to take, it was admitted, because the vulnerable space exposed is small and they usually are defended to the death.

German units approaching from the south reported they were encountering numerous Russian sharpshooting units which yielded ground only after the most desperate fighting.

Dienst Aus Deutschland, authoritative commentary, declared German troops who pierced the Soviet Russian defenses of the Dnieper were now moving eastward on a wide front.

Sevastopol Menace Foreseen

Military writers here said that much of Russia's industrial coal and coke, vital in war as in peace, was produced in the Donets basin. The dash toward Crimea, peninsular Soviet republic, was declared to represent an eventual danger for Sevastopol, Russia's major Black Sea naval base.

At the other end of the long battle-line, the defeat of strong forces of three Soviet field armies south of Lake Ilmen, which the German high command reported yesterday, was interpreted as a means of relieving pressure upon a German flank in the attack upon Leningrad.

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Reds Reported Repulsed

Red army detachments driving out of the Waldai highlands, military writers said, twice attempted to break through the German line at Staraya Russa, but finally were thrown back across the Lovat river.

Although progress was reported by Germans in the land drive against Leningrad, Kronstadt Island batteries were said to prevent the Germans from slipping warships or troop transports in from the Gulf of Finland to attack the city from the west.

Reds Promote Oesel Leader

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (AP).—A. B. Yeliseyev, commandant of Oesel Island off the coast of Estonia, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general today. Other promotions included: Vice-admirals, V. P. Drozd, A. G. Golovko and Y. F. Rall; rear admirals, A. G. Gorshkov, A. S Frolov, B. V. Khoroshkin and V. V. Chistoserdov; major generals of coastal defenses, P. I. Lakovnikov and T. M. Parafilov. Six pilots of the fleet air arm were designated Heroes of the Soviet Union and 199 others were decorated.

BERLIN, SEPT. 17-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBING PLANES SANK TWO RUSSIAN TRANSPORT SHIPS AND DAMAGED A BATTLESHIP YESTERDAY, DNB ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. ELEVEN TRANSPORT SHIPS AND FREIGHTERS ALSO WERE DAMAGED, THE AGENCY SAID.

Claim Murmansk Line Station

Helsinki, Oct. 17 (AP)—Finnish forces have captured Syvaeri Station on the main line Leningrad-Murmansk Railway and have crossed the Syvaeri river to the south shore, army correspondents reported tonight.

This appears to refer to the town known also as Svirstroi, 200 miles due east of Leningrad, and to the Svir river.

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Swedish Press Attacked.

Helsinki, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The conservative newspaper Uusi Suomi declared today that certain newspapers in Sweden, through blind antagonism toward Germany, had lost sight of their own interests and were playing into the hands of Russia.

The Swedish papers, it was said, have published rumors injurious to the Finnish cause and have otherwise supported a propaganda campaign, the ultimate purpose of which is to help Russia.

The influential Goteborg liberal organ Handels-Tidningen was singled out for special attack. How, it was asked, can a journal which pretends to represent Scandinavian ideals of freedom and democracy bring itself to defend Russian expansion at the expense of Finland by arguing that Soviet 'conquest" and a winter war are justified?

Bulgarian Reply Displeases Reds

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Commissar V. Molotoff tonight termed unsatisfactory the Bulgarian reply to the Soviet note of September 10, which accused Bulgaria of becoming a base for future German operations against the USSR. The Bulgarian reply denied the charge.

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Red Parachutists Take Over Teheran Before British Arrive

Seize Roads Into Iran Capital So Quickly That They Even Bar English Allies For Time

SEP 17 1941

By DANIEL DELUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 17—Hundreds of Russian parachute troops and strong mechanized forces occupied the strategic outskirts of Teheran today and both Russian and British staff officers entered the capital to forestall any friction with the Iranians.

The 400 Red parachute troops which were dropped on the edge of the capital took control of the roads so quickly that they even barred the way to approaching British troops for a short time. One bespectacled Soviet liaison officer halted a British brigadier twelve miles from Teheran, produced a map, and vaguely waved at the entire Teheran area as filled with the Red army.

The astonished British officer sent his twelve armored cars through the Russian lines with instructions to stop at a bridgehead five miles further on.

Nazi Motorcade Halted

A German motorcade of diplomats, women and children en route to Turkey after the abdication yesterday of Reza Shah Pahlavi was halted by the Russians at Karaj, twenty-five miles northwest of here.

The former Shah himself, ousted because of suspicion of pro-Nazi sentiments, arrived at Isfahan, 210 miles south of the capital. He plans to go abroad as soon as the trouble blows over.

The British and Russians occupying Teheran found fault with his dilatory tactics in getting rid of German agents.

Russian troops under Major-General Novikov moved into the Teheran area some 20,000 strong. Fifty-three Soviet tanks lumbered onto the airfield and Red troops took over Iranian army and air force barracks. A brigade of British troops was approaching from the southwest.

Successor Sworn In

While the troops moved in, Mohammed Shah Pahlavi, 21-year-old successor to the throne, swore before Parliament to uphold the Constitution.

On British initiative, the Government sent a note to the Japanese legation demanding surrender of the exiled grand mufti of Jerusalem, the pre-war leader of Arab revolts in Palestine. He was reported to have taken refuge with the Japanese.

The grand mufti has been a thorn in British sides for years, stirring up Moslem dissidents from his successive refuges in French-mandated Syria, Iraq and then Iran.

Army Leaders Freed

Two Iran army leaders, Gen. Ahmad Nakhjevan, former War Minister, and Gen. Riazi Nakhjevan, former general staff officer, were reported freed from prison along with some other high political prisoners of the former shah.

Mohammed Shah Pahlavi ordered the ousting of Maj. Gen. Rukdunin Mukhter as Teheran police chief. The youthful shah personally listened to a Persian language broadcast of the British radio charging the chief had tried to escape with the crown jewels on the ex-shah's order.

The Russians disclosed they had brought three squadrons of warplanes to Teheran as well as an imposing mechanized force. They indicated they were prepared for a long occupation.

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Allied Staff Officers Enter Teheran While Armies Ring Capital

Iran Calls on Japanese Legation to Surrender Jerusalem Grand Mufti

By the Associated Press.

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 17.—Russian and British staff officers entered Teheran today as their mechanized forces surrounded the capital.

The Russian forces had come down from the northwest, the British up from the southwest, leaving their previous zones of occupation to take over the capital in the wake of yesterday's abdication of the ruler, Reza Shah Pahlevi, and his succession by his 21-year-old son.

The Soviet mechanized troops had pitched camp on the northwestern desert at the edge of Teheran after the British military attache, Col. W. A. K Fraser, yesterday had urgently suggesting a halt until a brigade of motorized British Life Guards could arrive from Sultanabad.

Demand Surrender of Mufti.

The Iran government, meanwhile, at the insistence of the British, sent a note to the Japanese Legation demanding the surrender of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, dissident Arab leader in the Palestine revolts of years back.

The Grand Mufti fled to Teheran when Iraq, Iran's western neighbor, was occupied by the British a few months ago. He was reported to have taken refuge with the Japanese when the Allied invasion began late in August.

It also was reported that the former war minister, Gen. Ahmad Nakhjevan, and a general staff officer, Gen. Riazi Nakhjevan, both jailed by the abdicated Shah for mutiny, were liberated by the new Shah, along with other high political prisoners.

The new Shah may have his secular coronation ceremony in his palace on his birthday, October 26.

Troops Guard Teheran Streets.

Iranian troops stood guard in the streets of Teheran as a precaution against disorder as British and Russian forces approached the capital.

(An authoritative British source in London said occupation of Teheran would depend on the situation there, and declared the converging British and Russian forces might remain outside the Iranian capital if an orderly regime seemed likely.

(No program other than one which would give assurance of less autocracy and wider benefits to the Iranian people would satisfy the Allies, however, this source asserted.)

Army Planes Vanish

All Iranian army planes disappeared yesterday from airports.

Reza Shah Pahlavi was reported en route to Isfahan, on the road along which the British forces advanced from the south.

His son and his Cabinet, which continued in office, remained in Teheran.

The Russians' vanguard was composed of twenty-two heavily gunned armored cars and thirty trucks bearing fifteen soldiers each.

It had been expected originally that the British and Russians would enter the capital at the same time. The Russian troops stationed at Kazvan, only ninety miles away, got an early start yesterday, however, and it was not until several hours later that the British began their march from Sulanbad, 200 miles to the southwest of the city.

Russians Look Businesslike.

When it was learned that the Red Army units had reached Karaj, nearly thirty miles northwest of the capital, an Iranian police official went to meet them to discuss conditions of the occupation. This correspondent, who also traveled out toward Karaj to meet the Russians, found their vanguard composed of twenty-two heavily gunned armored cars and thirty trucks bearing fifteen soldiers each—a businesslike outfit.

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Russ Forecast Iran Reforms

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, Sept. 17—Tass, reporting from Teheran the abdication of Reza Shah Pahlavi, forecast today the possibility of important political reforms, including introduction of local self-government and reductions in taxes.

The Government newspaper *Izvestia* said the Russians were supporting proposed reforms "in every way, because this is a new step forward in the history of the social and political development of Iran."

"Such reforms would only strengthen the independence and state power of Iran," the paper added. "Apparently the intervention of the U. S. S. R. and Britain already is beginning to yield happy results for Iran."

Berlin's View Of Abdication

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Sept. 17—The abdication of the Shah of Iran was interpreted in Wilhelmstrasse quarters today as an admission that his policy of yielding to Russian-British demands and trusting their promises has "met with shipwreck."

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The German Minister at Teheran and his legation staff are scheduled to leave today, yielding to British-Russian demands, but authorized sources said he would refuse to go unless accompanied by German women, children and old men.

EIGHT PLANES LOST IN RAID ON FRANCE

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London, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force attacked a power plant at Mazingarbe, near Bethune, in northern France, in a heavy raid this afternoon in which it lost eight planes, it was learned authoritatively tonight. The attack was one of a series of raids made throughout the day on northern France.

Bombs were seen to hit the power plant and fires broke out, it was reported. Six German fighters were reported destroyed in this action.

A strong force of British bombers, heavily escorted by fighters, flashed across the Channel toward Boulogne this afternoon in a continuation of British daylight offensives against German-occupied territory. The expedition returned an hour later.

The offensive followed a night attack in which Karlsruhe, German railway shop center of 155,000 population, was the principal target.

Target Believed Inland

Throughout the afternoon fighters swept up and down the Channel at a low altitude near the French coast. Observers believed the bombers' target was some distance inland.

In the early evening a second large attacking force of the R. A. F. roared out over the Channel, flying toward Calais from over Folkestone.

Karlsruhe is in the Rhineland about eighty miles south of often-bombed Frankfurt.

"Many fires were left burning," the Air Ministry said, in that city and other cities in western Germany.

All Planes Return

"Docks at Le Havre also were bombed. None of our aircraft is missing."

On the home front, only a small number of German aircraft crossed the coast inland, mostly over parts of eastern England, but neither casualties nor damage resulted from bombings, the Government said. One of the invading bombers was reported destroyed.

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300 British Fighters Escort Bomber Forces Over Channel

Huge Air Fleet Is Sent Across To Attack Power Plant At Bethune, Northern France

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[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Sept. 17—More than 300 British fighters escorted bomber squadrons across the Channel today to bomb the power plant at Bethune, in northern France, authorized sources said tonight.

The Air Ministry reported many other fighter planes were engaged over France at the same time. It said at least eleven Axis fighters were destroyed and acknowledged the loss of one bomber and thirteen fighters. Hits were said to have been scored on the power plant.

The fighters and bombers, flying in layer-cake formation, made up one of the strongest air fleets the British have sent over the continent since the aerial offensive started in June. Watchers on the Kent coast said the roar of passing planes was continuous.

The Air Ministry news service said that pilots of the American Eagle Squadron and representatives of all other countries which have provided flyers for the R. A. F. fighter command took part in the sweeps.

Casualties to Civilians Admitted by Germans

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (AP).—A number of civilians were killed or wounded last night as British bombers attacked various points in Southwestern Germany with high explosive and incendiary bombs, a German announcement said today.

Slight damage was caused to residential quarters, it was stated.

Military sources reported that four British fighters attempting to enter a German-occupied region along the English Channel yesterday afternoon were shot down without any German losses.

During the night German long-range guns on the French coast were said to have opened fire on a British convoy in the English Channel.

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BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST

P-32, Of New Type, Was Sister Ship Of Previous Casualty

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—Loss of the British submarine P-32 was announced tonight by the Admiralty.

The submarine was a new type and its specifications have not been disclosed. A sister ship, P-33, was reported lost earlier this month.

4 SINKINGS CREDITED TO NAZI SPEEDBOATS

U-Boats Destroyed 6 Ships, Says Berlin—British Submarine Lost

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 18 (AP)—German speedboats in the English Channel pounced upon a British convoy Tuesday night and sank four ships of 25,000 tons, German military reports said early today. The reports said that a fully loaded tanker of about 8,000 tons was among the ships sunk. All German boats were said to have returned to their bases undamaged.

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BERLIN, Sept. 17 (AP)—The High Command reported today that German submarines had sunk six freighters, totaling 27,000 tons, in the North Atlantic.

Italy Reports Raids in Africa

ROME, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Italian high command reported today that Fascist outposts had repelled British forces in scouting operations in North Africa and Ethiopia.

The daily war bulletin said Axis planes had attacked British motorized columns near the Libyan oases of Giarabub and Siwa and acknowledged that British planes had bombed Tripoli and Bengasi.

TWO NEW YORKERS MISSING IN WAR

London, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Two of the four American volunteer members of the Royal Air Force listed on Monday as missing in action, were today identified as natives of New York State.

Sergt. E. A. R. Thomson, 20 years old, was born in New York city, and Second Aircraftman E. R. Jack, 19, was born in Buffalo.

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Egypt Sends Protest On Bombing Of Cairo

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 17—The Egyptian Government has protested to Berlin and Rome, sources here said today, over the Axis bombing of the Cairo area.

Cairo, headquarters of the British Middle East command as well as the capital of Egypt, which is a non-belligerent ally of Britain, was bombed for the first time early Tuesday by Axis warplanes and thirty-nine persons were said to have been killed and ninety-three wounded.

British Warning Recalled

(The raiders defied a British threat April 18 of retaliation against Rome in the event that either Cairo or Athens were bombed.

(In all the fighting incident to the Axis conquest of Greece, Athens itself was not attacked by air raiders.

(The German high command announced today that German combat planes had raided the airport of Heliopolis near Cairo Monday night, causing big fires and explosions in hangars and munitions dumps.)

Moslems Urge Retaliation

Today many inhabitants of this largest Moslem city in the world were asking when Britain would retaliate, as threatened, by bombing Rome. The raid was Cairo's first, the Axis previously having abided by an asserted German intention not to bomb the city. The attack came early in the morning, a bright moon outlining the city for the raiding planes.

Fourteen fire bombs and flares fell in the garden of one of Cairo's American schools, causing slight damage, although no Americans were hurt. The principal and other American staff members were in a shelter when the attack came.

Bombs also fell in the center of the city not far from the famous 1,000-year-old Azhar University, one of the principal Moslem monuments.

Egyptian newspaper reports stressed the theme that the bombing of Cairo is an offense against Islam.

British Tobruk Forces Under Heavy Shellfire

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 17—Heavy Axis shelling of British forward positions in the Tobruk area was reported by the British Middle East headquarters today as the North African desert warfare continued its stepped-up pace coinciding with the end of the seasonal heat.

The shelling followed British raids from the besieged port and was described as heavy in the east. In the south and west sectors it was reported abating.

British reconnaissance units were especially active in anticpation of a possible major Axis offensive.

British Patrols Active

Britsh patrols in the Uolchefit area have made several deep penetrations, today's communique said.

In the Gondar area of Ethiopia, where remnants of the Italian army have been besieged since capture of their main forces, weather conditons now have permitted resumption of British offensive operations, the British reported.

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Tobruk Is Reinforced, Libya Grip Tightened

[By the Associated Press]

With the British Army in the Western Desert in Egypt, Sept. 16 (Delayed)—Replacements recently have arrived at Tobruk to aid in the defense of that Gibraltar of the Desert, and the end of Egypt's hot season finds both flanks of the ever-growing British Army of the Nile firmly resting in Italian Libya.

On the right, Tobruk, now entering its sixth month of siege, stands as firmly as ever.

The forces at this seaside stronghold seventy-five miles beyond the Egyptian border, have proved a constant source of worry to the Axis command which must keep its forces divided between the main advanced front at Salum, Egypt, and at Tobruk.

Flank At Giarabub

To the south 150 miles, Giarabub Oasis, forty miles inside Italian territory, gives the British an anchor for their left flank.

The strategic value of Girarabub, a tiny dot of green amidst the vast sands, is immeasurable. In the hands of the British commander, Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, it points a dagger toward the communications line of any Axis attempt to thrust deeper into Egypt. Tobruk is the other dagger.

There Is No Road

There is no road to Giarabub. You bump southward on a compass bearing, enduring blazing heat in an open truck, coated with dust and tormented by clouds of flies.

Time and again a truck has to be dug out of soft white sand. The nights are bitterly cold.

In wild volcanic country as fantastic as the mountains of the moon, trucks wind down jagged defiles.

The sacred shrine at Giarabub Oasis the mosque which is the burial place of the founder of the Senussi Moslem sect, has suffered damage — from Italian bombs, the British say.

All Giarabub's inhabitants have been removed, but the British officer commanding the outpost has ordered an Indian Moslem sentry to guard the precious carpets and other relics.

Walls of the picturesque Beau Geste-style fort built by Italians have been ripped apart by Italian bombs.

Drive To Force Axis From Libya Foreseen

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 17—Signs of increasing activity on the North African war front stirred belief here today that Britain's Army of the Nile, reinforced by American-made planes and tanks, may be laying the groundwork for new offensive aimed at driving Axis forces out of Libya.

Dispatches from Cairo during the past few days have told of repeated skirmishes along the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, which indicated to observers that the British and Axis forces were cautiously feeling each other out as a preliminary to possible action on a larger scale.

(The German high command said British motor-vehicle columns were dispersed by aerial machine-gun and cannon fire on the Libyan-Egyptian border yesterday and military sources in Berlin said the *Luftwaffe* was showering British encampments and truck concentration on the Tobruk front with bombs in unabating attacks.)

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October Action Foreseen

Official circles declined to speculate on possible developments, but one source declared there seemed every reason to believe the situation in the North African desert would be "boiling" by early October.

Weather conditions in the desert will be ideal by then for military operations.

How many men the British have available for a push into Libya is a military secret, but it is believed here that Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, new commander in the Middle East, has 750,000 at his disposal.

Air Command Strengthened

The Middle East air command is reported now to boast almost as many planes as there were in Britain at the outbreak of the war.

Speculation that the Army of the Nile might already be on the move was stirred last night when the regular communique from Cairo headquarters was delayed unaccountably. When finally received, however, it merely reported that two German columns which had penetrated thirty-five miles into Egypt during the week end had retired to the point from which they started.

This German reconnaissance move was viewed here as an attempt by the Nazis to sound out British intentions. German radio broadcasts heard in London have suggested that a British push was quite possible.

One year ago today Italian forces occupied the Egyptian town of Sidi Barrani, 60 miles east of the Libyan border, in a drive aimed at Alexandria. Not until December 9, however, did the British launch the counter-offensive which drove the Italians out of Egypt and carried almost 400 miles across Libya.

Part of the British forces participating in that drive subsequently was dispatched to Greece, thus paving the way for a German assault which forced the Army of the Nile to relinquish all its Libyan gains except the port of Tobruk.

31 KNOWN DEAD AND 11 INJURED; MORE FEARED

SEP 17 1941

Spread Of Blazing Oil Prevents Exact Check On Casualties

Authorities At Loss To Explain Cause; Boiler Blast Suggested

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 17—Three of Sweden's best modern destroyers exploded and sank today in a series of mysterious blasts in Harsfjaerden, a fjord south of Stockholm long used as a naval proving ground and anchorage.

(DNB, German news agency, said a troop transport also burned and sank and a mine layer, the Klas Fleming was damaged severely when her cargo of mines blew up. Fire spread to nearby Maersgarns Island, where ammunition dumps are located, it said.)

The destroyers lost were the Goteborg, a 1,040-ton vessel built in 1935, and the Klas Horn and Klas Uggla, sister ships of 1,020 tons each, built in 1932. Normal complements of the three would number 380 men.

Prevents Check Of Casualties

Verified casualties were thirty-one killed and eleven injured, but the toll was believed to be higher. Flaming oil which spread over the sea prevented a thorough check.

Swedish authorities said they were at a loss to account for the disaster.

Although there was a report in civilian circles that a boiler explosion aboard the Goteborg touched off the blasts, the most generally accepted cause was the reported careless handling of a torpedo.

Half of the crew of two of the destroyers was on vacation when the explosions occurred.

[The Swedish-American News Exchange in New York received a Stockholm dispatch saying a boiler aboard the Goteborg exploded, indicating that this touched off another blast. DNB said another account blamed a torpedo explosion on the Goteborg.]

Vessels Speed To Help

All available coastal vessels sped to the scene to help with rescue work and fire fighting. Every ambulance in Stockholm was sent out.

(This heavy blow to the efficient little navy of neutral Sweden occurred as the Finnish press was charging that some Swedish papers through blind antagonism to Nazi Germany were playing into the hands of Russia. Vidkun Quisling, head of the Norwegian Nazi Government, on September 6, demanded that the Swedish press cease what he called "lie propaganda against new Norway and its leaders."

There was no intimation here, however, that these criticisms were in any way connected with the naval disaster.)

Engaged In Naval Building

Sweden for some time has been engaged in a big naval-building program, mostly secret.

She is known, however, to have

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had at least sixteen modern destroyers, including four bought from Italy before the war, and eight torpedo boats big enough to rate as "junior destroyers."

Sweden also has a combination aircraft carrier-cruiser of 4,775 tons; three 7,000-ton cruisers of World War vintage; four 3,415-ton cruisers dating back to 1901; two cruisers of 4,700 and 4,300 tons lately being modernized; the 4,775-ton Gotland, built in 1933; two new cruisers of 8,000 tons started in 1939, and two which were to have been started this year. She has eighteen or more submarines and a large fleet of mine layers and auxiliary craft.

Informed Swedish sources assert that for the last six months Sweden has added a ship a week to her navy, but it is likely that many of these were not major combat units.

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3 Swedish Warships Blow Up Mysteriously in Port at Home

Boiler Explosion Blamed—Destroyers Sink With Heavy Loss of Life—Press Accused of Being Anti-Nazi.

Stockholm, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Three Swedish destroyers blew up mysteriously and sank today while at anchor in the east coast Swedish port of Haarsfjaerden, south of Stockholm, and first reports said that at least thirty-one men had been killed.

[An unidentified transport was reported in a DNB broadcast also to have been lost by fire, despite heroic efforts. The German news agency said that the 1,570-ton Swedish minelayer Klas Fleming was heavily damaged when mines aboard her exploded. The destroyer Goteborg, on which the first blasts occurred, split in two and sank instantly, DNB said. So fierce were the explosions, said the broadcast, that soldiers on the nearby island of Maergarns had to take refuge in air raid shelters.]

Casualties were feared to be high, but the full extent of the disaster was not known, because flaming oil hampered desperate rescue efforts.

It was established, however, that one officer, six non-commissioned officers and twenty-four marines were killed, besides eleven others injured in the explosions.

Swedish authorities said they could not account for the blasts which, apparently, started on one ship and sank all three one after the other.

The explosions occurred in the Haarfsjaerden Harbor, a fjord on the Baltic sea coast used by Sweden's rapidly expanding navy as a proving ground.

All three destroyers were relatively new and Swedish-built.

The 1,040-ton Goteborg, completed in 1936, was said to have blown up and sunk first. Explosions followed on the sister vessels Klas Horn and Klas Uggla, each of 1,020 tons. The Klas Horn sank quickly and the crippled Klas Uggla went down later.

Details of the series of blasts still were obscure, however, as every available coastal boat put out to rescue survivors and recover the bodies of the dead from the burning waters.

Every ambulance in Stockholm was rushed to Haarsfjaerden to help with medical aid as the victimes were brought ashore.

Meanwhile, the Swedish consulates in Hamburg, Germany, reported today that the newly built 9,050-ton Swedish motorship Yarrawonga has been sunk, but that the crew is safe. No details were given.

Building Many Ships.

Sweden has embarked on a big naval-building program, much of it secret, but informed Swedish sources have asserted it was adding a unit a week for at least the last six months. Many of these vessels, however, are small minelayers and auxiliaries such as supply and depot vessels.

The number of Swedish destroyers was not known before today's disaster, but the Swedish navy had sixteen modern destroyers, of which twelve were Swedish-built and four new ones bought from Italy. There are besides, six old but probably still serviceable destroyers.

Sweden's war fleet is built around three thoroughly modernized armored cruisers of about 7,000 tons each. Although relatively light, being designed primarily for coastal defense, each of those vessels mounts four 11-inch guns as its chief weapons.

She also has an aircraft carrier-cruiser of 4,700 tons which is a floating base for eight seaplanes and its six 6-inch guns makes it serviceable as a fighting ship, a combination minelayer-cruiser and a fleet of small war vessels especially designed for operations among the numerous offshore islands.

The Swedish Government has used Haarsfjaerden for testing and gunnery practice since 1904 and has established shore facilities there including docks, depots and an airfield.

PARIS REPRISAL TO HIT ALL GROUPS

Germans Warn Executions Will Not Be Limited To Communists

SEP 17 1941

New Decree Follows Death Of Soldier Shot On Street Monday

[By the Associated Press]

Zagreb, Croatia, Sept. 17—The railway between Sarajevo and Brod has been blown up and two bombs were thrown at a bus between Zagreb and the local airdrome, it was learned today. A German air force corporal and a private in the bus were injured.

Serb rebels were blamed.

Budapest, Sept. 16 (AP)—The newspaper Nemzeti Ujsag said today that fifty well-known Communists had been shot in Belgrade, former Yugoslavia, for the slaying of a German soldier.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Thursday, Sept. 18—The German conquerors last night warned all Parisians that they were liable to be shot as hostages unless attacks on Nazi soldiers cease, and police in the occupied zone early today pressed house-to-house searches for hidden arsenals.

Up until midnight no further violence had been reported in either zone, but the stern warning followed the death of a Nazi non-commissioned officer who was shot in the back on a Paris boulevard Monday night.

Notice Put On Billboards

[A British radio report heard in New York spoke of two German soldiers being killed and one wounded, but this appeared to be a recapitulation of attacks previously reported.]

Hitherto German firing squads have inflicted their multiple reprisals on those described as Communists and Jews. Now every German-controlled Paris billboard and newspaper carries the grave news that any Parisian, regardless of class, creed or occupation, may be shot.

Pierre Pucheu, the French Minister of the Interior, summoned American correspondents for an hour-long interview in which he said he was doing his utmost to prevent serious German reprisals in Paris.

But he expressed fear that if the attacks continued the Germans would take more and more into their own hands; the police administration of the occupied capital, perhaps, imposing a dusk curfew and shooting many more hostages.

On the latter point, the new German warning, from both the Nazi military administration in Paris itself and the German field command in occupied France, was explicit. It threatened that "an increasing number of hostages" would be executed and that they "no longer will be taken exclusively from among the Communists, but from all classes of the Paris population"—in the event the attacks go on.

Termed "Natural" Moves

Pucheu charged the Communists had created this "delicate" situation and spoke of "natural measures" taken by the Germans.

Only Tuesday, the Germans in Paris shot ten hostages, all described as Communists and Jews, in reprisal for three attacks on German soldiers. A few hours before the executions the German non-commissioned officer who died today was shot in the back, his assailant escaping.

In Paris tonight, German and French police worked overtime. One of their jobs was to track down by house-to-house search a so-called terrorist secret headquarters somewhere in the Eleventh Arrondissement, working-class ward which has been the scene of previous disorders and mass arrests. The Arrondissement lies between the Place de la Republique and the Place de la Bastille.

Hunt For Kidnappers

Police also were seeking a woman witness to the shooting of the non-commissioned officer who died today, and trying to find the kidnappers of 20-year-old Manuel Heurteaux, son of an important colleague of Marshal Petain. Heurteaux was snatched nine days ago in the Passy section of Paris.

The two men who kidnapped young Heurteaux were described by some sources as impersonators of German police. They entered a garage which the elder Heurteaux operates near the Trocadero, inspected the papers of Manuel and his brothers, and spirited the young man away in a car.

Police of the Hautes-Pyrenees department in the unoccupied zone, meanwhile, arrested a British Catholic priest, Father Price, at Tarbes, and sent him to a concentration camp on charges of "anti-national activity and disrespect toward the Chief of State." A number of clergymen recently have been interned at Val les Bains since the publication of an allegedly Communist document which said some clerics were working for Marshal Petain's overthrow.

REPRISAL THREAT EXTENDED TO ALL CLASSES IN PARIS

Not Only Reds Face Death as Hostages—57 Die in Yugoslavia.

Paris, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The German authorities announced today that the shooting of hostages in reprisal for attacks on Germans would be extended to include not only communists but "all classes of the Paris population."

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The announcement came as a German non-commissioned officer died of bullet wounds inflicted on Monday by an unidentified assailant in defiance of the reprisals already taken for previous attacks on members of the Army of Occupation.

The new policy, announced in all Paris papers and posted on walls throughout the city, read:

"If attacks continue, the occupation authorities will shoot increasing numbers of hostages and these hostages will no longer be taken exclusively from among communists, but from all classes of the Paris population."

Second to Die.

The soldier was the second slain in Paris within a short time.

Both French and German authorities pressed a citywide search for the person responsible for this attack and for the kidnapers of Manuel Herteaux, 20-year-old son of Lieut.-Col. Alfred Herteaux, vice-president of the Veterans' Legion, which is now the official party of the Vichy regime. Newspapers published an appeal asking a woman who had witnessed the fatal shooting to come forward and help the officials in their investigation.

Police headquarters said that the woman told a subway ticket-taker that she had seen the German shot from a passing automobile. She disappeared without making herself known, however.

Col. Herteaux's son was reported kidnaped on September 8 in the fashionable Passy district of Paris. Thus far no trace of him or his abductors has been found.

The police, meanwhile, have arrested the alleged leader of a strike which halted the public works project in a Paris suburb and have reported finding pamphlets of communist origin on some of the 500 strikers.

Catholic Priest Seized.

In the unoccupied zone, a British Catholic priest, one Father Price, was arrested at Tarbes [illegible] sent to a concentration camp on a charge of "anti-national activity and disrespect toward the Chief of State." The prefect of the Upper Pyrenees Department personally ordered the internment. Father Price was suspended by his bishop a month ago.

Internments at Vals les Bains recently included a number of clergymen. The measures recalled that an alleged communist document recently made public asserted some clergymen were working to overthrow the Petain regime.

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New Swedish Ship Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 17—The Swedish consulate general in Hamburg, Germany, reported today that the newly built 9,050-ton Swedish motorship Yarrawonga had been sunk, but that the crew was saved. No details were given.

Bulgarian Vessel Sunk.

Sofia, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—The 2,300-ton Bulgarian steamship Shipka was today reported sunk in the Black Sea on Monday while en route from Varna to Balcic, the Rumanian seaport. The cause of the sinking was not known here, but Balcic was bombed by the Russians on Monday.

1000 Norwegians Arrested.

Stockholm, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—More than 1,000 Norwegians arrested during the week-old state of civil siege were tried by court-martial and sent to prison camps in Germany or in the Norwegian interior, dispatches from Oslo said today.

University professors and many labor leaders were among those sentenced. Jens Tangen, president of the Federation of Labor, was sent to a concentration camp in Germany.

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Nazis Ban Use Of Name Of Dutch Royal Family

Edict Follows Order Confiscating Property Of House Of Orange-Nassau

The Hague, Sept. 17 (AP)—Arthur Seysz-Inquart, German commissioner for the Netherlands, ordered today that henceforth the names of no living members of the house of Orange-Nassau be used for establishments of any kind, private or public.

The edict against Holland's royal house, headed by Queen Wilhelmina, now a refugee in England, followed by a day an order confiscating all Netherlands property of living members of the family.

The name ban applies to firm names and trade-marks and forbids use of pictures of members of the royal family.

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500,000 French Freed

Vichy Announces Return by Nazis of One-Fourth of Prisoners

VICHY, Sept. 17 (AP).—A government announcement said today that 500,000 French prisoners of war, one-fourth of the total number, have been freed from German prison camps.

Those released include the medical corps, those wounded in the war, fathers who had four children when they were mobilized, some farm workers, veterans of the World War, members of families of those who volunteered to fight against Russia, and those taken seriously ill in camps, mostly of tuberculosis.

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TRIALS IN BRITISH FOOD RACKETS DUE

First Cases On Dealings Of Black Market May Reach Court Today

Even Stocks For Reserves Against Invasion Said To Be Involved

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 17—Britain is on the verge of stern prosecution of persons involved in a wartime food racket of great magnitude, informed persons disclosed tonight.

The first cases may be brought into court tomorrow. Those in the know say they will deal with black market operations involving hundreds of tons of the most valuable foodstuffs, even those stocks which had been built up as a reserve against German invasion.

Scotland Yard and operatives of the Food Ministry uncovered the evidence of the racket. Traditionally, official sources maintained their silence today, even after the first story broke in the London *Evening Press.*

Complaints Of Profiteering

It was not unexpected, however, for in both the newspapers and in Parliament there have been complaints for months about black market profiteering in food and clothing supplies, virtually all of which are rationed.

Informants disclosed tonight that the black market has operated both with stolen goods and through shadow corporations with fabricated trad turnover statements which built u large and secret stocks.

Such companies are reputed to hav done a business amounting to hun dreds of thousands of pounds a year.

Food Trucks Hijacked

Scores of food trucks have bee hijacked and stolen throughout th country each week and their content sold at high prices through the boot leg merchandising system.

The *Evening Standard*, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, charged that substantial quantities of maple syrup intended for Canadian troops in England, have been diverted to the black bourse.

In some cases, informants said, bootleg operators have even obtained large cash advances from banks to carry out transactions masked as legitimate business, and reputable transport companies have been employed to move bootleg goods.

Britain Bares 'Astonishing' Rackets In Food Supplies

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 17—Operations of a "black market" involving big-time racketeering in Britain's wartime food supplies will be disclosed in prosecutions expected to start tomorrow, an informed source said today.

One of the biggest cases may come up tomorrow, this source said, with "another extensive racket" due for hearing the next day.

"Astonishing Discoveries"

The *Evening Standard*, published by Britain's Minister of Supply, Lord Beaverbrook, reported "astonishing discoveries" by Scotland Yard and Food Ministry authorities investigating operations of black market food racketeers.

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A Food Ministry spokesman said the story was "substantially correct," but he did not immediately elaborate on details as reported by the newspaper.

Invasion Stocks Diverted

For one thing, the *Standard* said, the black-market operators obtained "substantial supplies" of maple syrup which had been sent to England to be issued only to Canadian troops.

The racketeers, the *Standard* said, have been able to "obtain many hundreds of tons and tens of thousands of cases of the most valuable foodstuffs"—including stocks built up to provide for an invasion reserve.

The authorities, the *Standard* said, have discovered the channels through which the illegal supplies reached purchasers, and are considering what action to take against them.

WOULD PREFER TO DIE DANCING

London, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Seven hundred members of the Young People's Keep-Fit League petitioned the Government today to keep London recreation centers open this winter, regardless of night bombings.

"If we must die in an air raid," the petition said, "we prefer to die happily at a dance, rather than perish miserably in a dugout."

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Ireland Said to Have but One Month's Coal Supply

DUBLIN, Sept. 17 (AP)—Supply Minister Sean Lemass told the Dail today that Eire has only one month's supply of coal left and that hardship could not be escaped unless Britain allowed more to be imported.

What supplies Ireland has, Lemass declared, are of inferior quality.

ADD DUBLIN XX QUALITY. PREMIER EAMON DE VALERA ANNOUNCED THAT A MIGRATION OF WORKERS TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND BRITAIN WAS INCREASING STEADILY. MORE THAN 15,000 LEFT DURING THE FOUR MONTHS THROUGH LAST AUGUST, HE SAID.

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U. S. Repair Corps Formed in London

London, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—A civilian technical corps composed of American craftsmen who volunteered for service in Britain or her colonies for maintenance and repair of naval, military and air force equipment has been organized.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, announced today that Donald Gill, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, had been named commandant.

Darlan Inspects Toulon Base

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 17—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan returned to Vichy today after inspecting French naval installations at Toulon.

His inspection trip followed a conference with Pierre Boisson, Governor of Dakar, who arrived here yesterday by plane from West Africa. Both Darlan and Boisson were expected to confer later today with Gen. Henri Dentz, former French High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon.

Admiral Jean Esteva, resident general of Tunisia, who has been in Vichy for several days, left this morning for Algiers en route to Tunis.

TAYLOR FINISHES VATICAN MISSION

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Tells Pope of Roosevelt Stand on Hitler.

Vatican City, Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, has informed Pope Pius of the President's determination to help Britain crush Hitlerism, it was understood unofficially today.

Mr. Taylor's special mission was now considered at an end. He came to Rome by airplane last week and saw the Pope and other Vatican officials last Wednesday.

SPAIN SPREADS METAL CURB

Extends State Control For Military Use To Cover All Mines

Madrid, Sept. 17 (AP)—Spain extended state control today to all copper, tin, aluminum, zinc, manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, nickel, chromium and vanadium mines.

Specific mines declared of military interest already were under state control.

'Chungking Frankenstein' Bars U. S. Pact, Tokio Says

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 17.—The United States is now "in the awkward position of having set up the Chungking Frankenstein" which is proving an obstacle to agreement with Japan, the Foreign Office-controlled Japan Times and Advertiser said today in an editorial.

The American Government is seeking an adjustment of relations in the Pacific, the paper continued, but this policy cannot be applied freely because Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chungking government of China, "will not play ball."

(The United States is committed to a policy of aid to China in her war against Japan. Japanese spokesmen have declared that any American-Japanese accord must be at the expense of Chungking. There have been no indications from Washington that any agreement contrary to China's interests will be made.)

Chiang Kai-shek, the Times and Advertiser continued, is trying to force his will on the American people.

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Meanwhile, Rightist elements opposing abandonment of Japan's ties with the Rome-Berlin Axis or her expansion program in southern Asia continued their campaign.

The Tohokai, Nationalist party headed by Seigo Nakano, announced it would sponsor a great rally September 27 in one of Tokyo's largest baseball parks to celebrate the first anniversary of the treaty of Berlin, allying Japan with the Axis.

Emperor Receives Admirals

The Tohokai, which has assailed reported attempts of the Government to come to terms with the United States, is virtually the only active political party in Japan, since last year's dissolution of the old-line parties in the Fascist-like "new national structure."

Emperor Hirohito presided at a luncheon at the Imperial Palace today for twenty of the navy's ranking admirals. The occasion was understood to be the return to Tokyo of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, who has been shifted from command of the empire's No. 1 naval base at Yokosuka, near Tokyo.

Japanese 'Preserve'

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Sept. 17—Japanese control of French Indo-China has reached a point where the French colony is well on the road to becoming a Japanese preserve, according to travelers arriving here.

In the six weeks since the arrival of the first Japanese Army contingents for the alleged purpose of blocking British aggressive plans, the Japanese have abrogated powers of virtually every government office and stamped their influence throughout the economic functions of the country, these sources said today.

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Camranh Area Closed

Recent developments marking Japanese control, they said, included:

1. The French commercial airline is restricted to carrying Japanese, French nationals who have obtained permits from the Hanoi Government and foreign consular representatives who have notified the Japanese delegation before purchasing their tickets.

2. The Camranh Bay area, where the French were developing a great naval base, is closed to all travelers.

Land Grant Ban

3. The Government is considering a proposal to prohibit the issuance of land grants to all foreigners except Japanese.

4. Following word from a high Japanese official, a Government order banned newspaper reports concerning the arrival of Japanese troops in Indo-China and their movements.

5. Travelers seeking to go overland to Thailand have been instructed to notify the Japanese military as well as French immigration officials.

Thailand Resists

Persons arriving here said no additional Japanese troops had reached Saigon in three weeks, but supplies still were flowing in by freighters.

At the same time, reports from Bangkok indicated Thailand was stiffening resistance against alleged Japanese efforts to conclude the same kind of agreement with her as enabled Japan to put in military forces and establish bases in Indo-China.

30.24 — 11889

30.24 — 11889

Australia Warned

[By the Associated Press]

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 17—Prime Minister Arthur Fadden told Parliament today that Australian security was imperilled as never before and that vigilance must be maintained for some sudden turn of the war necessitating self-defense near the shores of this commonwealth.

Important aspects of Far Eastern policy now are under discussion with the British Government, he said.

In a general review of the war, he said "against the military ebb and flow in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Near East we are entitled, in a long-term view, to set American and British sea power, industrial capacity and common resolve.

Roosevelt Policy Cited

"This collaboration will enable us in due time to strike decisive blows. Mr. Roosevelt's latest declaration will have an incalculable influence on the course of the war. The term 'American defense waters' is deliberately obscure.

"I say frankly that throughout the critical period in the Far East, Australia has regarded it as of the highest importance that Imperial policy in this area should be coordinated with American policy, besides being based fully on Anglo-Australian consultation."

He warned that the Russian position was serious and that Germany had calculated for a campaign there through the winter.

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Wiedemann's Sojourn In Argentina Prolonged

Buenos Aires, Sept. 17 (AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann's stay in Argentina was lengthened today despite the fact that the German Embassy had informed the Foreign Office he would sail on a Japanese steamer.

The Foreign Office had announced that Wiedemann, former German consul general in San Francisco, would sail for the Orient on the Japanese steamer Manila Maru today. Officers of the line operating the vessel, however, said that the ship had never been scheduled to leave before Friday, and that no reservations had been made for Wiedemann. The cabins are fully booked, it was said.

The German Embassy, where Wiedemann is staying, said it did not know how long the agent would remain here.

British Undersecretary Arrives in Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Sept. 17 (AP)—Geoffrey Shakespeare, British dominions under-secretary, arrived in Newfoundland today and is expected to reach this capital tomorrow for a two-day visit. He will go later to Canada.

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Curb Put On Strikes In Canada's War Plants

Such Moves To Be Illegal Unless Sanctioned By Polls Supervised By Labor Department

Ottawa, Sept. 17 (AP)—Labor Minister Norman McLarty announced today that strikes in Canadian war industries would be illegal unless sanctioned by a majority of workers in polls supervised by the Labor Department.

McLarty said an order-in-council to that effect was approved yesterday by the Cabinet.

Violators are liable to fines up to $500 and prison terms up to twelve months. The current strike at McKinnon Industries, Ltd., at St. Catherines, Ont., will not be affected.

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SITE FOR BASE IN BAHAMAS

U. S. Picks Exuma Island, 300 Miles Southeast Of Miami

Nassau, Bahamas, Sept. 17 (AP)—It was announced officially tonight that the United States Government had selected a site near Georgetown, Exuma Island, for a defense base in the Bahamas.

Exuma is little more than one hundred miles southeast of here, and about 300 miles southeast of Miami, Fla. Originally it had been planned to use Mayaguana Island, almost 800 miles southeast of Miami, but surveys disclosed that site was unsuitable.

The Windsors Are Coming

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 17—The itinerary of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor on their forthcoming six-week holiday trip from Nassau to their ranch in Alberta, Can., includes stops at Miami, Washington and Chicago en route to Canada and visits to Baltimore and New York on the return journey.

The British Press Service announced today the couple would leave the Bahamas September 23 by plane for Miami, entrain for Washington the following morning, leave Washington by train September 26, arrive in Chicago the next day and in Calgary, forty miles from the ranch, on September 30.

The duke's first visit to his ranch in fourteen years will be for about ten days and on the way home the former king and his wife will stay in Baltimore with Henry M. Warfield, uncle of the duchess, and later come to New York before proceeding to Nassau.

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Cargo Stoppage Angers Saigon

[By the Associated Press]

Saigon, French Indo-China, Sept. 17 (AP)—Informed sources reported today that stoppage at Manila of a large number of cargeos destined for Indo-China had created a serious controversy between this French colony and the United States.

The shipments include asphalt, coal tar, wood pulp, trucks, automobiles, dyestuffs, wheat flour, condensed milk, steel, boiler tubes, leather and butter, it was said.

Protest On Butter

The French were reported to be protesting in particular the delay of a cargo of butter from New Zealand which was scheduled for transshipment at Manila.

All cargoes from the United States were understood to have been licensed and en route when the French-Japanese agreement for mutual defense of Indo-China was announced late in July before the United States froze Japanese assets in that country.

The French were said to have protested officially against action which they called retroactive. They said also that the goods in question were purchased for private use and would not reach Japanese hands.

Texts of the Day's War Communiques

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Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau said in a communiqué today:

During the night of Sept. 16-17 our troops fought the enemy on the entire front.

As a result of heavy fighting in one sector in the western direction of the front, our troops destroyed or captured sixty enemy tanks, twenty-four guns, fifty-one machine guns, thirteen minethrowers, 316 rifles, forty cases of shells and a large quantity of other munitions.

In another sector in the western direction of the front Soviet artillerymen in one day demolished or disabled forty-six fascist machine gun pits, ten minethrowers and fifteen gun batteries, destroyed seventeen infantry dugouts and blew up five ammunition dumps.

In the course of a successful bombing of an enemy concentration in one sector in the northwestern direction of the front our aircraft destroyed twenty-seven trucks with enemy infantry, five ammunition trucks, five tanks and one anti-aircraft battery and killed nearly 150 men. An air unit commanded by Colonels Toropchin and Daniloff raided an enemy airdrome and disabled twenty-two fascist planes.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued the following communiqué:

During Sept. 17 our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front.

Seventy-eight German planes were destroyed in air battles and during raids on enemy airdromes on Sept. 15. We lost twenty-five planes.

The tank forces of the German General Guderian were decisively beaten during an attempt to attack in the direction of Bryansk and lost two-thirds of his effectives.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following communiqué:

In the east the offensive is developing into an operation of the greatest extent.

Submarines sank six enemy merchantmen amounting to 27,000 tons in the North Atlantic.

In waters around England combat planes last night badly damaged two large freighters in low-altitude attacks. Additional air raids were directed against port facilities southeast of the isle as well as several airports.

In Northern Africa German bombers on Sept. 15 attacked British motor vehicle columns on the Libyan-Egyptian border and dispersed them by fire from machine guns and airplane cannons.

During raids by German combat planes on the airport of Heliopolis near Cairo the night before last there were big fires and explosions in the hangars and in munition dumps.

Weak enemy forces last night dropped a small number of explosives and incendiaries in some places in Southwestern Germany. Buildings were damaged in residential sections. Naval artillery brought down two British bombers and anti-aircraft brought down one.

British

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Last night aircraft of the bomber command attacked objectives in Karlsruhe and elsewhere in Western Germany. Many fires were left burning.

Docks at Havre [in France] also were bombed. None of our aircraft is missing.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministers said:

During the night a small number of enemy aircraft flew inland, mostly over parts of Eastern England.

Bombs which fell at a few points caused no damage and no casualties have been reported.

One enemy bomber was destroyed during the night.

The following communiqué was issued by the Admiralty today:

The Board of Admiralty regret to announce that H. M. submarine P-32 Lieutenant D. A. B. Abdy, R. N.) is overdue and must be considered lost. The next of kin have been informed.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 18 (AP)—The British Air Ministry today issued the following:

Wednesday afternoon two squadrons of Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command, escorted by strong forces of fighters, attacked the power plant at Mazingarbe near Bethune [in France]. Opposition by enemy anti-aircraft guns and fighters was unable to prevent the attack.

Bombs burst on the target and fires broke out. Six enemy fighters were destroyed by our fighter escort. One Blenheim and seven other fighters were lost, but the pilot of one of the fighters later was rescued from the sea by the R. A. F. Air and Sea Rescue Service.

Enemy fighters which attempted to interfere with the rescue were driven off by our protecting fighter patrol and one of the enemy was shot down.

In the course of an offensive operation by our fighters Wednesday afternoon four enemy fighters were destroyed. Six of our fighters were lost, but three of the pilots have been saved. During Wednesday, therefore, eleven enemy fighters were destroyed.

Our losses were one Blenheim and thirteen fighters with four fighter pilots saved. It is now known that another enemy fighter was destroyed Tuesday, making a total of seven.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 17 (AP)—British Middle East Headquarters issued the following communiqué today:

Libya—Following our raids from Tobruk, enemy shelling of our forward positions is still heavy in the East, but it has decreased against the south and west sectors.

In the frontier area advanced elements of British and South African mechanized forces are continuing their patrolling activities.

Ethiopia—In the Gondar area, where the last remnants of the Italian Army in Ethiopia have been invested since capture of main enemy forces, weather conditions have now permitted resumption of our offensive activities.

During the last few days, patrols from our troops in contact with the enemy holding defended positions on the Uolchefit area north of Gondar have made several deep penetrations, in one case reconnoitering lines of approach a considerable distance behind the enemy's front line.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the night of Sept. 14-15 and again the night of Sept. 15-16 heavy bombers of the R. A. F. raided Bengazi. On both occasions fires were started.

Bardia also was subjected to night attacks and damage was caused to the harbor.

Ships lying alongside the Spanish quay at Tripoli were bombed and several explosions occurred.

Numerous reconnaissance flights and fighter patrols were successfully carried out over enemy territory.

From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

On the North African fronts and the Gondar theatre of operations [in Ethiopia] there were local operations of our advanced detachments, which carried out mass reconnaissance operations

and repelled enemy elements.

Effective firing of our artillery batteries against the defense works of Tobruk [in Libya] was reported.

The British Air Force made new attacks on the cities of Tripoli and Bengazi, with no casualties and material damage of slight importance.

Italian and German planes attacked enemy motorized columns in the Jarabub-Siea zones. Numerous motor vehicles were hit and seriously damaged.

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

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BY DEWITT MacKENZIE

It is given to wonder whether the Axis may not have uncorked a volcano by bombing Cairo—one of the holy cities of Islam—and causing heavy civilian casualties.

Just as the writer completed this intrductory sentence, there arrived from Cairo a cable stating that the Egyptian Government has protested to Rome and Berlin. That might easily be the forerunner of far-reaching developments.

On the face of it, there seems to be so little for the Axis to gain, and so much it could lose, that the operation is difficult to explain satisfactorily. It looks almost like one of those errors of judgment which happen in war as well as in peace.

The Italo-German brotherhood may be trying to frighten Egypt into demanding that the British withdraw altogether from the country, thus depriving Britain of a military base which is one of the foundation stones of imperial security. That would seem to be a forlorn hope, however, since the only thing which would budge the British out of Egypt would be force, and plenty of it.

An alternative reason for the operation might be to tie British troops and equipment, especially warplanes, to Egypt pending the outcome of Hitler's all-out offensive in the Russian Ukraine—a drive which probably contemplates an invasion of the Middle East, through Iran (Persia) if possible.

As opposed to these possible gains, the Axis runs a chance of turning the entire great Moslem world against it, and that at a time when Germany and Italy badly need the support of the Moslems in view of the projected assault on the Middle East.

Then, too, the bombing of the holy city of Cairo opens up the possibility of British retaliation against Rome. London warned Mussolini last spring that the Eternal City would be attacked if either Cairo or Athens were bombed.

At that time London said the greatest care would be taken to spare the Vatican City, but charged that the Italians were prepared to drop captured British bombs there. The next day high Fascists in Rome characterized this charge as an incredible manifestation of infamous, slanderous and disloyal propaganda.

One does indeed find it difficult to believe that anyone would resort to such an act, the purpose of which of course would be to turn the great Catholic world against the Allies. Knowing the Italian people well, I am sure they would look with horror on such an idea, as would the rest of the civilized world.

Since the British have made this charge, however, one can hardly escape the thought that if the bombing of Cairo did tantalize the British into retaliating against Rome, and if a bomb did fall in Vatican City, then there likely would be a heavy reaction against the Allies. The reaction in America might have a decidedly adverse effect on our program of aid for Britain.

I don't suggest that this was what caused the bombing of Cairo. I merely say that, in view of the British charge, one is forced pell-mell into the thought that it may have been a spot of illogical and unfortunate thinking on the part of some member of the intermediate military command which resulted in the bombing of Cairo.

In view of all these badly tangled circumstances, it may be that the British will decide that the smart thing to do is not to exact any reprisal against Rome.

NAVY TO CHARTER 17 MERCHANTMEN

Rear Admiral Tells Plan For Use Outside U. S. After Attorney General's Ruling

N. Y. Maritime Circles Hear Acadia Will Supply American Air Base In Liberia

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 17—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the Third Naval District, announced today that the navy had arranged to use seventeen American merchant ships as supply ships to naval bases outside continental United States.

His announcement came two days after Attorney General Biddle interpreted the Neutrality Act to permit American ships to carry passengers and war materials to any parts of the British Empire except the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Under Time Charter

The seventeen vessels have been acquired under a time charter and will be manned by civilian crews, Admiral Andrews said. Several already have been put in active service and the rest are expected to be ready for use in a short time.

At the same time, Norwegian shipping sources reported that Norway has transferred about 150 ships to the British and Allied cause since the first of the year, leaving fewer than 100 vessels carrying vital defense materials to the United States.

No Further Transfers

For the present, these sources said, no further transfers are contemplated although Norwegian shipping is at the disposal of the fight against the Axis.

In August, Norway had 707 vessels, about 550 of which were in the pool operated by the British Ministry of Shipping. Since then Norwegians have promised 42 vessels to the pool, including the last 22 of Norway's pre-war tanker fleet of about 230 ships. All but 2 of the 42 vessels have been transferred.

Acadia Mission Reported

Maritime circles also heard that the liner Acadia, which has been in the Alcoa Steamship Co. West Indies and Caribbean service, would carry technicians and other personnel to a new government air base in Liberia, West Africa.

The base was one which Pan American Airways recently announced it would use in a new air freight service between New York and Lisbon.

Although the Maritime Commission here refused to comment officially, the Alcoa line said that the Acadia would be released to the commission on October 1 and be returned a month later. The line said it did not know what use would be made of the vessel.

F. B. I. MOVIE SHOWN IN ESPIONAGE TRIAL

One Of 16 Defendants Filmed Going Over Military Data, According To Agent

Witness Says Photographed Man Discussed Blowing Up Electric Plant

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 17—A film, shot secretly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and thrown on a screen in Federal Court today, showed Frederick Duquesne, 63, one of sixteen defendants charged with espionage conspiracy, going over pictures of planes, guns, tanks and copious notes and diagrams.

Government witnesses—F. B. I. Agent William Friedeman, who made the picture from an adjoining office, and Counter-Espionage Agent William Sebold—testified that the silent film recorded Duquesne explaining American war secrets which he had stolen for Germany and discussing several sabotage projects including the blowing up of the Schenectady (N. Y.) General Electric plant and the scattering of minute incendiary bombs on wharves.

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In Sebold's Office

The picture, which Friedeman said was recorded in fast motion to obtain better lighting, showed Duquesne with Sebold in the latter's office. Much of the time he spoke so animatedly with his hands that sound effects were unnecessary to indicate his speech.

Friedeman's testimony before the showing served as subtitles.

"Duquesne advised Sebold to be very careful about carrying materials on his person," testified Friedeman. "He said that personally he carried things on his leg."

(The picture showed Duquesne delving into his sock for a sealed envelope, the contents of which he spread out before Sebold.)

Description Of Papers

"Duquesne told Sebold that these (papers and pictures) were materials procured at maneuvers in Tennessee and specifications of a navy speedboat, which he said he obtained in Washington," continued Friedeman.

(The lens caught the pictures clearly.)

Duquesne exhibited drawings of a gun and baby tank for transportation in an airplane—the airplane had not yet been designed—and a large tank with deflector plates, said Friedeman.

"He said he saw in Tennessee," Friedman said, "an anti-tank device which the Government called a 'deep-dyed secret'—a pill box buried in the ground with room for one man to operate against tanks."

(Picture upon picture, note upon note, Duquesne spread out in the film.)

Friedeman said Duquesne's gestures pantomimed the preparation and explosion of bombs.

Calendar In Picture

In the background were a calendar—registering July 25, 1941, two days before the roundup of thiry-three persons, seventeen of whom have pleaded guilty—and a clock, whose minute hand went from 6.18 to 6.42 during the showing.

Friedeman testified that from the adjoining room he was able to see and hear everything that went on in Sebold's office.

Duquesne, Friedeman said in a discussion of incendiary bombs that "candy split into two pieces with a combustible phosphorus compound inserted before putting the pieces together again, made a good and safe incendiary bomb.

Chewing Gum Best

"He said it was best, however, to use chewing gum. It was to be well chewed, he said, and then wrapped around a phosphorous compound, which would not ignite until the temperature rose above 75 degrees. He said that in this manner it could be planted on wharves on a cold day and would not set fire until a couple of days later.

"He said a workman could plant these incendiary bombs while speaking to the boss."

Under cross-examination by Frank J. Walsh, Duquesne's counsel, Friedeman said: "Duquesne said he had dropped these bombs in times past on dock facilities."

Checked Electric Plant

Friedeman quoted Duquesne as having told Sebold he had looked over the General Electric Plant a year earlier and that it was Duquesne's purpose to blow it up.

Sebold had testified that he was assigned by the German Gestapo to spy in the United States. He informed the F. B. I. agents of this on his arrival here early in 1940, and the F. B. I. built and operated for him a "spy" radio on Long Island which became a communications system for German agents here.

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'Own Overreaching' Will Crush Hitler, Hoover Believes

Former President Says Neither Intervention Nor Isolation Is Wise for U. S.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Neither isolation nor intervention is a wise or possible course for the United States in dealing with the present war, former President Hoover believes.

"We must have impregnable defense" and "we must give the tools of defense to the democracies," he declared in a radio address last night over the C. B. S. network. "We should reserve our strength that, unexhausted, we may give real aid to reconstruction and stabilizing of peace when Hitler collapses of his own overreaching."

"We can do our greatest service to civilization by strengthening here in the Western Hemisphere free institutions and free men and women."

Hoover's Six Points.

American policies, the former Chief Executive suggested, should be based on these six points:

"1. If we prepare we cannot be invaded nor our economic life be dangerously impaired.

"2. England can prevent invasion of her shores if we give her the tools, and even warships, without sending our boys to death, either on ships or land.

"3. Hitler is on the way to be crushed by the vicious forces within his own regime.

Bitter Experience.

"4. We have proved by bitter experience that it is a futility for us to try to impose freedom and justice upon the world by war.

"5. The ideas and ideals of the West can grow and spread abroad by our own demonstration in our own country. They will die in the world if they shall become weakened or die in America.

"6. To send our sons into this war must also be weighed in the scales of future America. Should we not weigh in this scale the dead and the maimed? Should we not weigh the one-third of underfed, undernourished, underhoused, undereducated Americans for another generation that will be inevitable? Should we not weigh the loss of our own freedom?"

Economic freedom, Mr. Hoover said, should be added to the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt—freedom of speech and expression, of religion, from fear and from want. Mr. Hoover said a large number of the men administering the preparedness program did not believe in this freedom.

ISSUE WITH HOOVER TAKEN BY WILLKIE

Latter Says Causes Of Failure Of Last War Weigh Heavily On U. S.

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 17—Wendell L. Willkie took issue today with remarks made by former President Herbert Hoover in an address last night and said that he would e happy if he could "so readily dismiss the obligations of the last twenty-three years" as he contended Hoover had done.

Speaking at a united China relief luncheon, Willkie read an excerpt from Hoover's radio address in which the former President said that the causes of failure of the last World War lay far deeper "than the viciousness of the Treaty of Versailles or the failure of the League of Nations" and that "the causes of that failure lie deep in the invisible forces which dominate and vibrate through the races which comprise the millions of people of Europe."

Weighs On America

Commenting, Willkie said:

"The causes of the failure of the last war bear very heavily today upon the back of America. The causes of the post war failure lie deeper than the Treaty of Versailles our failure

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to enter the League of Nations."

"It was our failure fo twenty-three years to play the part America should have played in world affair that contributed to the present chaos in Europe."

Willkie said that the excerpt he read from Hoover's speech was "a wholly unrealistic doctrine to teach in the United States."

Rallying Point, He Says

"This is the time," he said, "when all Americans, irrespective of party and political beliefs, must rally around the foreign policy of the United States—now—and make it strong and effective."

Willkie said it was because of this belief that he had "taken time to joi nmovements which seek to make America effective. One of these movements ie aid to China.

No one can but appreciate that if Japan dominates the Orient in collaboration with the totalitarian powers, the menace to America will be very great."

He asserted that it lay with the American people whether Japan threw her lot with the Axis or with the United States.

Says President Used 'Depth Bomb' On Congress

New York, Sept. 17 (AP)—United States Senator Charles W. Tobey (Rep., N. H.) charged tonight an an America First Committee rally commemorating the one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution that President Roosevelt "has in effect eliminated your Congress just as effectively as a depth charge puts a submarine out of business."

Declaring that the nation needed "a new declaration of independence by the American Congress," he accused war advocates of using fear propaganda or of being under misguided apprehensions that Hitler could conquer the world.

Should Have Share, He Says

"We all should have a share in arriving at such a momentous decision as faces our nation," he said. "No one man—no group of men—should be allowed to make the decision for us."

He described President Roosevelt's order to the navy to shoot first at Axis raiders and submarines as a usurpation of the power of Congress to declare war, which he said was specifically defined under the Constitution.

"We have one clear duty," he said, "to build up our army and our navy and our military production with unceasing determination and thereby demonstrate to Hitler that any attempted in vasion of the Western Hemisphere is out of the question."

FILM HEARING DRAWS RIDICULE

Roosevelt Sees Comedy in Propaganda Hunt.

Washington, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt placed the current Senate investigation of so-called movie war propaganda in the cartoon class today, with a none-too-subtle inference that the investigators compared favorably with Charlie Chaplin in the slap-stick realm.

At the same time, he declared that neither he nor, to his knowledge, any of his subordinates had brought pressure on the movie industry to include propaganda in its pictures.

Promptly, Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, co-author with Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, of the resolution for the movie inquiry, retorted that he was "surprised that the President has not injected himself earlier in the efforts being made to discontinue and stop the investigation."

"I am sure," Senator Nye said, "that these efforts are going to be unavailing."

Reads a Telegram.

Questioned about the movie inquiry at his press conference yesterday, the President replied by producing a telegram sent to a member of the Senate sub-committee by an unnamed Connecticut individual and by suggesting that a cartoon on the subject in the Washington Evening Star merited reprinting.

The cartoon showed Charlie Chaplin in comicc garb with a a subpœna in his hand, asking what he could teach those "past masters" about comedy.

The telegram read:

"Have just been reading book valled Holy Bible. Has large circulation in this country. Was written entirely by foreign-born, mostly Jews. First part full of dangerous war mongering propaganda. Second condems isolationists with fake story about Samaritan. Dangerous. Should be added to your list and suppressed."

Meanwhile, Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California, in an open letter to Senator Clark, chairman of the investigating subcommittee, said that he protested on behalf of the movie industry "against the implications that the service which it is performing in the educational, entertainment and culture life of America it attended with improper exhibitions or abuse of American civil liberties."

"To the extent that it contributes support of America's stand in its foreign relations, during the world crisis, we believe the industry should be praised, not condemned," the letter added.

LUCAS CASTS DOUBT ON MOVIE INQUIRY

Senate Audit Chairman Raises Question of Authority

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Chairman Lucas of the Senate Audit Committee said today that he was studying expenditures by a sub-committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which is investigating charges of war propaganda in the motion picture industry.

Mr. Lucas said he was not seeking to halt the inquiry "but as chairman of the Audit and Control Committee I have a responsibility over the expenditure of Senate funds I cannot overlook."

Chairman Clark of Idaho, of the investigating group announced public hearings would be delayed until next Tuesday because of the absence of Senator Brooks, a member of the sub-committee, who is attending the American Legion convention. Nicholas Schenck, president of Loews, Inc., was to have testified tomorrow.

The National Lawyers Guild meanwhile made public letters to Senate leaders contending that the conduct of te investigation "constitutes a shocking misuse of power and usurpation of authority."

NYE DEFENDS RACE TALK BY LINDBERGH

But Says He Wished Speaker Had Not Been So Direct.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17 (A. P.).—Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, declared today that "as long as interventionists want to inject the anti-Semitic issues" in the debates over United States foreign policy, "perhaps this is the time to be speaking very frankly."

In an interview Senator Nye defended Charles A. Lindbergh against the charge of anti-Semitism although "at first I wished the Colonel had not been so direct," when he declared in Des Moines last week that the Jews, the British and the Roosevelt administration were most active in promoting intervention.

The racial issue was injected by Wendell L. Willkie, attorney for the motion picture industry in the present Senate committee investigation and a foreign policy supporter, "in connection with press announcements at the opening of the hearing," he said.

"As Lindbergh said, without being anti-Semitic, those of the Jewish faith are contributing to the cause of intervention," the North Dakotan continued. "Their interest is very natural. If I were one of them, I should feel as they do toward those who have persecuted my people. But I should try not to let my natural hatred blind me to the first and best interests of my own country."

ROOSEVELT FOES URGED TO STUDY CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Rep. William H. Sutphin of Matawan (D-NJ) suggested today that persons who questioned President Roosevelt's right to order shooting of Nazi submarines should refer to the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution, Sutphin pointed out, gives Congress the power to declare war, but does not withhold from the executive branch of goyernment a separate right under certain circumstances to employ the army and navy.

"The right to repel invasion can be exercised by the President whenever there is no time to ask for specific authority," the representative said. "An attack on an American ship is considered in international law to be as much of an invasion of American rights as an invasion of territory.

"When an American battleship is fired upon by a Nazi submarine, there is no time to ask Congress for permission to strike back, nor is there any means available to restore the battleship should it be sunk."

Farley Urges People To Back President To Utmost For Defense

Boston, Sept. 17 (AP)—James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, today called upon "all the people to give the President all the support they possibly can in the defense program."

Urging an adjournment of politics, Farley said that the people by their "decisive vote showed their desire to have him in charge of the ship of state and he is worthy of your support and my support.

"I have been a Democrat all my life and, God willing, I will continue to be one," he told the forty-first annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters.

"Everyone who knows me realizes, however, that I have the greatest of respect for the fellow on the other side of the fence. But in these trying times we should forget our differences."

U. S. Imports Of Linen From British Isles Sharply Cut By War

New York, Sept. 17 (AP)—The European war has cut sharply into United States imports of linen and boosted prices, but dealers estimated today the British Isles were sending to this country about 60 per cent. as much as before the war, despite shipping shortages.

One firm reported that during the past year it received linen goods approximately at the rate of 1938 and 1939. A wholesale buyer, however, said his company was able to get only about 40 per cent. as much linen as normally.

United States customs and Commerce Department statistics indicated Britain was concentrating on shipments of high quality goods.

This was interpreted as in line with the British policy of building up credits in this country through sale of a variety of articles, from Scotch whiskey to antiques and tweeds.

An example was the amount of table damask on which duty was paid in June, 60,500 pounds, valued at $106,000. The total for 1939 was 914,390 pounds, valued at $2,051,500, and showed June only slightly below the monthly average.

In some other of the dozen-odd classifications used by the custom houses for duty purposes, however, the flow into United States channels was only about 25 per cent. of normal. At the same time, however, the valuation of most classes, per pound, was higher by as much as 100 per cent.

One of the sharper drops in the amount on which duty was paid was for linen weighing four ounces or less to the square yard, a fine-quality cloth. June totals were 95,461 pounds, worth $220,805. For 1939, however, the monthly average in this classification was 198,700 pounds, valued at $269,950. This also indicated a higher per-pound valuation was placed on the cloth this year compared with 1939.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER FACTORIES URGED

$500,000,000 Program Is Advised as Defense Task; TNT Plant Plans Suggested

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17 (AP)—Three hundred of the nation's foremost oil men met for the National Petroleum Association's annual convention today and were told the government should spend immediately $500,000,000 for erection of plants to make synthetic rubber.

Dr. Gustav Egloff of Chicago, research director for a large oil company since 1917, told the oil men unlimited quantities of synthetic rubber could be manufactured in the United States from petroleum, but that private companies couldn't be expected to build the necessary plants.

"Compared with other expenditures being made by the government at this time, half a billion dollars wouldn't be a drop in the bucket," said Dr. Egloff, "and if that amount were sent now in preparation for synthetic rubber manufacture, it would assure us all the rubber we might possibly need."

To Assure Ample Supply

Dr. Egloff said synthetic rubber cost about 25 cents a pound to produce, and for that reason private capital couldn't afford to take a chance on building plants. He observed natural rubber now cost 22 cents a pound, but might drop to three or four cents if the defense emergency suddenly ended, and at that price a plant producing synthetic rubber would become worthless.

Dr. Egloff calculated it would take 18 months to erect the plants he proposed, and said assurance that the country would have plenty of rubber under all circumstances would be worth the price.

He also advocated greater preparations for manufacture of explosives such as TNT, ammonium-nitrate, ammonium pictrate, and nitroglycerin from petroleum.

Possibilities Unlimited

He said the possibilities here were without limit; that all components of TNT—toluol, nitric acid, and sulfuric acid—are now derivable from crude oil, as well as glycerine, which heretofore came mostly from edible fats as a by-product of soap.

He observed the petroleum industry could also provide military surgeons with unlimited amounts of a new anaesthetic called cyclopropane. This drug, derived from crude oil, is used like ether but is reputed not to have some of ether's objectionable after-effects.

Sewing Machine Boom After War Forecast

New York, Sept. 17 (AP)—A boom in the sale of sewing machines in the United States but heavy losses in international operations were reported today by Sir Douglas Alexander, president of Singer Manufacturing Company, at the annual stockholder's meeting.

He said the company's sales volume had steadily declined in the last 12 years, its markets in German-occupied countries had been cut off, the business in Japan closed and sales in Great Britain reduced from a normal 100,000 machines a year to 15,000.

However, he added: "We have confidence that after the war we shall be confronted with the greatest demand ever experienced. A long-term rise in installment buying of sewing machines is in prospect when peace returns."

As for the rising sales tide in the United States, Sir Douglas commented: "The increase in consumer purchasing power will probably help the sale of domestic sewing machines although this may be checked by restrictions on installment purchases."

To handle the increase in domestic business, Singer is building an addition to the factory at Elizabeth Port, N. J., and has purchased 68,000 acres of timber in North Carolina. The Electrical Diehl Manufacturing Company has received so much new business that it is building a new factory at Finderne, N. J.

NEW CAR SHORTAGE BY FEB. 1 SEEN

Larger Output Next Week Forecast, But Further Slash Expected

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Sept. 18—Another sharp upturn in motor-car production is indicated for the current week, bringing the industry's output nearer the maximum permitted under the schedules authorized by the defense agencies.

Because the level of production still is subject to many factors, among them adequate deliveries of minor parts as well as the normal difficulties peculiar to new model assemblies, figures are given with reservations. Fairly authoritative estimates for the present week, however, place the total at slightly more than 70,000 units, up approximately 20,000 from last week.

Dealer stocking throughout the country is going forward, but many large selling localities still are without initial models of the 1942 lines. Field agents report some would-be buyers admitting a desire to see all models and compare price schedules before making purchases. This tendency is expected to slow down sales for a time, but sales executives say that once all models are on display and all price revisions have been announced demand will pick up rapidly.

Some authoritative trade sources say the further slash in production announced by the Office of Production Management this week will be reflected in a new-car shortage soon after next February 1. The latest curtailment order reduces the aggregate output of passenger cars for the five months of the new model year up to December 31 to 1,023,217 units. This compares with 1,510,167 in the like period of 1940.

There undoubtedly will be a further reduction in output schedules for subsequent months; most of the manufacturers will be surprised if they are permitted to make more than 2,000,000 passenger vehicles during the model year. There are indications, however, that much of what is taken from passenger-car production beyond the originally proposed 50 per cent. slash will be made up in medium and heavy truck output.

Certain it is that as an important defense factor these types of commercial units will be measurably increased over last year's volume. Official figures for the 1940 calendar year show that of the 777,026 commercial cars produced during that period more than three fourths were of one and one half tons or under rated capacity. A production curtailment also has been ordered for this classification of trucks.

PRICE-CONTROL BILL FACES MORE DELAY

Opposition To Henderson As Prospective Head Seen As Barrier

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 17—Opposition to Leon Henderson as the prospective price-control administrator appeared likely today to delay the administrator's control bill still further, despite Henderson's testimony that the nation is in the midst of "mild inflation."

Meanwhile, Henderson revoked a price ceiling on anthracite which the operators had defied Monday in raising their price 15 cents a ton.

Denounces Operators

While acceding to this increase, Henderson denounced the operators for an "unjustifiable act of defiance," and said they had agreed not to advance prices further without his approval. Henderson had sought to peg prices at the August 15 levels, when the so-called "circular price" for prepared sizes at the mine was $6.60 a ton.

As the House Banking Committee resumed hearings on the legislation after a month's holiday, several Democratic members said privately and emphatically that the measure would be revised to insure that Henderson would not have complete authority over prices.

Some suggested that provision would be made for a board to administer the law and others predicted that Senate confirmation would be required not only for the administrator but for his subordinate officials "pretty well down the line."

No Particular Rush, One Says

Committee members conceded that several weeks more would be required for the committee to complete its consideration of the measure.

"There's no particular rush about this thing," one member said. "At least there's no great clamor from the people for its enactment."

On the other hand, Henderson reopened his testimony with a statement that in the month since the committee recessed, prices of basic foodstuffs had increased about eight per cent. and that a special daily index of twenty-eight basic commodity prices had risen from 150 to 157.

"There is now no question," Henderson said, "that wholesale prices everywhere are continuing to increase."

Retail markets, he added, also are beginning to move up in earnest.

Notes 'Mild Inflation'

In response to questions, Henderson said he was quite sure that the country already was experiencing a "mild inflation." He said that in contrast to the situation when the hearing started a few weeks ago, the production of commodities for civilian consumption has leveled off, but prices still are going up.

Renewing efforts previously made by other committee members to explore Henderson's economic philosophy, Representative Sumner (Rep., Ill.) questioned him at length concerning his training and experience as an economist.

Adverse To Czar

Noting that he had once been a teacher of economic subjects, Representative Sumner asked whether he had known any economists at that time who believed that the Communistic form of Government was the best from an economic standpoint. Henderson replied in the negative and said that "most of us had a fine contempt for it."

Some committee members said that in addition to being averse to having Henderson made a price "czar," they had no particular liking for the bill itself although they conceded they did not know what substitute could be offered.

Greater Goods Stock Urged By Wallace

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 17—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, chairman of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, called today for the establishment "in so far as possible" of "an ever-normal stock pile of critically needed metals and other materials."

"Goods and more goods of the kinds essential to our defense efforts are what we need most to assure the overthrow of Hitler," Wallace said in announcing that all Government departments and agencies would be consulted at once on how critical needs can be supplied.

Approaches Listed

He ilsted these as among approaches which will be considered:

Expansion of production facilities both here and abroad.

Conversion of non-defense plants to military uses.

The working of more shifts.

Payment of premiums for certain metals coming from low-yielding veins of ore.

Wallace said the part Western Hemisphere republics can play in increasing the supplies of needed materials would be given particular emphasis.

He also announced that the Economic Defense Board, which he heads along with his other duties, would absorb the Office of Export Control hitherto managed by Brig. Gen. R. L. Maxwell.

Provides Cheering Service

The Economic Defense Board is to "provide a central clearing service to which exporters, manufacturers and foreign importers may submit proposals for the export of materials and commodities." It also is to "obtain clearance for such proposals from the several Federal agencies concerned with the control of exports and related financial transactions."

An international crisis, Wallace said, "requires a determined intensification of our policy of preventing shipments to Axis-dominated countries."

General Maxwell is returning to his former duties at the War Department.

Aluminum Expansion Plans Made In Capital

Jesse Jones Meets With Supply Priorities And Allocations Board To Discuss Program

Washington, Sept. 17 (AP)—Plans to speed up and expand the construction of aluminum and magnesium plants to produce airplane metals were announced today after a meeting of Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, and the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

Jones said the group decided to speed up the present program to expand aluminum capacity to 1,500,000,000 pounds a year and to plan further plants for aluminum, and to take similar action on magnesium for which the present goal is 400,000,000 pounds a year.

Earlier Jones said negotiations were nearly complete to finance an addition to the aluminum plants of the Reynolds Metal Company, near Sheffield, Ala., to increase their capacity from 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds a year.

Roosevelt's Gorilla Dies

Gift of Free French, Accepted Tuesday by White House, Succumbs

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17 (AP).—President Roosevelt's gorilla, presented to him by Free French authorities, is dead. Phil Carroll, animal dealer who captured the beast, said today the gorilla died in French Equatorial Africa after giving birth to a baby.

The animal, six feet two inches tall and weighing more than 400 pounds, had been offered to the President in a letter from General de Larminant, high commissioner of the colony. The White House agreed esterday to accept it.

Army's Morale Good In Third Corps Area, Newspapermen Find

Troops Better Trained Than in World War Era, Writers Say

By the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Two newspapermen who spent weeks with Uncle Sam's troops reported today that "America has no reason to be fearful about the morale of the new army it is building for national defense."

The Evening Sun said it assigned men to investigate morale in the 3d Corps Area because it felt the "chorus of allegations that all is not well with the United States Army" is a matter of "serious public concern."

(The District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania make up the 3d Corps Area.)

The newspapermen, Rodney Crowther, 45, business editor and former sergeant-major in the A. E. F., and Ben H. Miller, 34, Washington correspondent and behind-the-news editor, found out about Army morale by living with troops in camp and on maneuvers.

They reported:

"The American Army of 1941, as developed in this area, is a better Army, at this stage of its training, than the World War Army of 1917-8 was at the comparable stage of its training 24 years ago.

"The morale of the soldiers in this area is just as good as, and in some respects better than, the morale of the Army their fathers built 24 years ago.

"The soldiers of today do suffer some sense of grievance over the way things have been handled in Washington, and over the apparent confusion over this country's ultimate objectives, but resentment over the extension of service is not deep enough to interfere with morale."

BRITISH VESSEL AFIRE AT PHILADELPHIA DOCK

400 Bales of Jute Destroyed; Sabotage Scouted

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP)—Four hundred bales of jute were destroyed by fire today aboard the British-leased Norwegian steamship Maud, but Captain N. Teigland ordered unloading continued so he could sail at midnight for an undisclosed port to take on supplies for the British.

Nine stevedores were almost trapped below decks when the fire suddenly flamed up.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents began an inquiry. Crew members expressed the belief that a short-circuit in the wiring was the cause of the fire.

Authorities said the heat had buckled deck plates and firemen were forced to cut through the deck to get to the blaze. Captain Teigland said as he prepared to sail: "She'll stay afloat all right, fire or no fire."

Hillman Urges Workers To Place Defense First

Says War Will Be Won or Lost on U. S. Assembly Lines

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 17 (AP).—Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General in the Office of Production Management, told the United Rubber Workers' convention today that America must produce "to provide the foes of Hitlerism with planes enough to darken the skies and tanks enough to shake the earth of Europe and Africa."

In a speech he said that course meant "that you and I and the rest of us must make national defense our first thought—the driving force and inspiration of all our days."

Mr. Hillman expressed belief that "this war is going to be won or lost on the assembly lines of the United States."

"The steel workers, the auto workers, the rubber workers, the airplane workers and ordnance workers will largely determine whether Britain is to survive or perish; whether the Americas are to survive or perish," he said.

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Britain Sought Tomatoes For Invasion Emergency

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Sept. 17—How the British tried to buy 15,000,000 cases of tomatoes to stock refugee food depots for an invasion emergency and how American growers were caught short was related today by a cannery official.

The tomatoes were wanted for more than their food value. The British figured that in an invasion attempt the Germans would strike first at water systems of the British Isles.

By stocking food depots with quantities of canned tomatoes the British planned to provide the people with a safe and nourishing drinking fluid that would substitute for water in case normal water supplies were destroyed or polluted, explained Preston McKinney, vice-president of the Canners' League of California.

McKinney told a conference group at the Pacific Coast Trade Conference that the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration had tried to fill the fantastically huge British request, but was unable to get the full 15,000,000 cases from this year's pack.

McKinney said the British had planned to establish food depots all over the islands as a safeguard for caring for refugees moving out of actual combat areas in case of invasion.

The depots were to be located at strategic intervals along certain roads and highways which refugees would use. Supplies capable of sustaining large masses of people would be stocked at these points.

Teachers Oppose Wilbur On War

[By the Associated Press]

Palo Alto, Cal., Sept. 17—Taking a stand in opposition to that of President Ray Lyman Wilbur, 176 Stanford University professors issued a joint statement today supporting the Administration's foreign policy and calling for a more dynamic course of action.

"Recognizing the fallacy of the idea that a passive defense is still possible, we support a more dynamic policy of action as the most effective means of security against the totalitarian menace," the statement read.

Lewis M. Terman, professor of psychology, said the statement was not the result of a poll of Stanford's 464 faculty members, and that those who signed did so as private individuals.

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MOSCOW, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MISSIONS EXPECTED HERE SOON WILL BE MET BY A SOVIET DELEGATION COMPOSED OF VYACHESLAV MOLTOV, FOREIGN MINISTER, MARSHAL KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV OF THE RED ARMY, A.I. MIKOYAN, FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSAR, AND COMMISSARS FOR THE RED FLEET AND AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OTHERS NAMED TO CONFER WITH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH DELEGATES WERE V.A.MALYSHEV, CHAIRMAN OF THE ENGINEERING COUNCIL, AND M.JAKOVLEV, CHIEF OF THE ARTILLERY DEPARTMENT OF THE DEFENSE COMMISSARIAT.

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INCLUSION OF MARSHAL VOROSHILOV IN THE LIST OF SOVIET CONFEREES APPARENTLY MEANT THAT HE WOULD TEMPORARILY GIVE UP HIS DUTIES AS COMMANDER OF THE NORTHWESTERN RED ARMIES DEFENDING LENINGRAD. THE MARSHAL IS A MEMBER OF THE 5-MAN STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE HEADED BY PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN.

JL221AED

LISBON, PORTUGAL, SEPT 17-(AP)-VARIAN M.FRY, AMERICAN RELIEF WORKER WHO REPORTED TWO DAYS AGO THT DEATH OF 63-YEAR-OLD RUDOLF HILFERDING, PRE-HITLER GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER, TONIGHT SAID HE HAD RECEIVED WORD THAT HILFERDING DRANK POISON IN A PARIS PRISON.

HILFERDING WAS SEIZED IN MARSEILLE LAST FEBRUARY AS HE WAS ABOUT TO BOARD A SHIP AND WAS DELIVERED TO NAZI AUTHORITIES.

BZ1033PED

VICHY--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD FRENCH XXX OVERTHROW.

PUCHIEU AND HIS CLOSE COLLABORATORS WERE AMONG THE ORIGINAL SPONSORS OF FRENCH FASCIST FRANCOIS DE LA ROQUE. THEY BROKE WITH LA ROQUE BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT HIS SOCIAL THEORIES TOO OLD-FASHIONED FOR THEIR FRENCH YOUTH GROUP AND JOINED THE RIGHTIST MOVEMENT OF JACQUES DORIOT. HERE, TOO, THEY EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THE MOVEMENT FAILED TO ADVOCATE POSITIVE STEPS.

PUCHEU AND HIS MEN GIVE THE IMPRESSION OF BEING MEN OF ACTION.

ONE IS FREDERIC DE LA ROZIERE, A HALF-AMERICAN ZEALOT WHO SPENT MANY YEARS HERDING SHEEP IN ARIZONA AND NORTHERN MEXICO. HE SPEAKS AMERICAN SLANG LIKE A NATIVE AND EXPLAINS THAT HIS MOTHER WAS FORMERLY EDITH TIGHLMAN, DAUGHTER OF FREDERICK TIGHLMAN, MEMBER OF A LOUISVILLE, KY., FAMILY.

SEP 17 1941

M131AED

TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPT 18-(AP)-MAJOR KAMETARO TOMINAGA OF THE WAR MINISTRY PRESS BUREAU SAID TODAY THAT IF JAPAN'S "LEGITIMATE TRADE DEMANDS" ON THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES WERE BLOCKED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRESSURE "THEN IT WILL BE TIME FOR US JAPANESE TO SHOW THEM THE FOLLY OF THEIR MANEUVERING."

TOMINAGA'S COMMENTS WERE IN AN ARTICLE ON THE EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE-CONTROLLED JAPAN TIMES AND ADVERTISER COMMEMORATING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE "MANCHURIAN INCIDENT" WHICH HE SAID WAS THE FIRST OF SEVERAL JAPANESE MOVES TO CHECK "WHITE PENETRATION" OF EAST ASIA.

THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND THE CHUNGKING REGIME IN CHINA WERE ACCUSED OF TRYING TO THROTTLE JAPAN'S VITALLY-NEEDED IMPORTS FROM THE EAST INDIES.

"SHOULD ANY OF THE POWERS," HE WROTE, "GO TO THE EXTENT OF FORCING THE EAST INDIES TO REFUSE JAPAN'S LEGITIMATE DEMANDS AND HALT THE SHIPMENT OF MATERIALS HAVING A GRAVE BEARING ON JAPAN'S LIFE, THEN IT WILL BE TIME FOR US JAPANESE TO SHOW THEM THE FOLLY OF THEIR MANEUVERING."

JL140AED

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 17-(AP)-RECONQUEST OF MANCHURIA IS A VITAL AIM OF CHINA'S STRUGGLE AGAINST JAPAN, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK DECLARED IN A BROADCAST TO THE NATION TONIGHT ON THE EVE OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUKDEN INCIDENT.

A CLASH AT MUKDEN ON SEPT. 18, 1931, TOUCHED OFF JAPAN'S INVASION OF MANCHURIA AND STARTED HER ON THE PROGRAM OF EXPANSION STILL UNDER WAY TODAY.

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"THERE CAN BE NO SEPARATING ANY PORTION OF CHINESE TERRITORY FROM THE WHOLE," THE GENERALISSIMO SAID. "SURVIVING, WE SHALL SURVIVE AS A WHOLE, OR IF WE PERISH WE SHALL PERISH AS ONE."

CHIANG PREDICTED THAT THE "FINAL COLLAPSE OF JAPAN AS AGGRESSOR" WAS ABOUT TO BEGIN.

THE GENERALISSIMO'S STATEMENT WAS IMMEDIATELY INTERPRETED AS INTENDING TO DISPEL ONCE AND FOR ALL ANY NOTION THAT HIS GOVERNMENT EVER WOULD RECOGNIZE THE CONQUEST OF MANCHUKUO IN ANY SETTLEMENT WITH JAPAN.

"ALL THE MATERIAL CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A

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MODERN NATION PREVAIL IN MANCHURIA," HE SAID, "THESE RICHES ARE NOT TO BE GIVEN UP TO THE DEPRADATION OF THE ENEMY TO BE USED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF CHINA AND TO IMPERIL THE WHOLE WORLD."

"THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR.ROOSEVELT AND MR. HULL," HE ADDED, "HAS PROCEEDED FROM A NON-RECOGNITION POLICY TO ONE OF DRASTIC SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN, AND TO MATERIAL AID ON A LARGE SCALE FOR CHINA. OTHER COUNTRIES SUCH AS BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA ARE ACTING WITH A PROPER SENSE OF THEIR COMMON INTERESTS IN A SIMILAR MANNER AND IN COLLABORATION ONE WITH ANOTHER. GRATITUDE AND ELATION INSPIRE CHINA'S RESPONSE."

THE GENERALISSIMO ATTRIBUTED TO GENERAL CHIGERU HONJO, THE CONQUEROR OF MANCHURIA, A DECLARATION IN WRITING THAT "PREPARATORY TO WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES CHINA AND RUSSIA MUST BE CRUSHED."

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BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ASKED ITS COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS TODAY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS SHOULD FEEL INSULTED OVER GERMAN AMBASSADOR EDMUND VON THERMANN'S STATEMENT THAT CHARGES BEHIND EFFORTS TO OUST HIM FROM THIS COUNTRY WERE "RIDICULOUS."

VON THERMANN'S REMARKS WERE PUBLISHED HERE AFTER THE HOUSE CALLED UPON ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO, BY IMPLICATION, TO EJECT HIM FOR ABUSE OF DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES IN HEADING NAZI UNDER-COVER ORGANIZATIONS.

THESE REMARKS, IN WHICH VON THERMANN SAID HE WOULD NOT LEAVE ARGENTINA VOLUNTARILY, WERE DECLARED BY DEPUTY AUGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ ARAYA TO "CONSTITUTE AN OFFENSE AGAINST THE PRIVILEGES OF THIS HONORABLE CHAMBER."

RAUL DAMONTE TABORDA, HEAD OF THE CONGRESSIONAL "DIES COMMITTEE," DECLARED VON THERMANN'S STATEMENTS "INSOLENT" AND SAID THE AMBASSADOR HAD TWO ROADS OPEN; TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO HAND HIM HIS PASSPORT, OR TO ATTEMPT TO PROVE THE COMMITTEE'S DOCUMENTED FINDINGS WERE ERRONEOUS.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT SAID HE WOULD STUDY THE OUSTER RESOLUTION FROM CONGRESS DELIBERATELY BECAUSE "THIS MATTER MERITS CONSCIENTIOUS STUDY."

TA1132PED

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BUENOS AIRES, SEPT 17-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY ADVISED GERMAN AMBASSADOR EDMUND VON THERMANN TODAY IT COULD NOT TAKE ANY ACTION ON HIS PROTESTS AGAINST ALLEGEDLY SLURRING REMARKS MADE DURING A CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE ON CHARGES THAT HE HAD ABUSED HIS DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES.

THE MINISTRY SAID THE OFFICIALS TO WHOM THE REMARKS WERE ATTRIBUTED WERE PROTECTED BY PRIVILEGES INHERENT IN THEIR POSTS.

VON THERMANN'S PROTEST WAS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES APPROVED A RESOLUTION ASKING EXPULSION OF ALL LEADERS OF NAZI ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN ARGENTINA, AMONG WHOM THE AMBASSADOR WAS INCLUDED BY IMPLICATION.

DN540AED

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 17-(AP)-SENATOR JOSH LEE OF OKLAHOMA TODAY TOLD A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE MEXICAN SENATE MEETING IN HONOR OF U.S. CONGRESSMEN PARTICIPATING IN THE HIGHWAY TRAVEL CONGRESS HERE THAT "THE UNITED STATES IS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS AND IS DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN THAT FREEDOM BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE POWER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY."

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"OUR COUNTRIES' FRIENDSHIP," HE SAID, "IS BASED ON COMMON HOPES THAT MEN SHOULD LIVE FREE. WE LOVE PEACE BUT NOT AT THE PRICE OF CHAINS, THE PRICE OF SLAVERY, OR THE SACRIFICE OF FREEDOM."

MEXICAN SENATOR JESUS CASTILLO LOPEZ REPLIED THAT "THE AMERICAS UNDERSTAND THE DANGER OF AN INVASION ATTACK, AND ARE AS A SINGLE COUNTRY UNITED IN DEFENSE OF PANAMERICAN DOCTRINES. LATIN AMERICA APPLAUDS THE UNITED STATES DEFENSE MEASURES BECAUSE IT UNDERSTANDS THEY ARE MEASURES FOR DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE AS WELL AS THE UNITED STATES."

BESIDES LEE, THESE OTHER U.S. CONGRESSMEN WERE PRESENT:

SENATOR DENNIS CHAVEZ, NEW MEXICO, AND REPRESENTATIVES JOHN H. KERR, NORTH CAROLINA, WILBURN CARTWRIGHT, OKLAHOMA, LUTHER A.JOHNSON, TEXAS AND JESSE P.WOLCOTT, MICHIGAN.

M135AED

ST.THOMAS, ONT., SEPT 17-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PLANES CIRCLED OVERHEAD TODAY WHILE FUNERAL SERVICES WERE HELD FOR FLYING OFFICER LEON A.HOOD OF ADRIAN, MICH, WHO COMMANDED THE FAIREY BATTLE BOMBER THAT DISAPPEARED OFF PORT STANLEY, ONT., DEC.8, 1940.

FOLLOWING THE CEREMONY THE BODY WAS PLACED ABOARD A TRAIN FOR ADRIAN WHERE BURIAL WILL TAKE PLACE. AN ESCORT OF 60 OFFICERS AND MEN ACCOMPANIED THE FLAG-DRAPED CASKET TO THE STATION AND THERE A SALUTE WAS FIRED AND THE "LAST POST" SOUNDED.

THE BODY OF HOOD WAS FOUND MONDAY ON THE BEACH NEAR PORT BURWELL.

M146AED

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., SEPT 17-(AP)-CUT OFF THE AIR BECAUSE A RADIO STATION MANAGER THOUGHT IT WAS "TOO TOUGH," A RECRUITING SPEECH BY A CANADIAN COLONEL SAID TODAY THAT CANADIAN TROOPS WOULD FORM THE SPEARHEAD OF AN ALL-OUT BRITISH OFFENSIVE NEXT SPRING.

THE SPEECH, BY COL. G.E.MCCARTNEY, WAS LATER DISTRIBUTED TO NEWSPAPER. IT SAID:

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"EVERYTHING POINTS TO A BRITISH ATTACK IN THE EARLY SPRING. THIS WILL BE AN ALL-OUT ATTACK WITH EVERYTHING WE CAN THROW IN. RIGHT AT THE POINT OF THE SPEARHEAD WILL BE THE CANADIAN CORPS. THERE WILL BE LOSSES, TERRIBLE LOSSES. WHAT A TERRIBLE THING IT SHOULD BE IF THOSE REINFORCEMENTS WERE NOT AVAILABLE AND THE MEN WHO SHOULD BE THERE ARE BACK AT HOME SLACKING!"

RALPH PARKER, MANAGER OF STATION CKPR, APOLOGIZED TO THE COLONEL FOR CUTTING OFF THE SPEECH. HE SAID HE HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN AN ADVANCE COPY AND IT SOUNDED "UNSUITABLE FOR BROADCASTING." A RE-READING, HE SAID, SHOWED HE HAD BEEN WRONG.

M144AED

30.24— 11897

30.24— 11897

SEIGNIORY CLUB, QUE., SEPT. 17-(AP)-HENRY W.MORGAN OF MONTREAL EXPRESSED BELIEF BEFORE THE CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONVENTION TODAY THAT THE ENFORCEMENT OF CANADA'S GASOLINE RESTRICTIONS "WAS VERY BADLY HANDLED" AND PROVED HARMFUL TO TOURIST TRADE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MORGAN SAID HE BELIEVED "WE WOULD HAVE HAD A LARGER INFLUX OF TOURISTS IF THE GASOLINE SITUATION HAD BEEN PROPERLY HANDLED."

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TA1158PED

EDMONTON, ALTA., SEPT 17-(AP)-THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT HAS APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL THAT THE PROVINCE RELINQUISH THE INCOME AND CORPORATION TAX FIELDS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY ON THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER LOW AND PROVINCIAL SECRETARY MANNING WILL LEAVE NEXT WEEK-END FOR OTTAWA WHERE THE FEDERAL PROPOSAL WILL BE DISCUSSED.

SN1130PED

TORONTO, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE TORONTO STAR TODAY QUOTED "AN INFLUENTIALLY-PLACED ENGLISHMAN WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED HERE" AS SAYING THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAD DISCOVERED 20 SECRET NAZI LANDING FIELDS IN THE BRITISH ISLES LAST SEPTEMBER.

"FIFTH COLUMNISTS HAD ROLLED OUT THE FIELDS AND THEN DISGUISED THEM WITH FENCES AND BRUSH," THE STAR QUOTED ITS INFORMANT AS SAYING.

COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AGENTS DISCOVERED THE SECRET FIELDS WERE TO BE IDENTIFIED FROM THE AIR BY A BRILLIANTLY-PAINTED RED BARN AT THE EDGE OF EACH FIELD.

TA1156PED

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, SEPT.17-(AP)-THE NBC LISTENING POST HEARD THE LONDON RADIO SAY LATE TODAY THAT TWO GERMAN SOLDIERS HAD BEEN KILLED AND A THIRD WOUNDED IN THE MOST SERIOUS ANTI-NAZI ATTACK YET IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED PARIS.

ACCORDING TO BBC, A FOURTH GERMAN ESCAPED INJURY IN THE ASSAULT.

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ROCHESTER N Y SEPT 17-(AP)- SENATOR GERALD P NYE (R-ND) DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FINALLY GETS WHAT HE HAS BEEN ISSUING ENGRAVED INVITATIONS FOR,IF WE GET INTO A SHOOTING WAR IN EUROPE,THAT WAR MUST ALWAYS BE REFERRED TO BY HISTORIANS AS 'PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WAR.'"

"I NEVER DREAMED THAT THERE COULD COME INTO AMERICAN THINKING SUCH A COMPLETE TRANSITION AS HAS OCCURRED IN THE LAST 12 OR 18 MONTHS," SAID SENATOR NYE,A STAUNCH NON-INTERVENTIONIST,IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE A RALLY BY THE CITIZENS NO-WAR COMMITTEE.

ASKING "WHAT HAS CAUSED THIS TRANSITION OF THOUGHT IF IT HAS NOT BEEN PROPAGANDA OF THE HIGHEST,OR LOWEST SORT,HE ANSWERED :"PROPAGANSA

BY NEWSPAPER AND RADIO COLUMNISTS,BY MOVING PICTURE PRODUCERS AND THE PRESIDENT HEXXX HIMSELF."

SENATOR NYE AVERRED THE ONE-VOTE MARGIN BY WHICH THE HOUSE PASSED THE BILL TO EXTEND SELECTEES' SERVICE BY 18 MONTHS WAS TO INTERVENTIONISTS "AN ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS,AND THIS CONDITION OF AMERICAN DIVISION OF THOUGHT HAS SEEMINGLY FORCED THE PROPAGANDISTS AND THE INTERVENTIONIST LEADERS TO DIRE ACTS".

"THE VILEST OF ALL THEIR ACTS," THE NORTH DAKOTAN CONTINUED, "IS THAT OF DRAGGING INTO THIS CONTROVERSY FOR AND AGAINST FURTHER INVOLVEMENT IN WAR,THAT CHEAP,UNAMERICAN ISSUE CALLED 'ANTI-SEMITISM.'

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"NO ONE HAS CONTRIBUTED SO LARGELY TO THIS AS ONE WENDELL WILLKIE, THE 'ME TOO' MAN OF THE 1940 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

THE MAN WHO HELPED SEEING TOMIT THAT THERE WAS NO CHANCE IN THAT CAMPAIGN FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO WRITE ANY DETERMINATION UPON THE ISSUE OF INTERVENTION. X X X.

(IN AN INTERVIEW,THE SENATOR SAID THE RACIAL ISSUE WAS INJECTED BY WILLKIE AS ATTORNEY FOR THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY "IN CONNECTION WITHIPRESS ANNOUNCEMENTS" AT THE START OF A SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION OF THE MOVIES TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY ARE PROPAGANDIZING.)

" THE INTERVENTIONISTS ARE DOING THE GRAVEST KING OF INJUSTICE, PARTICULARLY TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF AMERICA,WHEN THEY PERSIST IN DRAGGING THIS RED HERRING INTO THIS INERVENTION CONTROVERSY,WITH A VIEW TO BLINDING PEOPLE TO THE REAL ISSUES AND THE REAL CHALLENGES CONFRONTING US TODAY."

"STARTING WITH HIS 'QUARANTINE' SPEECH AT CHICAGO," THE SENAYOR SAID AT ANOTHER POINT,"IT IS DIFFICULT TO EVADE THE CONCLUSION THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS COUNTING HIMSELF LICKED IN HIS BATTLE WITH THE DEPRESSION AND WAS CHOOSING TO PURSUE A COURSE THATBXXX THAT WOUID LET WAR BE BASIC TO OUR AMERICAN PLAN AND ECONOMY.X X X.

THE CULMINATION COULD ONLY BE SUCH A SPEECH AS THE PRESIDENT AMDE A FEW NIGHTS AGO TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. THAT SPEECH WAS NOTHING MORE AND NOTHING LESS THAT A DECLZRATION OF WAR BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION."

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ST.LOUIS,SEPT.17-(AP)-CHALLENGING THE PRESIDENT TO PRESENT A DECLARATION OF WAR TO CONGRESS, REP. HAMILTON FISH, JR., (R-NY) TONIGHT TOLD AN AMERICA FIRST RALLY "IT WOULD BE VOTED DOWN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY MORE THAN A 2-TO-1 MAJORITY."

ONLY THROUGH SUCH ACTION CAN UNITY IN THE UNITED STAES BE ACHIEVED, FISH DECLARED, ADDING THAT AN UNDECLARED WAR IS A CREATION OF THE TOTALITARIAN NATIONS AND HAS NO PLACE IN FREE AMERICA.

FISH, CONGRESSMAN FROM THE PRESIDENT'S HOME DISTRICT, CALLED THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S SONS "PRINCES OF PRIVILEGE" AND TOOK TO TASK SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL FAMILY AS "WAR MAKERS."

J1146PCS

30.24— 11899

WASHINGTON, SEPT 17-(AP)-SIR RONALD CAMPBELL,
BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES DURING THE ABSENCE OF LORD HALIFAX, CONFERRED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HULL TODAY AND LATER TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN HE HAD GIVEN HULL COMPLETE INFORMATION ON BRITAIN'S MOVEMENTS IN IRAN.
SM1227PES

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 17-(AP)-[illegible] FOREIGNERS HERE NEWLY ARRIVED HERE FROM RUMANIA AND BULGARIA DESCRIBED THOSE TWO AXIS PARTNERS AS THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED WITH THE WAR.

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GERMANY, SEEMINGLY UNDISMAYED BY THE DISCOMFITURE OF [illegible], IS MASSING GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN FORCES IN BULGARIA FOR A SEA ATTACK FROM BURGAS AND VARNA AGAINST THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA COAST, HE SAID.

AT THE SAME TIME, HE REPORTED, RUSSIAN AIR ATTACKS ON RUMANIA ARE CONTINUING, BUT ARE LARGELY INEFFECTIVE EXCEPT AT CONSTANTA. THE RUSSIAN BOMBERS COME OVER ONLY SIX AT A TIME, HE SAID. THEIR AIM IS BAD AND MANY OF THEIR BOMBS ARE DUDS, HE DECLARED.

30.24— 11899

London, Sept. 17---(AP)---The main objective of a new German drive eastward south of Leningrad, an authoritative source said today, evidently is to cut off rail transport from Moscow to the city's defenders.

The key position in this drive was described as Bologoe, a midway station on the 400-mile Moscow-Leningrad trunk railway.

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Should the German push succeed, he continued, it would interfere seriously with the movement of supplies to the Russians [illegible] along all the northern front and make their position extremely hazardous.

Berlin, Sept. 17-(ap)-Bulgaria and Rumania have decided to settle their trade balances through Berlin mark clearings, DNB reported tonight from Bucharest. This, it said,

means that whichever country has a favorable balance will be paid in marks which it can use to buy products in germany or in other countries using the Berlin clearing system.

paris, occupied france, sept. 17-(ap)-bonuses for french soldiers who saw action against the germans were announced today.

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the payments, varying in accordance with the intensity of the action, range from 20 cents a day for service in the norwegian expedition or the battle of flanders to four cents a day for service on the front lines during the first four months of the war.

the second four months rate is eight cents a day and the period from the german invasion to the armistice on june 25, 1940, is rated at from three to ten cents daily depending on the district.

vichy, unoccupied france, sept. 17-(ap)-vichy officials charged today that organization of a new syrian government (SPINSOLSHIP) under free french gen. georges catroux and announcement of the abandonment of the french mandate were "tantamount to outright british seizure" of the protectorate.

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(catroux proclaimed the independence of syria and the end of the mandate yesterday.)

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, SEPT. 17-(AP)-INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TONIGHT THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN NEIGHBORING NORWAY STILL WERE ARRESTING ABOUT 100 NORWEGIANS DAILY AND THAT THE REICH COMMISSIONER, JOSEPH TERBOVEN, HAD WARNED AGAIN THAT ALL STRIKERS AND SABOTEURS WOULD BE PUNISHED SEVERELY.

30.24 — 11901

30.24 — 11901

SOFIA, BULGARIA, SEPT. 17-(AP)-BULGARIA'S DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES HAVE LEFT TEHERAN AT THE REQUEST OF BRITISH AND SOVIET OCCUPATION FORCES, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY. THE SWEDISH LEGATION TOOK OVER BULGARIA'S INTERESTS IN IRAN.

Vatican City, Sept. 17--(AP)--The impression was received from Vatican City sources today that Pope Pius' attitude toward the belligerents in the war would remain one of strict neutrality, at least publicly.

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This opinion was expressed after completion yesterday of the confidential mission of Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, who made a special airplane trip to Rome a week ago. Taylor saw the pontiff and other officials last Wednesday after his arrival, and again yesterday when it was assumed the pope gave his answer to whatever proposals had been submitted.

Unofficially, it was understood that Taylor reiterated to the Pope that the president of the United States is determined to help Britain crush Hitlerism, and observers considered it likely that the pope also was informed that the president feels that the Nazi menace to the world is much greater than communism

What the Pope said in reply is not likely to become known, said those who are acquainit acquainted with the ways of the Vatican.

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But it was presumed likely that he gave his views on the war and peace aims of the United States and Britain, and expressed an attitude toward maintenance of the Soviet regime in Russia, which the Vatican always has considered an arch-foe of religion.

BRUSSELS, GERMAN-OCCUPIED BELGIUM, SEPT. 17-(AP)-

BELGIAN WOMEN PROTESTED TODAY BECAUSE THEY WERE EXCLUDED FROM

NEW TOBACCO RATIONS, WHICH PERMIT MEN 1/2 POUND OF TOBACCO A MONTH.

LONDON, SEPT. 17—(AP)— SGT. JAMES A. WARD, 21-YEAR-OLD

WING-WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALANDER WHO WON THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR CLIMBING OUT ON THE

WING OF A WELLINGTON BOMBER TO PUT OUT A FIRE 19,000 FEET

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ABOVE HOLLAND'S ZUIDER ZEE, WAS REPORTED MISSING TODAY.

SGT. WARD, WHO BECAME THE FIRST OF HIS COUNTRY TO WIN

THE V.C. IN THIS WAR, WAS GIVEN THE AWARD ONLY LAST AUG. 4.

santiago, chile, sept. 16-(ap)-thirty german nazi

leaders arrested in raids throughout chile were charged today with

attempting to undermine the (SECURITY) of the state.

[redacted] seized in quiet raids during

the last two weeks, the germans were brought to santiago

under orders of the court of appeals. most of them were arrested

in the southern area, which has a large german population.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF

DEPUTIES TODAY VOTED TO ASK THE GOVERNMENT TO LIFT THE BAN WHICH

THUS FAR HAS PREVENTED THE SHOWING OF THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN FILM

" THE GREAT DICTATOR." SEP 17 1941

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPRESSED THE FILM ON THE GROUNDS

THAT IT WAS OFFENSIVE TO GERMANY AND ITALY.

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30.24— 11903

SNS ADVANCE FOR PMS Aug. 26, 1941.
THE BACK WASH OF WAR(No.1): 8,000,000 tragic tales of battles' victims show Europe's need; International clearing-house connects prisoners and homes.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: the center of mercy in a world of war is now, as often before, the international headquarters of the Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland. Out of the files and reports of its burdened body of workers, Betty Sargent has put together for readers of the (name of your paper) Special News Service a graphic picture of the backwash of war in Europe today. In this first of four daily articles she describes the size of the Red Cross problem in watching over the welfare of prisoners and internees.

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By Betty Sargent

Geneva-(AP)-If you would know of the misery and suffering and heartache in a modern warring world, you must go to a building which was dedicated to a peace that failed.

For the present home of the International Red Cross prisoners' bureau once housed the League of Nations assemblies.

There, impersonally recorded on colored filing cards, you will find 8,000,000 stories of the fate of prisoners of war, of sick and wounded, of civilians interned in belligerent countries, of refugees.

You will learn from the cards how some of these people have died, and their families have been informed; how others have exchanged news with their relatives; how food packages were sent to this or that prisoner.

Others of those colored cards say only: "family asks information, last heard from on Maginot Front."

The cards are the work of a bureau which already has surpassed the total of its work during the 1914-1918 war.

At the end of May of this year--19 months after war began--10,000,000 letters and inquiries had been received or sent by the war prisoners' bureau, as compared with a total of barely 3,000,000 letters and inquiries received or sent at the end of four years of war in 1918.

France's military collapse, followed by the Italian-Greek war, Germany's Balkan campaign, and now the war in Russia has put a colossal task on the shoulders of the International Red Cross committee composed solely of Swiss members, and its prisoners' bureau where more than 2,300 Swiss citizens are employed, largely in a volumtary capacity.

In an effort to keep down overhead and speed results, volunteer groups were formed in 20 Swiss cities to aid the Geneva bureau in the reading and classifying letters sent fromall parts of the world by anxious relatives and friends of missing soldiers, sailors, and war victims. More than 1,200 men, women, and young people offered their services free of charge, bringing the total personnel up to 3,500 International Red Cross workers in Switzerland.

LThe major work of the bureau is to centralize information relating to captured or missing military and naval men.

Information is gathered from official lists of prisoners and lists of those who died in battle sent in by belligerent governments; cards announcing capture sent in by prisoners themselves, special inquiries, and other sources.

Through this exchange the "unknown soldiers" of today's war sometimes are brought back to life--located in a prison camp of perhaps in a x hospital.

As soon as the official lists arrive in Geneva, they are photographed and forwarded to the appropriate enemy government. By the end of last March the bureau had transmitted 269,583 pages of photographed lists. In many cases lists are received and sent telegraphically.

These lists contain all information necessary for identification of the prisoner, as well as

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the place of imprisonment his state of health and the address of his family.

The personnel of the Geneva Bureau then puts all such information on individual cards, filed alphabetically and cross referenced.

Although prisoners are allowed to send cards direct to their families as well as to the Geneva Bureau, informing them of their whereabouts and state of health, there often is a great delay in arrival because of poor postal communications, or in many cases, to change of families' addresses through flight. More than 1,000,000 cards sent in by French prisoners themselves have been received at the Geneva agency.

Among the best sources of information on missing persons are cards sent in by soldiers reporting deaths of comrades buried in line of battle.

add geneva..... x x x line of battle.

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Many families in France went for months living in hope that their sons, husbands, or fathers were alive in a German prison camp, only to find much later that they were buried in some obscure place where they had fallen.

Each belligerent or former belligerent country has a separate room of files and records in the huge headquarters. France, Britain, Germany, Poland, Italy, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Greece, Yugoslavia, and now Russia--printed in large letters above the doorways--tell the story of this war's progress. To date, the French room has been busiest of all, and French records after last June began spreading throughout the bureau like clinging ivy.

Records for each belligerent country are kept on different colored cards--Green for the French, rose for Germans, mauve for Poles. Inquiries concerning each prisoner are kept on white cards attached to the appropriate file.

Machines speed up the laborious filing work and also make possible setting up special classifications very quickly.

For example, after 30,000 French soldiers poured into Switzerland in June, 1940, for internment, each soldier was classified according to profession or trade. When the French internees were repatriated in January, 1941, the classifications proved useful in determining where in France these men should be sent to find employment.

In face of the man-sized war on the Eastern Front of Europe, the Red Cross agencies will have their hands full keeping up with events. There will be a new rush of queries about prisoners, missing and interned civilians.

Dr. Marcel Junod, who has been the troubleshooter of the International Red Cross committee in every hot spot since the Spanish civil war, already has arrived in Ankara, Turkey, to set up a branch bureau.

There, information on prisoners and civilians will be exchanged without the delay of mailing by way of Geneva.

As in the case of the spring campaign of 1940, it probably will be many months before the Red Cross can disclose prisoners' statistics on either the Russian of the German side. # # # #

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30.24 — 11905

30.24 — 11905

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27)

THE BACKWASH OF WAR (NO.2)

SWISS RAILS CARRY

TONS OF GIFTS

TO PRISONERS

FOOD, CLOTHES, SMOKES

FROM HOME GO TO CAMPS (600)

SEP 17 1941

(EDITOR'S NOTE: REPORTING FROM THE CENTER OF MERCY IN WAR-RAVAGED EUROPE--THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS--BETTY SARGENT TELLS IN THE SECOND OF FOUR ARTICLES FOR THE (NAME OF YOUR PAPER) SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE OF THE MOVEMENT OF FRIENDLY PACKAGES FROM HOME TO PRISONERS OF WAR. TOMORROW: RED CROSS INSPECTORS WATCH OVER PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNED CIVILIANS.)

BY BETTY SARGENT

(ADVANCE) GENEVA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-THE PACKAGES OF MERCY--GIFTS OF FOOD, CLOTHING, TOBACCO, SOAP AND BOOKS--ARE MOVING SMOOTHLY TO THE MILLIONS LEFT IN PRISON BY EUROPE'S WAR IN THE WEST.

BUT OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ALREADY ARE GRAPPLING WITH THE PROBLEM OF NEW ARMIES OF PRISONERS ON THE EASTERN FRONT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

POSTAL BAGS OF PRISONERS' PACKAGES ARE PILED HIGH IN THE WAREHOUSES OF GENEVA'S RAILWAY STATION, AND A DOZEN SWISS POSTAL CLERKS WORK SWIFTLY AND CAREFULLY TO DISPATCH THEM TO THEIR GOALS.

THE PACKAGES COME FROM RELATIVES AND FRIENDS, FROM RED CROSS CHAPTERS OR OTHER HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES IN THE HOMELANDS.

IN EACH PRISONERS' CAMP THERE IS "A MAN OF CONFIDENCE" APPOINTED BY THE PRISONERS FROM AMONG THEIR GROUP TO FIND OUT WHAT MEN HAVE NO RELATIVES OR FRIENDS IN A POSITION TO SEND THEM PACKAGES. THESE LISTS ARE THEN SENT TO NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

SEP 17 1941

SOME 20,000 POLISH PRISONERS WHOSE FAMILIES HAD DISAPPEARED OR WERE UNABLE TO SEND THEM ANY SORT OF RELIEF WERE THUS HELPED AFTER THE POLISH CAMPAIGN.

FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF ALMOST TWO MILLION FRENCH PRISONERS IN CAMPS ALL OVER GERMANY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE WHOSE NEEDS WERE VERY GREAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1940, A RED CROSS COMMITTEE ORGANIZED MASS COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES OF FOOD, CLOTHES, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, JAM AND TOBACCO.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FREIGHT CARS AND TRUCKS CARRIED 20,000,000 POUNDS OF BREAD, CANNED FOODS AND CLOTHES TO FRENCH PRISONERS AS GIFTS OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY FARED LESS WELL FOR A LONG WHILE,

BECAUSE TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES ACROSS SPAIN WERE HOLDING UP BRITISH RED CROSS PACKAGES FOR MONTHS AT A TIME. BEFORE THE GENEVA RED CROSS WAS ABLE TO NEGOTIATE WITH PORTUGAL AND SPAIN FOR BETTER TRANSPORT, IT BOUGHT 282 TONS OF FOOD ON THE CONTINENT TO SEND TO BRITISH PRISONERS' CAMPS.

LATER IN THE YEAR NEGOTIATIONS AT LISBON ENABLED PACKAGES TO BE SHIPPED TO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, THUS AVOIDING THE UNCERTAIN RAIL TRIP ACROSS SPAIN. EVEN NOW, IT USUALLY TAKES ABOUT FOUR MONTHS BEFORE PACKAGES FROM AMERICA REACH THE CAMPS.

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CARL J.BURCKHARDT, ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE SINCE HIS POST AS LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER AT DANZIG WAS SUPPRESSED, SAYS EVERY BRITISH PRISONER NOW IS ABLE TO RECEIVE AT LEAST ONE PACKAGE A WEEK. DURING THE FIRST THREE AND A HALF MONTHS OF THIS YEAR 329,092 PARCELS ARRIVED IN GENEVA FOR DISTRIBUTION TO BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY, ITALY, AND OCCUPIED FRANCE.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS FOLLOWING THE ALLIED DEFEAT IN NORTHERN FRANCE IN JUNE, 1940, ONLY 146,441 PACKAGES CONTAINING FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, TOBACCO AND SOME CLOTHING ARRIVED IN GENEVA. MOST OF THOSE PACKAGES ARRIVED SMELLING STRONGLY OF THE SEA--INDICATING HOW LONG THEY HAD BEEN HELD UP IN LOSBON.

IN GENEVA, DAMAGED PARCELS, AVERAGING ABOUT TWO PER CENT OF THE TOTAL, ARE PUT ASIDE, THEIR CONTENTS CAREFULLY SORTED, AND EVERYTHING USABLE FORWARDED IN BULK TO THE CAMP'S "CONFIDENCE MAN".

A CAREFUL RECORD OF EVERY PARCEL--DAMAGED OR NOT--IS KEPT AT THE RELIEF SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS PRISONERS' BUREAU, SO THAT THE BRITISH RED CROSS OR ANYONE INTERESTED MAY REFER TO IT.

ALMOST AS IMPORTANT AS PHYSICAL NEEDS OF PRISONERS ARE THEIR INTELLECTUAL AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS. ALREADY MORE THAN 250,000 BOOKS HAVE BEEN SENT TO PRISONERS' CAMPS, OF WHICH 18,000 WERE SENT DIRECTLY BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

WHILE MOST OF THE BOOKS ARE IN FRENCH, THERE ARE GERMAN, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, RUSSIAN, GREEK, PORTUGUESE AND ARAB BOOKS AMONG THOSE COLLECTED BY NATIONAL RED CROSS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE YMCA FOR DISTRIBUTION TO CAMPS.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF EACH COUNTRY HAVE THE FINAL RIGHT TO SAY WHAT BOOKS MAY REACH THE PRISONERS. A NUMBER OF FRENCH WRITERS, INCLUDING MALROUX, HAVE APPEARED ON THE BANNED LIST IN GERMANY.

SPORTS EQUIPMENT AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ARE OTHER WELCOME GIFTS IN PRISON CAMPS, WHERE "BARBED-WIRE-PHOBIA" IS A CONSTANT DANGER.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUG.27--SENT AUG.23)

SEP 17 1941

FM855AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, AUG.28)

THE BACKWASH OF WAR (NO.3)

RED CROSS WATCHES OVER
INTERNED CIVILIANS,
PRISONERS OF WAR

30.24 — 11907

30.24 — 11907

NEUTRAL INSPECTORS, DOCTORS
VISIT PRISONERS' CAMPS (800)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IS DOING TO PROTECT THE WELFARE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES IN THE WARRING COUNTRIES OF EUROPE IS TOLD IN THIS THIRD OF FOUR STORIES BY BETTY SARGENT ON THE BACKWASH OF WAR IN EUROPE, WRITTEN FOR THE (NAME OF YOUR PAPER) SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE. TOMORROW: PREPARING FOR EPIDEMICS.

SEP 17 1941

BY BETTY SARGENT.

(ADVANCE) GENEVA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--THE LOT OF CIVILIANS INTERNED IN ENEMY LANDS HAS BEEN BETTER IN THIS WAR THAN IT WAS IN 1914-1918, INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS OFFICIALS REPORT.

DELEGATES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO VISIT INTERNMENT CAMPS, HAVE SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS AND OBTAINED THE LIBERATION OR REPATRIATION OF CERTAIN GROUPS--NOT, OF COURSE, INCLUDING MEN OF MILITARY AGE.

CIVILIAN NATIONALS OF BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES CAUGHT AND INTERNED BY AN ENEMY, WHILE NOT PROTECTED LIKE PRISONERS OF WAR BY AN INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONVENTION, HAVE BEEN MADE THE CONCERN OF THE GENEVA RED CROSS COMMITTEE ON PRISONERS.

MOST BELLIGERENTS ACCEPTED THE RED CROSS SUGGESTION THAT CIVILIAN INTERNEES BE PLACED UNDER THE PROTECTION OF A WAR CONVENTION OF 1929.

MESSAGES CONCERNING WHEREABOUTS AND WELFARE OF CIVILIAN INTERNEES RECEIVED BY THE GENEVA PRISONERS' BUREAU ALREADY HAVE TOTALED MORE THAN 1,900,000.

THEY INCLUDE 264,010 FROM THE DUTCH RED CROSS, 193,802 FROM THE GERMAN RED CROSS AND 165,709 FROM THE BRITISH.

RED CROSS INSPECTORS ARE PERMITTED BY ALL BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES TO VISIT THE CAMPS OF PRISONERS OF WAR, AS WELL AS THE CAMPS OF INTERNEES.

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THESE INSPECTION TRIPS ARE MADE IN AN EFFORT TO INSURE THAT FOOD, HOUSING, CLOTHING, HEALTH CONDITIONS AND MEDICAL TREATMENT ARE AS ADEQUATE AS POSSIBLE; THAT RELIGIOUS OR INTELLECTUAL NEEDS ARE BEING LOOKED AFTER.

DELEGATES HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE RIGHT TO WALK FREELY ABOUT THE CAMPS, TO SPEAK WITH THE PRISONERS WITH NO MILITARY AUTHORITIES PRESENT, AND TO HEAR ANY COMPLAINTS WHICH THE PRISONERS' OWN REPRESENTATIVE--THE "MAN OF CONFIDENCE"--MAY HAVE TO MAKE CONCERNING CONDITIONS OR TREATMENT OF HIS FELLOWS.

DETAILED REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN THE CAMPS ARE THEN PREPARED AND SENT BY THE DELEGATES TO THE GOVERNMENT HOLDING THE PRISONERS, AS WELL AS TO THE GOVERNMENT WHOSE PRISONERS ARE BEING HELD. FROM TIME TO TIME THESE REPORTS ARE PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS REVIEW.

FOR THE MOST PART ARMY OFFICERS IN PRISON CAMPS OF THE VARIOUS BELLIGERENTS SEEM TO BE GETTING THEIR PAY AT THE RATE FIXED BY THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1929. ALTHOUGH RED CROSS OFFICIALS DECLINED TO GIVE ANY STATISTICS OR PRECISE INFORMATION, THEY COMMENTED:

"WE HAVE HAD PRACTICALLY NO COMPLAINTS FROM ANY GOVERNMENT, SO YOU MAY ASSUME THAT PAYMENTS ARE BEING MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT."

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DELEGATES ARE FREE TO SUGGEST IMPROVEMENTS IN CAMP CONDITIONS WHILE THEY ARE ON THE SPOT. WHERE NECESSARY, THE COMMITTEE AT GENEVA INTERVENES TO MAKE SURE THAT THESE SUGGESTIONS WILL BE CARRIED OUT. IN MANY CASES CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVED WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT SIMILAR IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE MADE IN THE PRISON CAMPS OF THE ENEMY.

MEDICAL MISSIONS COMPOSED OF TWO NEUTRAL DOCTORS AND ONE DOCTOR OF THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRY WHERE THE CAMPS ARE LOCATED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO VISIT BADLY WOUNDED AND SICK PRISONERS. THOSE MOST NEEDING HOSPITALIZATION ARE SELECTED FOR REPATRIATION OR MAY BE SENT TO A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

TRAINLOADS OF MAIMED, WOUNDED AND ILL FRENCH PRISONERS HAVE CROSSED SWITZERLAND SINCE LAST AUTUMN EN ROUTE TO THEIR HOMES OR HOSPITALS IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE. IN THE SAME WAY WOUNDED BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY AND ITALY, GERMAN AND ITALIAN PRISONERS IN BRITAIN, AND GREEK PRISONERS IN ITALY HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

(INFORMED SOURCES IN VICHY SAID LAST WEEK THAT "A RELATIVELY IMPORTANT PERCENTAGE" OF FRENCH PRISONERS RELEASED BY THE GERMANS ARE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.)

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED BY THE SWISS AND VICHY GOVERNMENTS FOR HOSPITALIZATION OF DEMOBILIZED AND TUBERCULAR FRENCH SOLDIERS IN FRENCH-SPEAKING SECTIONS OF SWITZERLAND. LARGE HEALTH RESORTS IN THE SWISS ALPS HAVE BEEN REPARED FOR MONTHS TO RECEIVE THEM.

-DASH-

(ADVANCE) SEP 17 1941 LONDON(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-THE REPATRIATION OF THOUSANDS OF WOUNDED WAR PRISONERS WHO WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO FIGHT AGAIN IS BOGGED DOWN IN THE RED TAPE OF THE GERMAN, ITALIAN AND BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICES.

BOTH GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN MADE SUGGESTIONS BUT EACH COUNTRY SAID A FLAT NO TO THE PLAN ADVANCED BY THE OTHER. THE PROPOSALS WERE:

GREAT BRITAIN--THAT PRISONERS BE EXCHANGED BY MEANS OF HOSPITAL SHIPS WHICH WOULD LAND GERMAN PRISONERS AT SOME CONTINENTAL PORT, BRITISH PRISONERS AT A SCOTTISH PORT. GERMANY OBJECTED TO THE ROUTE WHICH THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY PROPOSED FOR THE VESSELS.

GERMANY--TRANSFER OF PRISONERS TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AND REPATRIATION BY PLANE AMBULANCES. FOR REASONS NOT MADE PUBLIC GREAT BRITAIN DECIDED THAT PLAN WAS UNACCEPTABLE ALTHOUGH THE SWEDISH RED CROSS OFFERED TO SUPERVISE IT.

RICHARD K.LAW, PARLAIMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE, DISCLOSED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT AN ALTERNATE PLAN OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE NOW IS BEING CONSIDERED BY GERMAN OFFICIALS. IT PROVIDED FOR

30.24 — 11909

REPATRIATION THROUGH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES. NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDER-WAY, HE SAID, WITH THE NATIONS WHOSE ASSISTANCE WOULD BE NEEDED.

EVEN IF A PROPOSAL IS ACCEPTED, MEDICAL COMMISSIONS WILL THEN HAVE TO SELECT AFTER CAREFUL EXAMINATIONS THOSE ENTITLED TO BE RETURNED.

SOME SOURCES SAID IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE WAR WILL BE OVER BEFORE ANY SUCH REPATRIATION PLAN IS APPROVED.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, AUG.28, SENT AUG.23)

FH913AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, AUGUST 29)

- - -

THE BACKWASH OF WAR (NO. 4)

SEP 17 1941

- - -

DANGER OF EPIDEMICS

THREATENS ILL-FED

MASSES OF EUROPE

- - -

RED CROSS STORES SERUMS

AGAINST AN EVIL DAY (700)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: WHAT WILL THE WINTER BRING TO THE UNDERNOURISHED PEOPLES OF EUROPE? IN THIS LAST OF A SERIES ON THE BACKWASH OF WAR IN EUROPE, WRITTEN FOR THE (NAME OF YOUR PAPER) SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE, BETTY SARGENT TELLS WHY THE RED CROSS IS FEARFUL OF EPIDEMICS, AND WHAT IT IS DOING ABOUT IT.)

BY BETTY SARGENT

(ADVANCE) GENEVA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-FEARING FAMINE AND EPIDEMIC MAY COME TO WAR-RAVAGED EUROPE, THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IS PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

ALTHOUGH EUROPE HAS BEEN SURPRISINGLY FREE FROM EPIDEMICS IN TWO YEARS OF WARFARE--DESPITE THE EXPOSURE OF CIVILIAN MASSES TO RIGOROUS CONDITIONS OF LIFE, DESPITE BOMBINGS AND MASS MIGRATIONS--OFFICIALS EXPRESS FEAR FOR THE COMING WINTER AND SPRING.

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ORDINARILY, RELIEF FOR CIVILIAN WAR VICTIMS AND NEEDY POPULATIONS HARD HIT BY WAR IS A JOB FOR THE NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

BUT TWO AGENCIES AT INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS ARE JOINTLY CREATING A STOCK OF ANTI-EPIDEMIC SERUMS, TO BE KEPT READY IN CUSTOMS-FREE GENEVA DEPOTS AND SENT ANYWHERE IN EUROPE WHERE AN EPIDEMIC MAY BREAK OUT.

A SPECIAL PLEA WAS MADE TO NORTH AMERICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN RED CROSS GROUPS TO SEND ALL ANTI-EPIDEMIC SERUMS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES WHICH THEY COULD POSSIBLY SPARE.

AS EUROPE'S RATIONS GO DOWN TO THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM FOR BARE EXISTENCE, THE HEALTH OF EUROPE'S POPULATIONS IS NATURALLY AFFECTED. INFANTS AND CHILDREN IN FRANCE, BOTH OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND IN BELGIUM IN PARTICULAR ARE SHOWING SERIOUS EFFECTS OF MALNUTRITION, THE RED CROSS FINDS.

THE SITUATION IN COUNTRY REGIONS NATURALLY IS BETTER THAN IN THE

TOWNS AND LARGE CITIES, AND FOOD SUPPLIES IN SOME TOWNS ARE BETTER THAN IN OTHERS. BECAUSE THE SITUATION VARIES SO GREATLY FROM PLACE TO PLACE, THE RED CROSS HAS FOUND IT PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO COLLECT STATISTICS AND TO MAKE GENERALIZATIONS ABOUT THE NEEDS.

AN ALMOST TOTAL LACK OF FAT IS, HOWEVER, THE THING WHICH IS NOTICED MOST. MANY PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING FROM SKIN DISEASES CAUSED BY INSUFFICIENT FATS IN THEIR DIET. MANY PEOPLE DIED OF COLD LAST WINTER WHO, PROPERLY FED, WOULD HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO WITHSTAND THE COLD.

WHILE THE RED CROSS REALIZES THAT ADEQUATE FOOD RATIONS ARE BETTER THAN VITAMIN SUBSTITUTES AND MEDICINES, GETTING THE FOOD TO THE PEOPLE WHO NEED IT IS ANOTHER PROBLEM. EUROPEAN STOCKS ARE DWINDLING GRADUALLY AND THERE ARE FEWER AND FEWER COUNTRIES WHERE FOOD CAN BE BOUGHT BY RED CROSS MONEY.

SEP 17 1941

PORTUGAL AND TURKEY REMAIN THE ONLY REAL MARKETS, AND LARGE-SCALE TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IMPEDE FOOD MOVEMENT FROM THOSE COUNTRIES TO MOST OF THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. DISORGANIZATION OF RAIL FACILITIES IN THE BALKANS HAS MADE IT PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO BRING WHEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS BOUGHT IN TURKEY TO WESTERN EUROPE. THE RED CROSS MANAGED RECENTLY, HOWEVER, TO ARRANGE FOR SHIPMENT OF 500,000 TONS OF TURKISH WHEAT VIA THE DANUBE.

GETTING OVERSEAS FOODSTUFFS IS ANOTHER HEADACHE BECAUSE OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE. LATIN AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETIES HAVE LONG BEEN WILLING TO SEND QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, CANNED MEATS AND OTHER FOODS TO EUROPE'S OCCUPIED AREAS PROVIDED THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COULD GET BRITISH NAVICERTS.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES AGREED TO GRANT NAVICERTS IF THE RED CROSS COULD GET A DOUBLE-EDGED GUARANTEE FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

THE FIRST CONDITION WAS THAT ALL FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER NECESSITIES SENT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO NEEDY WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND THE SICK IN AREAS UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION OR CONTROL WOULD REACH THESE PEOPLE AND NO ONE ELSE. THIS CONDITION WAS AGREED TO BY THE GERMANS. WHEREVER THEY HAVE GIVEN THIS GUARANTEE TO THE RED CROSS, OFFICIALS SAY, THEY HAVE KEPT THEIR AGREEMENT.

THE SECOND CONDITION, HOWEVER, WAS NOT AGREED TO BY THE GERMANS. THIS WAS THAT THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES MUST GUARANTEE NOT TO TAKE OUT FROM THE COUNTRY IN QUESTION LOCAL SUPPLIES EQUIVALENT TO THE AMOUNTS SENT IN BY THE RED CROSS.

UNTIL THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT CAN GIVE SUCH AN ASSURANCE, THE BRITISH SAY THEY WILL GIVE NO NAVICERTS, AND LATIN AMERICAN GIFTS STILL ARE AWAITING SHIPMENT ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE OCEAN.

MEANWHILE PEOPLE IN MOST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HIT BY THE WAR TIGHTEN BELTS AND TRY TO GET USED TO DECREASING RATIONS. SWISS FAMILIES WHO HAVE OPENED THEIR HOMES TO YOUNG CHILDREN FROM BELGIUM AND FRANCE REPORT THAT THEY ARRIVE IN A PITIFUL STATE OF HALF-STARVATION.

IF THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY TURNS OUT TO BE A LONG CAMPAIGN, THE DANGER OF FAMINE MAY BE A VERY REAL THREAT TO PARTS OF EUROPE. WHETHER THAT DANGER CAN BE MET IS OBVIOUSLY OUT OF THE CONTROL OF THE RED CROSS IN GENEVA. IT DEPENDS ON THE BELLIGERENTS.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WHICH OPENED HEADQUARTERS IN GENEVA IN OCTOBER, 1939, CLOSED ITS OFFICES IN JUNE OF THIS YEAR, WHICH IS SOME

30.24—11911

30.24—11911

INDICATION OF THE UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POSSIBILITY OF RELIEF WORK ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE. OFFICES IN MARSEILLE AND LISBON STILL ARE MAINTAINED, ALTHOUGH THE HEAD MEN NOW HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO ENGLAND.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, AUG.29, SENT AUG.23)

SEP 19 1941

FMS5&AED

NAZIS REACH WALLS OF KIEV, SOVIETS ADMIT

SEP 19 1941

By HENRY C. CASSIDY.

Moscow, Friday, Sept. 19 (AP).—German forces have reached one gate of Kiev, industrial capital of the fertile Ukraine, a Soviet Information Bureau communique admitted early today. Kiev, third largest city in Soviet Russia, with nearly 850,000 inhabitants, has important iron smelters and other works. Fighting has swirled to the north and south of it as German forces seeking to advance directly on Kiev found resistance so fierce that they detoured in an effort to squeeze the city in a nutcracker.

(As long ago as July 15 the Germans reported they had reached the Kiev gates. Yesterday they claimed the trapping of 300,000 Red troops in the Kiev area.)

The Soviets said the Germans threw fresh units into the conflicts and succeeded in piercing Russian defense lines in one sector.

The city lies some 500 miles southwest of Moscow and 300 miles north of besieged Odessa.

25,000,000 More Reds Called Up For Reserves

Moscow, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union began assembling its almost illimitable man power today for the creation of the greatest reserve military force in history—estimated unofficially at not less than 25,000,000 men—while early autumn fog and rain were declared to be swallowing Hitler's last hope of quick and decisive victories.

Announcement of Premier Stalin's new conscription of every man between 16 and 50 not already in service to train after working hours in the use of weapons was accompanied by declarations that for Russia the struggle just had begun.

Asserting that the German general staff faced the approaching winter with no further hope for a *Blitzkrieg* in the East, the official organ of the Soviet armies, *Red Star*, nevertheless warned:

Long War Expected

". . . But we must realize that war will be long and severe.

"Realization of this measure (for conscription) for enormous significance in the entire course of the people's war against German Fascism," *Red Star* added. "Our nation never was the slave of the Germans or any other enemies and shall not become a slave now."

Millions In The Field

Regular Soviet troops already in the field against the Nazis are estimated at 9,000,000 and Moscow also has another 4,000,000 trained and equipped and ready to go into action at any time, it is reported.

The reserve program, which will not interrupt civilian production, will go into effect Wednesday.

While the tremendous preliminary work necessary to this measure went forward, the Soviet command maintained its now characteristic reserve about the situation on the far-spread fighting fronts.

SEP 19 1941

Heavy Fighting Reported

The afternoon communique reported only a continuation of heavy fighting everywhere and a series of offensive successes for the Red air fleet; it said nothing specific of the situation either about Leningrad in the northwest or in the lower Ukraine and Crimean area.

Soviet bombers were declared to have been active particularly in the Dnieperopetrovsk sector of the Ukraine, where a German troop and ammunition train was reported destroyed, and before Leningrad, where it was claimed that fifteen heavy German tanks and twenty trucks were smashed.

Moreover, Nazi airdromes along 2,000 miles of front were said to have been heavily attacked.

Reds Build Up Army.

Moscow, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Russian spokesmen declared today that a new defense decree broadening compulsory military training was aimed at creating the largest reserve army in history—one capable of bleeding the Nazi Reichswehr until a final Russian victory is scored.

Under the new program ordered by the Soviet Defense Committee in search of fresh reserves to strengthen Russia's resistance all male civilians between the ages of 16 and 50 years will be required to prepare for service in a vast civilian army. They will stay at their jobs, but, starting next Wednesday, will train after working hours for a total of 110 hours with political commissars and older non-commissioned officers as instructors.

"Every citizen capable of bearing arms must have military training so that he may be ready to defend his country with weapons in his hands," the Defense Committee said, and the Red Star, the Russian newspaper, went on to assert, "the realization of this measure is of enormous significance in the entire course of the people's war against German Fascism. Our nation was never the slave of the Germans or other enemies and shall not become a slave now. Autumnal rains have absorbed the dreams of Hitler's General Staff for a blitzkrieg in the East, but we must realize the war will be long and severe."

[The men made available for war service under the new decree will be in addition to those trained by Russia at the rate of 800,000 a year for twenty years under the regular army program of conscription. That program has enabled Russia to put 9,000,000 men under arms against Germany already, and has made her ready, according to London spokesmen, to put an additional 4,000,000 men in the field soon.]

Reds Claim Great Tank Victory.

The mechanized forces of Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian, the German panzer chief, were today officially declared beaten decisively with a loss of two-thirds of his effectives in battle near Bryansk. The Russians killed, wounded or captured 20,000 Germans, Moscow said, and seized vast quantities of war materials in repulsing an armored thrust at Bryansk, a railway junction 230 miles southwest of Moscow.

Guderian, called the "Phantom General" because of the speed with which his panzer spearheads outflanked the French Maginot Line in 1940, was declared to have lost 500 tanks, seventy armored cars, 1,525 trucks, 195 airplanes, eighty-five heavy machine-guns, fifth-one trench mortars and several thousand rifles.

The 20,000 Nazi casualties were among a total of from 65,000 to 80,000 reported yesterday and today in defensive and offensive operations over the long front. The date of the Bryansk fighting was not announced. Russian newspaper dispatches reported last Saturday, however, the frustration of a drive against that city by two German tank corps and twelve infantry divisions.

The Soviet information bureau challenged a German high command declaration that three Russian armies had been crushed near Lake Ilmen, asserting that the Germans had lost from 35,000 to 50,000 men killed and wounded in a month of fighting in that area south of Leningrad, against 30,000 defense casualties.

Relations between Russia and Bulgaria again were strained.

SEP 19 1941

Bulgarian Relations Strained

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov termed unsatisfactory the Sofia reply of denial to a Soviet charge September 10 that Bulgaria had supplied bases for future German operations against Russia.

The Soviet communique credited the Red air force with destruction of a German troop and ammunition train in the Dnieperopetrovsk sector of the Ukraine and with blows at Nazi airdromes behind the lines along the entire front. In the approaches to Leningrad, fifteen heavy tanks and twenty trucks were reported destroyed.

Molotov to Head Reds At Anglo-U. S. Parleys

Soviet Delegation on War Aid Includes Voroshilov

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (AP).—A Soviet delegation headed by Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov was named today to confer on Russian war needs with American and British missions expected here soon.

Other members are Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, commander of the Russian northwestern front and a member of the State Defense Committee, who now is supervising the defense of Leningrad; Anastas I. Mikoyan, Foreign Trade Commissar; V. A. Malishev, Commissar of Medium Machine-Building; Admiral Nikolai Kuznetzov, Navy Commissar; A. I. Shakhurin, Commissar of the Aviation Industry, and Colonel General N. D. Yakovlev, director of the artillery department of the Defense Commissariat.

INTACT PLANTS SEIZED, SAYS NAZI DISPATCH

Advance So Rapid Reds Couldn't Use Dynamite, Berlin Claims

Meanwhile Artillery Fire Is Concentrated On Leningrad Front

SEP 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 18—Germans claimed tonight the capture of a key city of the Soviet armament industry in a drive so swift that the Russians had no chance to dynamite the water and electric plants as they had arranged to do.

Identity and location of the city, said to be of 30,000 population, were not disclosed in the account by DNB, but the high command reported that in the Ukraine "offensive operations east of the Dneiper are progressing irresistibly." That region is highly industrialized.

Leningrad Success Claimed

Elsewhere, authoritative German sources said sharp Russian counter-attacks directed at an occupied town on the central front were repulsed, while the high command claimed "great successes" in fighting around the fortifications of besieged Leningrad.

The central sector counter-attacks collapsed when the Russians suffered "bloody losses" and the Germans took hundreds of prisoners, eighteen tanks and four cannon, DNB declared.

The high command's only detail concerning Leningrad credited sections of a single infantry division with storming 119 Russian pillboxes.

German sources, however, described both Nazi and Finnish forces as fighting tediously forward through mine fields and barbed wire encircling the city.

Artillery On Leningrad

They said big German guns now were battering away at all of Leningrad, rather than merely at military objectives, since the Russians had elected to defend the great port to the death. The Leningrad naval base at Kronstadt was reported also under gunfire.

The German air force reported successful raids on both Leningrad and Moscow last night; bombardment of several railroad stations and tracks behind the Russian central lines, including destruction of a trainload of gasoline, and air attacks which cost Russian motor columns considerable losses in men and materials east of the Dnieper.

Report Transport Sunk

DNB said "especially important warehouses in encircled Odessa were set afire," and that out in the Black Sea a 10,000-ton Russian transport was sunk and another of 8,000 tons was damaged.

The high command said that in air attacks yesterday in the Black, Baltic, and White seas and in Lake Ladoga, a Russian destroyer, three transports, two submarines and four torpedo boats were destroyed and sixteen other craft were hit by German bombs and presumed sunk.

the Russian decision to defend the city to the death.

The communique did not elaborate on the claims of progress on the southern flank.

10 Vessels Reported Destroyed

In air operations against Russia, the high command said a destroyer, two submarines and four motor torpedo boats were destroyed yesterday, three transports totaling 3,000 tons were sunk and sixteen other ships so severely hit they were presumed lost.

These attacks, it said, were made in the waters off Crimea, off the island of Oesel in the Gulf of Finland, in Lake Ladoga, the Volkhov estuary east of Leningrad and in the White Sea in the Far North.

New Capture Claimed

Unofficial German sources reported capture of a Russian city of 40,000 which they did not identify but which was described as "the key to the Soviet armament industry."

This city's water and power facilities were mined, DNB said, but quick German action prevented the Russians from setting off the charges.

Backing up the infantry divisions storming Leningrad's bulwark of modern fortresses and imbedded tanks, military reports indicated, Nazi shore guns now have been brought into position to shell the mighty Kronstadt naval base, which bars the sea gate to the besieged city.

The air force was said also to have been particularly active in support of ground troops south of Leningrad and the middle sector and the sweep of *Panzer* troops across the steppes of the southern front held almost equal interest with the battle of Leningrad.

DNB, reporting far-ranging Stuka dive-bomber attacks, said a battleship of the Marat class was hit three times in a Black Sea raid.

Azov Ports Raided

DNB said fires and heavy damage also were caused by bomb raids Tuesday night on several ports of the Sea of Azov.

Military writers who reported the German menace to Kronstadt pointed out that if Kronstadt could be silenced by the joint efforts of the shore guns and Stukas, German naval units could move up the Gulf of Finland and take Leningrad under fire from another direction.

Commentators however did not minimize the task before the Germans. They declared that the crisscross canals and island character of the city and the three mouths of the Neva river all added to the severity of the soldiers' problems.

The recent crossing of the Dnieper river in the Ukraine was considered by military commentators equally as significant as the Nazi crossing of the Meuse river at Sedan, a turning point in the battle of France last year.

The well-informed news service *Dienst Aus Deutschland* went so far as to say that the city of Kharkov is in danger and the next natural defense line for the Soviets in the south lies beyond the Donets river.

Syvaeri River and blasted the tracks at each place.

[The references apparently are to Svirstroi, a city 200 miles northwest of Leningrad, and the Svir River, a canalized stream which links Lakes Ladoga and Onega. DNB, the German official news agency, said that the Finns also captured the Lake Ladoga island of Ranmasaari in a two-day battle which ended on Monday with surrounding of the Russian garrison and seizure of munitions and supplies.]

Mud and rain, an army reporter wrote, have slowed even the motorized units of the Finnish Army to a three-mile-an-hour pace on the march.

by the Germans the fort suddenly went dead and has not fired a shot for several days.

Thick smoke was said to have enveloped the Russian batteries after tremendous blasting by many *Stukas*.

Cathedral Still Stands

The Finns were able to see that the great cathedral and many factory chimneys on Kotlin Island, where Kronstadt is situated, were still standing, the dispatch said. Kronstadt is only fifteen miles from the Finnish shore.

Dispatches from the front said that ship traffic between Leningrad and Kronstadt had been "extremely lively" recently and that a large fleet of Red warships was on constant patrol in waters near Leningrad itself.

A number of Red naval sallies against Finnish coast positions were said to have been repulsed by alert shore batteries.

He cited figures to the end of August as showing the Russians had lost 3,000,000 men, and the Germans, 2,000,000. Moreover, he hinted that Red army losses in tanks constituted one of Russia's most serious blows, and he disclosed that the Germans were repairing captured tanks and using them in their offensive.

Supply Arteries Available

The British, the informant continued, have opened an effective railway and highway route to Russia through Iran, and this can be turned into a supply artery for the Russians, once the supplies are forthcoming.

These expressions of authoritative opinion coincided with the gloomiest of surveys of the Russian military position in the South.

Isolation of Crimea, now regarded here as fact, means the loss to the Russians of service on Crimea's only railway across the Perekop Isthmus.

London sources were pessimistic, too, about the effect on either the German Ukrainian drive or the siege of Leningrad of Russia's counter offensive in the central sector of the long Eastern Front.

The Red Army successes in the center, they said, are too far distant from either the Leningrad or the Ukrainian Salients to constitute a real threat to the flanks of the advancing Nazis.

Official British quarters received in silence a new press campaign for a British offensive in Western Europe to relieve pressure on the Russians. The official view is considered to be that no continental invasion is feasible as long as both Britain and the United States are sending considerable parts of their own armaments to the U.S.S.R.

119 Bunkers Reported Taken, Park Captured

SEP 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 18—German forces besieging Leningrad have achieved "great successes" and the columns driving through the Ukraine east of the Dnieper river are "progressing irresistably," the German high command reported today.

Edging closer to the heart of the great Russian northern metropolis, units of one infantry division alone had overwhelmed 119 pillboxes on Leningrad's strongly-held defense ring, a bulletin said.

Big German siege guns were now reported bombarding the heart of Leningrad, firing freely in a general assault instead of seeking out military objectives as before.

The order to bombard the city as a whole, it was said, resulted from the Russian decision to defend the city to the death.

to have struck in overnight raids on that city, Moscow and Odessa.

A military spokesman said the *Luftwaffe* was continuing successful assaults on Russian positions, reinforcement columns and communications in the central sector.

DNB reported that Russian attacks on the German lines in the central zone, launched yesterday with the aim of winning back a town held by the Germans, had been repulsed with the Russians losing several hundred prisoners and eighteen tanks.

One armored division already has fought its way into a fortified park outside Leningrad and has thrown back Russian counter-attacks, DNB said.

Reports from military observers said the Germans were making progress in

NOTED ENGINEER REPORTED CAPTIVE

Berlin, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Writing from the central front a war correspondent today reported that on September 3 the Germans captured Pawel Tschikov, described as one of Russia's most important civil engineers and the builder of the Volga-Moscow canal.

HANS HORNBERG

Murmansk Railway Reported Cut

Helsinki, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Finnish storm troops struggling across rain-soaked Karelia were today reported to have captured Syvaeri and cut the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway—a main supply artery—at two places.

Army correspondents said that the Finns overran the Russian garrisons both at the town and on the south bank of the Great

KRONSTADT IS SILENCED, FINNS REPORT

Great Russian Fortress At Approach To Leningrad Believed Reduced

No Shots Fired For Several Days From Island Base, Helsinki Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Friday, Sept. 19—Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter said today that the big Russian naval guns of Kronstadt guarding the sea approaches to Leningrad had been silenced by German artillery pounding and steady Luftwaffe attacks.

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Friday, Sept. 19—Finnish army correspondents reported today that the Soviet island fortress of Kronstadt, which guards the sea approach to Leningrad, had been silenced.

An army dispatch said that after ceaseless day and night bombardment

"Niagara" Of Aid For Russia From U. S. And Britain Urged

Capitulation And Separate Peace Feared If More Help Isn't Sent, London Source Indicates

SEP 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 18—An ominous warning that Russia must have a swift flood-tide of war supplies or face military disaster and, perhaps, capitulation, came tonight from a London source in a position to speak with authority.

With the Crimea apparently cut off by Germany's Ukrainian advance and the Red army's losses in men and tanks described as astronomical, this informant said a "Niagara" of British and American material is essential to continuation of Russian resistance.

He went so far as to predict that Adolf Hitler would offer the Russians a separate peace and that the Russians—failing to get equipment—might be forced to lay down their arms.

Victory Termed In Balance

"The whole history of the world turns on the outcome of this battle," said this source. "We will fight on even if Russia is beaten, but our task then will become much harder."

Now, he asserted, the battle is "swaying either way"—toward Russian disaster or success.

Thus, it was explained, Crimea cannot easily be reinforced when the Germans bring to bear the full force of their attack.

Offensive Expected Soon

This, the London sources expected, would come soon in a land-air-sea offensive to seize not only Crimea but the industrial Donets basin. They considered the present threat to Crimea to be more grave than that to Leningrad, on the north, because "every vantage point to Leningrad has to be won by extremely hard fighting through a very heavily fortified area."

No such fortifications protect Crimea, on which the Germans are reported advancing on a broad front. The Peninsula is connected to the mainland by two narrow strips of land, the wider barely five miles across, and contact with the mainland would have to continue by sea, probably by way of Rostov which is exposed to all the dangers of German air and naval attack.

Other Pessimistic Views

LONDON WARNS RUSSIA NEEDS SUPPLIES NOW

Spokesman Says Both U. S. and Britain Must Rush Niagara of Aid.

TURN TO DEFEAT FEARED

Soviet Calls Up Male Civilians Between 16 and 50 Years for War Training.

SEP 19 (A. P.).—An authoritative spokesman declared today that Great Britain and the United States must quickly pour a Niagara of war supplies into Russia to make up Soviet losses and prevent a turn disastrous to the Allies in "the greatest battle in history." That battle, he said, now was swaying either way.

He added that Hitler probably would launch a separate peace

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offensive and warned that if the Russians do not get equipment and weapons they might be forced to lay down arms.

"The whole history of the world," he went on, "turns on the outcome of this battle."

Even if Russia were beaten, he added, Britain would fight on, "but our task then would become much harder."

Saying that casualties in the East were rising to "astronomical heights," he said available data showed that to the end of August there had been 2,000,000 German casualties and 3,000,000 Russian casualties.

Discussing the available means for quick material support to the Russians, he said Britain had found in Iran an effective railway with English guage and a road which also could be turned into a supply line for the Soviet.

Losses in tanks, he indicated, were among the severest blows the Russians had suffered. Those captured by the Germans, he added, were being repaired and put to use in the Nazi offensive.

The only really effective aid Britain and the United States could give, he said, would be supplies.

Entire Crimean Peninsula Cut Off, Report

Communiques On Page 12

SEP 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 18—An authoritative source said today that the Germans at the extreme south of the Russian front apparently had cut off the entire Crimean Peninsula.

Such isolation, it was explained, would mean loss to the Russians of service over the only railway from Crimea, across the Perekop Isthmus, and make reinforcement of Russian forces defending the peninsula difficult.

Supply Hazards Increased

Contact between Crimea and the mainland may have to be continued by sea, probably by way of Rostov, this source said, with increased hazards in supplying the Crimean forces.

This informant held that Russian counter-attacks in the Smolensk area of the Central front probably would have little effect on German drives at the extremes of the front, at Leningrad, in the north, and into the Ukraine and toward Crimea in the south.

Nazi Difficulty

Great distances between the Russians' middle salient and the German salients on the north and south precluded German withdrawls to protect the German flanks, it was said.

Reports reaching London were that in the Murmansk region the Germans were pressing hard for local successes but that the Russians hoped to hold out, thanks to the severe winter which starts soon in that subarctic section.

BRITAIN CONFIDENT OVER DARDANELLES

Hears Italians Sought Right of Passage for Warships— Turks Not Receptive

SEP 19 1941

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that reports had been received of an Italian attempt to pass warships through the Turkish-controlled Dardanelles under the Bulgarian flag and that Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Ankara, "probably" had made representations against this proposal to the Turkish Government.

The British envoy was believed to have asked that Bulgaria not be considered a non-belligerent because two British allies, Yugoslavia and Greece, have declared war on her. Passage of Bulgarian warships, therefore, would be viewed by the British as a violation of the Montreux convention, which regulates transit through the Dardanelles.

Britain herself is not technically at war with Bulgaria, although she has recalled her Minister from Sofia.

The London source expressed the belief that Turkey saw eye-to-eye with Britain in this matter and added:

"The Turkish Government has shown a very keen sense of its responsibility to the British Government under the Montreaux convention."

Warship "Purchase" Related

A highly placed foreign observer at Ankara, recently returned from Rumania and Bulgaria, said that Bulgaria had bought six Italian destroyers in a "smoke screen" sale and had asked permission to take them into the Black Sea. The Bulgarian request was said to have been delivered to the Turks on Sept. 12.

This observer said Rumanian informants told him that the Germans were seven weeks behind their schedule in the Russian campaign and that they had thus far concealed the real extent of their losses. He added he was informed that Adolf Hitler lost a high percentage of his air squadron leaders in the first month of the campaign.

BRITISH DEMAND NEW FRONT IN WEST

Popular Clamor for Troop Landings Is Renewed.

SEP 19 1941

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Clamor for the opening of a new front against Germany, presumably by troop landings in western Europe, appeared again in the British press today after a brief respite inspired by disclosure that an R. A. F. wing had arrived in Russia.

The Times, which is ordinarily slow to join press criticism of the Government's policies, devoted a full column editorial to a sober reminder that the British are universally convinced that the nation must make the most of the present opportunity not only to help on the Russian front but also to develop other fronts where the enemy will have to expend his strength.

"No feeling is more discredited than the feeling that time necessarily is on our side," the Times declared, and went on to say that it was very doubtful whether the German air losses were sufficient to prevent the Germans from switching their main air force back to the west and resuming an aerial campaign that would retard Britain's arms production.

Even more pointed was the News Chronicle's demand: "Are we, too, going to play Hitler's game and let him dispose of his enemies one by one? . . . Will invasion of the continent be any easier in six months, twelve months or two years if Russia is broken through lack of timely diversion? The answer is No. It will probably be impossible, and a large proportion of our great army will rot in idleness on our coasts."

BULGARS CALL 350,000 MEN, ANKARA HEARS

Mobilization Hints Nazi Push Toward Suez, Observers Feel

German Forces Rush Help In Road-Building To Southern Border

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Sept. 17 (Delayed)—Balkan informants reported tonight that Bulgaria had mobilized 350,000 men in a continuing call to the colors and that German road-building experts were feverishly constructing highways in south and southeastern Bulgaria which would be useful for any land-sea action directed toward Suez.

Three German divisions and other Nazi units also are in Bulgaria, these persons reported in addition to the "Organization Todt," which is building military roads under high pressure.

Germans Active In Yugoslavia

In old Yugoslavia the same informants said, 600 German engineers are directing thousands of Serb laborers in repairing the Belgrade-Nis and Salonika-Sofia railroads, which are essential to eastern Mediterranean movements. The former was destroyed by the Serbs.

On the other hand, a diplomatic observer just arrived from Syria said the British were moving artillery and other military units northward toward the Turkish frontier in a steady stream.

A reported Axis attempt to get Italian warships into the Black Sea via the Dardanelles by "selling" them to Bulgaria appeared doomed to failure, if, indeed, the attempt was seriously made.

SEP 19 1941

Proposal Not Reported

Today the Turks informed the British that Bulgaria had made no proposal for transit through the straits of any Italian destroyers and submarines. It had been reported that the Axis was planning such a maneuver in order to strengthen its forces in the Black Sea, where Russian sea power is predominant.

In any event, a well-informed source said, the Turks would refuse flatly to permit the passage of any warships through the Dardanelles unless they were owned by "real neutrals."

Would Exclude Bulgaria

Presumably this would exclude Bulgaria, which is technically not at war with any of the present belligerents. The Montreux convention which controls operation of the Dardanelles bars the passage of belligerent warships, unless they are on missions sanctioned by the League of Nations covenant.

In a recent note, Russia accused Bulgaria of cooperating in German plans for an attack on the U. S. S. R. by way of Bulgarian soil, and there have been persistent reports of the assemblage for aggressive purposes of 100 to 200 small ships in the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Burgas and Varna.

ANKARA HEARS BULGARS ARM

Turkey Denies Reports of Plea for Ship Passage.

Ankara, Sept. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Balkan diplomatic sources said today they had information that Bulgaria, whose diplomatic relations with Russia are tense, is mobilizing her armed forces rapidly and already has summoned 350,000 men to arms.

Besides these Bulgarian forces, informed sources said, three German divisions already are in Bulgaria.

British sources said today that the British embassy had been informed by the Turks that Bulgaria had made no proposal to permit warships purchased from Italy to pass through the Dardanelles Straits into the Black Sea, as reported here in high quarters. Turkey controls the Dardanelles.

The Balkan informants said the engineering organization of Dr. Fritz Todt, which built Germany's West Wall and great motor highway system, was working constructing roads in Bulgaria which would be useful in any military action toward the Suez Canal.

Six hundred German engineers and 6,000 Serbian laborers also were reported by these sources as repairing the railroad between Belgrade and Nis, one of the main routes from Germany to the southeast, and the rail line from Sofia to Salonika, also essential for any Ægean or eastern Mediterranean action.

Blind Charged.

The assurance that Bulgaria had made no proposal to permit passage of warships through the Dardanelles was given in reply to an inquiry based on repeated rumors that the Axis was using as a "blind" the sale of six Italian destroyers and submarines to non-belligerent Bulgaria in order to strengthen the Axis navy in the Black Sea, where the Russian fleet is predominant.

The Soviet fleet is considered a substantial stumbling block to German use of the sea lanes to supply and re-enforce the advance Nazi positions in the Ukraine.

A source usually well-informed said that the Turks were planning a flat refusal to pass the warships through the straits to all but "real" neutrals, which presumably would exclude virtually all European nations.

At present all belligerent war vessels have been prohibited.

A highly placed foreign observer said that Germany was anxious to become stronger in the Black Sea.

Ship Purchase Reported.

A highly placed foreign observer who has just returned from Rumania and Bulgaria declared today that Bulgaria had bought six Italian destroyers in a "smoke-screen" sale and asked Turkey to permit their entry into the Black Sea.

This informant said the Turks, whose permission was requested September 12, had not yet answered.

A diplomatic observer arriving from Syria reported today that the British were moving artillery and other military units northward toward the Turkish border in a constant stream. He declined to estimate the total movement.

The visitor to Rumania said informants there told him that the Germans were seven weeks behind their schedule in the Russian campaign and that they had thus far concealed the real extent of their losses.

He added he was informed that Adolf Hitler lost a high percentage of his air squadron leaders in the first month of the campaign.

The Axis has heavy concentrations of troops in Bulgaria, he declared, summarizing them as three German motorized divisions plus units of two others as well as supplementary units of Hungarians. Hungarian anti-aircraft batteries also are augmenting the defense of Varna, Bulgarian Black Sea port, he said.

This traveler said that 100 to 200 small craft were concentrated at Burgas and Varna in Bulgaria and that foreign observers in Bulgaria had predicted the Danube border between Bulgaria and Rumania would be closed soon, permitting the secret assembly of a large number of boats there for a prospective attack against Russia via the Black Sea.

Citing Rumanian dissatisfaction with the war, this informant said foreign observers in Bucharest told him they estimated Rumania already had lost one-fifth

of her army.

He said he also was informed the Hungarians had lost half of their 60,000 effectives on the Russian front.

BREWERS MAY STAY IN IRAN

Teheran, Sept. 18 (A. P.). Two brewers making beer for the British and Russian armies of occupation are among 100 Germans who will be allowed to remain in Iran. The others are mostly Jews.

New York, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Vichy radio reported today that because of increasing tension between Bulgaria and Soviet Russia, Bulgarian mobilization is going on "in all haste." NBC heard the broadcast.

Another Vichy broadcast, heard by CBS, said a scheduled celebration in Sofia of the first anniversary of the cession of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria by Rumania had been postponed. No reason was given.

Ex-Shah's Riches Given to Iran

Son Turns Over Father's Possessions and Frees His Political Prisoners.

SEP 19 1941

Teheran, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Iran's new 21-year-old Shah has decided to cede all the possessions of his fabulously rich father as a gift to the nation, the Government announced today.

The new ruler, European-educated Mohammed Shah Pahlavi, also has prepared a general amnesty decree for all political prisoners of the regime of his abdicated father, it was announced.

The former Shah, Reza Pahlavi, a one-time Cossack cavalryman, reputedly was the richest man in Asia when he gave up his throne this week because he would not play ball with Great Britain and Rusia. The Allies accused him of aiding the Axis.

Money Banked in U. S.

Almost all of Mazanderan province was his private holding, and the revenue from monopolies, hotels, motor transport and many kinds of stores and factories bulged the royal purse. Vast sums were banked in his name in the United States and England.

This great wealth was amassed as he was modernizing the ancient Persian Kingdom, installing modern methods of production and transportation wherever possible.

Seizure of Reza Pahlavi's property was actually decided upon at a secret parliamentary session prior to the taking of the oath yesterday by the new Shah, who promised to rule as a constitutional monarch.

The former Shah's account of 27,000,000 tomans in the National Bank were immediately attached to pay Government salaries. The new Government's program to reduce unnecessary taxation, trim the budget and abolish the corrupt sale of State property to private individuals was approved.

The British legation said it had received authority from London to recognize the new Shah. Moscow's attitude was not immediately clear.

Anglo-Red Trouble Ends.

Meanwhile difficulties attending the Anglo-Russian occupation of Teheran, including the Russians' detention of the Italian Minister, Luigi Petrucci, for several hours, were reported to have been ironed out at a joint staff conference.

Russian troops arrested Petrucci last night and held him until the British legation intervened.

Russian detachments were ordered to withdraw from a machine-gun factory so that a British brigade in the joint occupation—carried out for the announced purpose of hastening Iranian compliance with the peace terms—might bivouack there. The British had to camp in a desert gully seven miles from town last night because the Russians controlled all roads and refused to let their allies pass without Major-Gen. Novikо's direct command.

Members of the British legation and British nationals were unable to reach their homes in suburban Shemrun until the Russian general gave instructions to the highway guards.

R. A. F. SINKS 4 GERMAN SHIPS, HITS 4 OTHERS

2 Minesweepers And 2 Anti-Aircraft Vessels Sent To Bottom

SEP 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, Sept. 19—British bombers and fighter planes sank two German minesweepers and two anti-aircraft ships and damaged four other vessels in the Channel during extended operations yesterday, the British Air Ministry announced tonight.

The ships off the Dutch and Belgian coast were plastered with bombs and raked by aerial cannon and machine-gun fire, the communiques said.

The R. A. F. also reported offensive sweeps over the Continent, destroying sixteen German planes and losing eleven.

In this raid, Flight Lieutenant C. G. Peterson, of Santaquin, Utah, an American Eagle Squadron pilot, was credited with shooting down his second German fighter plane.

Power Station Hit

Hits were scored on a power station at Rouen, France, despite heavy ground fire.

Bombers and fighters combined made the first attack on shipping, the Ministry said. Two anti-aircraft ships were sunk and a supply ship damaged in this foray, it was stated.

Later, bombers damaged a motor ship off the Dutch coast. The final assault was by four fighters which sank two minesweepers with cannon fire, set fire to a third and left a fourth listing heavily.

German Claim

[A German announcement said the R. A. F. lost sixteen planes, including three bombers, in a raid on the coastal zone. Two other bombers were shot down in an attempt to bomb a German ship in the Channel, the announcement said.]

The Air Ministry said the British losses were two bombers and nine fighters. German fighter squadrons were encountered so near the Channel that bursts of cannon fire could be heard on the English coast.

The day's raids followed up night attacks on Karlsruhe and other Rhineland points in which one British plane was lost.

British Resume Day Raids

SEP 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 18—The R. A. F. today resumed daylight battering of the German-held coast of northern France, following up night raids into Germany in which Karlsruhe and other Rhineland points were bombed.

The whine of fighter planes and the roar of bombing planes resounded over the southeast English coast, and dull explosions later across the water told observers that French targets were being bombed again.

Sounds Of Dogfight

Shortly after the first sweep went over, the fighters came streaking back. A long burst of cannon fire from these escort ships indicaated a dogfigure near the shore.

The night attacks were announced by the Air Ministry.

It acknowledged the loss of one plane but said hits were made and fires started in the target area.

Coastal command bombers were said also to have made a night attack on docks at St. Nazaire, French Atlantic coast port used by the Germans as a U-boat base. All these planes returned, the Air Ministry said.

English Coast Bombed

(Only slight damage was caused by night raiders in southwestern Germany, a Berlin announcement said.)

On the home front, German planes dropped bombs at two places on the southeast coast last night and caused some damage and a small number of casualties, the Government said. Other bombs fell in East Anglia, but caused no casualties or damage, it was said.

British Lost 18 Planes Yesterday, Nazis Claim

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP).—The R. A. F.'s daylight operations against Germany yesterday cost the British 18 planes, 15 of which were downed in combat, the German high command reported today. Germany's losses were listed as three planes.

The communique said German airmen heavily damaged a large merchant ship in a low, diving attack off the Faeroe Islands yesterday and bombed harbor works of Southeastern England last night.

R. A. F. Pounds 4 Italian Bases; No Rome Raid

Bengasi, Tripoli, Bardia and Licata, Sicily, Hammered; Reprisal for Cairo Unlikely

CAIRO, Sept. 18 (AP).—The Royal Air Force and aircraft of the Mediterranean fleet dropped a large number of bombs on the Libyan harbors and shipping at Bengasi and Tripoli and bombed stores at Bardia last night, the British Middle East command said today. Munitions factories at Licata, Sicily, were raided by daylight yesterday and several buildings were wrecked, the British said.

Two bombs were dropped on the Alexandria area in an air raid last night, killing three persons and wounding six but causing only slight damage, the Egyptian government announced.

British and South African mechanized forces captured ten German tanks which thrust across the Egyptian border from Axis-held Libya four days ago, the Middle East command reported. It said the cost to the British was one armored car. British patrolling activities are continuing both at besieged Tobruk and in the frontier area, the communique reported.

RAF Bombs Batter Sicily

Rome Admits 10 Dead in Licata Attack

Rome Sept. 18 (AP).—R.A.F. blows on Axis bases in Sicily and North Africa were reported today by the High Command.

The British, it said, bombed Licata, on the Sicilian south coast, and Tripoli and Bengasi, Axis supply ports in Libya. Ten persons were wounded and slight damage was caused at Licata, the communique said, and casualties and damage were inflicted also on the Libyan ports.

The communique also reported the sinking of a hostile ship of 3,000 tons carrying armored cars by an Italian submarine operating in the Mediterranean.

NAZI SEA DRIVE BIG

Press Reports 400,000 Tons Sunk in Ten Days.

Berlin, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The German press gave considerable prominence to German blows at sea. Dienst asserted that U-boats in the North Atlantic sank 30,000 tons of shipping a day during the last ten days and other reports said speedboats in the English Channel sank four ships of 25,000 tons out of a British convoy Tuesday night.

BELIEVES NAZIS ARE USING NEW U-BOAT TACTICS

Briton Sees Subs Now Engaging in "Wolf Pack" Fighting

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 19 (AP)—A theory that the major proportion of Germany's submarine fleet engaged in "wolf pack" maneuvers during July and August preparatory to a coordinated attack on the Icelandic convoy route was advanced today by H. C. Ferraby, prominent naval author.

Most Not at War

In a BBC war commentary Ferraby said these practice tactics would account for subsiding British shipping losses during those months, a period in which most of the submarines "were not at war at all."

A recent Berlin communique referred to sustained convoy attacks continuing for "several days of hard fighting," and Ferraby cited this as evidence that the new tactics of team play now was coming into its own.

Submarine captains during the summer months, he said, were "trying to forget how to play as individualists to learn the new game of fighting as members of a team.

Successive Waves

"Today we find something quite different. There are several days of hard fighting. They are obviously several successive waves of U-boats engaged, one picking up the trail of convoys as a previous wave drops out of the engagement.

"The Hun is quite right. Revolution not only in German submarine practice, but in that of all navies."

Aside from smashing the North Atlantic route via Iceland he said the German hope was to force British ships farther south so that long-range planes based in France also could strike at them.

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Everything From Big Bombers To Peanuts In Single Convoy

Huge Variety Of U. S. Products Revealed In Check At British Port—Volume Stepped Up

SEP 19 1941

By EDDY GILMORE
Associated Press Correspondent

A British Port, Sept. 18—A convoy disgorged today on the docks of this port a truly all-American cargo of everything from California warplanes to Georgia peanuts—part of 850,000 tons of supplies which, officials say, are arriving every week in England.

To a Selma (Ala.) boy watching it unload it was like old home week.

"Hey, you guys!" sang out Arch Masterson, of Hollywood, superintendent of plane unloading, "watch that plane!"

Douglas Bombers

The plane was a grease-smeared Douglas attack bomber from Santa Monica, Cal., which the British call a Boston. At least a dozen others were coming off the ship.

"I have been here for three years unloading these babies," said Masterson. "They are beginning to roll now."

Masterson said the R. A. F. gets the planes into the air three days after he unloads them. He can unload two an hour, he said. They already have undergone test flights.

Beans From Idaho

At the next wharf sweating workers were tackling food, wide-eyed and smacking their lips at what passed through their hands.

The first lot consisted of big sacks of beans from Hansen, Idaho.

"Lots o' soup there, mate," grinned a grimy dock worker.

There was a rumble as men rolled off tubs from Chicago stamped "Wisconsin Brand" cheese.

Another ship, its decks packed high, showed full bright brown cartons bearing the label "seedless raisins from Fresno, Cal."

No Chance For A Bite

At the edge of the docks lay a broken bag of Georgia peanuts.

picked one up and got ready to flip it into my mouth.

"Wait!" warned Col. J. J. Llewelly parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, "the penalty for looting is death."

I put the goober down.

An electric-driven truck whizzed by packed high with another kind of carton—"citrus fruit from Lake Wales, Florida."

Atop a big pile of boxes a wall-eyed docker rubbed his stomach and smiled. He sat on white pine boxes marked "skinned hams, Chicago."

An Ambulance, Too

Behind a pile of more beans stood a green, United States-made ambulance, "Gift from the people of Milford, Conn."

Grunting dockers were handling bigger boxes at another wharf bearing the stamp "machine tools, Michigan City, Ind."

Big white boxes with blue designs said "aircraft parts, New Haven, Conn."

At still another place, whistling workers lugged fire extinguishers from Brooklyn and dried applies from San Francisco.

Then was encountered the biggest pile of all: "lard from St. Louis" and "canned pork, Chicago."

Big Speedup Reported

A whirlwind tour disclosed boxes of fiber from Wilmington, Del., insulation material from Trenton, N. J., and tank tracks from Chicago.

The Ministry of War Transport said lease-lend cargoes and other imports had been landed at the 850,000-tons weekly rate for the last ten weeks. The Ministry said there had been a big speedup due to a quicker "turn around" of ships.

Nazis Punish Parisians With 3-Day Curfew

All Amusements to Close by 8, Traffic to End at 9; Violators To Be Hostages

VICHY, Sept. 19 (Friday) (AP).—The Germans announced today that new severe restrictions would be applied to the entire population of Paris as reprisals for attacks on German occupation troops.

The German military authorities imposed a strict curfew to extend for three days, beginning Saturday.

Traffic anywhere in the Seine Department (the Paris region) was prohibited from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. All theaters, restaurants and places of amusement are required to close at 8 p. m. during the same three-day period.

German military police ordered that any violators of regulations be arrested and held as hostages. German Army units were ordered to patrol streets.

An order signed by Colonel General Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, commander of occupation troops, said, "I will no longer allow the lives of German soldiers to be threatened by murderers."

POLICE OF PARIS SEARCHING HOMES

Hidden Weapons Hunted in Working Class District.

Vichy, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The police in the German-occupied zone, particularly in Paris, seached house by house for hidden weapons today in an effort to forestall new attacks on Germans and the broadened reprisals threatened by the occupation authorities.

Pierre Pucheu, French Minister of the Interior, told correspondents last night that he feared further violence would lead the Germans to take the Paris police administration still further into their own hands, possibly shooting many more hostages and imposing a dusk curfew.

After the death yesterday of a German non-commissioned officer wounded Monday, the German military command warned that "an increasing number of hostages" drawn from all classes and creeds would be shot for future attacks. Previous hostages have been described as Jews and communists.

French police activity was most intensive in the Eleventh Arrondissement, Paris Working-class district between the historic Place de la Bastille and the Place de la Republique, where terrorists are supposed to have a secret headquarters.

They announced they had obtained the first real testimony concerning any of the series of assaults on Germans. A woman gave voluntary evidence on the shooting of the soldier who died yesterday, they said.

Two Executions in Algeria

ALGIERS, Algeria, Sept. 18 (AP).—Two Frenchmen convicted of treason were executed today by a firing squad. They were found guilty by a court martial last May 27.

Disturbers Of Peace Face Death Penalty In Nazi-Held Norway

Oslo, Sept. 18 (AP)—Penalties ranging up to death for acts which "disturb or endanger security, economic life and labor peace" are provided in a decree published in the official Norwegian *Gazette* today.

Strikes, lockouts, industrial sabotage and agitation and "wanton decrease of work" are included among the list of acts for which severe penalties are provided.

A second decree extends the jurisdiction of the German S. S. or Elite Guards and of the German police throughout Norway.

De Gaulle Sees Revolt

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, said in a broadcast directed to France tonight that the whole of that land was rising against the Nazi conquerors while "waiting to wreak organized vengeance."

"The enemy and the Vichy traitors," he declared, "are in open conflict with the French people."

18 KILLED BY TRAIN AT CZECH STATION

Berlin, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—A limited train today plowed through a crowd waiting for a local at Brunn, Moravia, and killed eighteen persons and injured many others, DNB the German official news agency, reported. The crowd had gathered on the track reserved for the limited, the agency added.

Swedish Sinkings Laid To Accident

Stockholm, Sept. 18 (AP)—The most generally accepted explanation today of the explosions which cost Sweden three modern destroyers yesterday was the mishandling of a torpedo. Another report in civilian circles said that a boiler explosion aboard the destroyer Goteborg set off the blasts which also destroyed the Klas Horn and Klas Uggla at their anchorage at Harsfjaerden, south of Stockholm.

Official versions of the disaster remained undisclosed.

The death toll, fixed tentatively at thirty-one, was low because many of the crewmen were on leave.

Swedish Ship Blasts Are Laid To Accident

News Agency Says Officials Blame Explosion On Mine Or Torpedo For Destroyer Destruction

New York, Sept. 18 (AP)—The accidental firing of a depth bomb or torpedo aboard the Swedish destroyer Goteborg has been ascribed officially as the origin of fierce blasts which sank that warship and the destroyers Klas Horn and Klas Uggla yesterday, the Swedish-American News Exchange reported here today.

The latest dispatches from Stockholm, it said, reported that the cause of the explosion was not definitely known, but that no hint of sabotage had been uncovered. An investigation is being made under the direction of Admiral Count Carl August Ehrensward, chief of the coastal fleet of the Swedish navy.

NAZI PRISONER PLAYS RACES

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—If a man wants to play the horses, it seems there's hardly anything that can stop him—even though he is in a Polish prison camp and his betting agent is in London, with the International Red Cross their sole means of communication.

That was the situation of Gordon Roll, captured by the Germans at Dunkirk, who has been sending requests to betting agent Warwick Thompson for information on the horses.

Mr. Thompson was not inclined to take the communications seriously until Private Roll ordered a $4,000 bet on the Cambridgeshire race. Now Mr. Thompson has arranged to send weekly racing information to the prisoner.

The International Red Cross operates a clearing service enabling prisoners of war to write home and receive replies. It has no responsibility for the contents of letters handled.

BRITAIN STUDIES REPAYING PRICES

Delay in Fixing Lease-Lend Basis Predicted.

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Well-informed financial sources predicted today indefinite delay in fixing a basis of prices upon which Britain plans eventually to repay the United States for lease-lend supplies.

They reported that discussion was proceeding on methods of accountancy to be used in fixing the value of the delivered goods, but the difficult nature of the problems encountered is likely to defer a final settlement.

The Financial Times said that "one school of thought maintains that Britain would do best for herself by agreeing to have all goods accounted for at current world controlled commodity price levels rather than wait for the end of the war, thus risking the possibility of higher prices being then prevalent.

"The decision is realized nevertheless to be one for the United States authorities to take rather than for their British counterpart and it is understood that President Roosevelt himself is anxious to play a leading part in determining the broad lines of policy governing the problems concerned."

The paper said that special attention was being given to prices on cotton tonnage due for shipment under the lease-lend act and added that "settlement of all price levels is now to be regarded as a very subsidiary problem to the major basic issues aroused by the scheme."

FIVE FRENCH BOYS PADDLE TO BRITAIN

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Five shivering French boys, all just under 20, landed at Eastbourne today, soaking and exhausted from an all-night trip across the English Channel in a twelve-foot canoe to join the Free French forces. They had battled an unfavorable tide after shoving off from the French coast.

BRITAIN PUNISHES WOMAN WHO QUIT

Auxiliary Service Corporal Reduced by Court Martial.

London, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The "smiling corporal" of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, Frances Maud McConchie, 41 years old, the first woman to be court-martialed in this war, was reduced to the ranks today for being absent without leave.

At the court-martial on September 1, it was stated for the prosecution that Corp. McConchie asked leave from the A. T. S., that the group commandant would not release her and that thereupon she said she would walk out. She was missed from the unit on June 1 and was taken in custody at her home on August 2.

The defense argued that any one who quite prior to July 1—when the A. T. S. came under military law—could not be apprehended by a civil power. Hundreds of girls who have walked out of the women's services have been watching the McConchie trial as a possible precedent for action in their own cases.

Vatican Denies War Opinion

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Sept. 18—A report published in the United States, but not carried by the Associated Press, that Pope Pius XII had refused a request of President Roosevelt that he declare a war against Naziism justified was denied at Vatican City today.

Osservatore Romano, semi-official Vatican City newspaper, said: "We are authorized to declare that the request was not made and thus the report is devoid of any foundation."

Spain and Manchukuo in Pact

MADRID, Sept. 18 (AP)—A treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between Spain and the Japanese-controlled empire of Manchukuo was signed today by Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer and Manchukuo's Chargé d'Affaires, Kwan Matsumura, a Japanese.

JAPANESE PROTEST SOVIET SEA MINES

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Warn Reds Of Danger From Floating Explosives From Vladivostok Area

Assert Russia Has Taken No Adequate Measures To Check Dangers

[*By the Associated Press*]

Tokyo, Sept. 18—The Japanese Government protested to Russia today over sinking and damage to Japanese vessels which it said was caused by floating Russian mines in the Sea of Japan.

The sea also is traversed by United States tankers en route to Vladivostok with gasoline for Soviet planes. The Japanese note specifically warned of the danger to vessels of either Japan or "third powers."

The announcement said a Korean sailing vessel was sunk September 1 off Nishisuira promontory at the northern edge of Korea by a mine which drifted from fields about Vladivostok during recent storms in that area. Nine Korean fishermen were said to have been lost.

"Most Categorical Protest"

The Foreign Office statement said the Japanese had filed the "most categorical protest" also on the explosion of a mine under a fishing boat September 10 in which four men were said to have been killed.

Japanese authorities in northern Korea were said to have forbidden navigation of waters off that coast at night and to have begun mine-sweeping operations.

The Foreign Office statement said: "Despite repeated Japanese warnings the Soviet Government has taken no adequate measures to meet probable dangers and consequently a dangerous situation actually arose. The Imperial Government has therefore filed the most categorical protest with the Soviet Government in connection with the outbreak of this case and the continued dangerous situation.

Aim To Preserve Peace There

"It is the most ardent desire of the Imperial Government to preserve peace and tranquility in the Japan Sea, hence it is urgently necessary to do away with the danger that vessels of Japan or third powers be destroyed by mines."

The verbal statement also said that since Aug. 25 more than 10 floating mines had been found either in Japanese territorial waters along the eastern shore of Northern Korea or in the open sea in the same neighborhood.

The Japanese have been engaged in mine-sweeping operations ever since the Vladivostok Russia radio warned that navigation in the Japan Sea was dangerous, the statement said.

JAPAN PROTESTS

Complains Russian Mines Sink Fishing Vessels.

Shanghai, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—A Domei report from Tokio said tonight that Japan had protested to Moscow over alleged Russian mines floating in the Japan Sea.

The news agency said Japan charges that such a mine recently was responsible for the sinking of a sixty-ton Japanese fishing vessel with the loss of nine Korean fishermen.

Japan has requested Russia to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents "in the interest of peace and quiet in the Japan Sea as well as to remove any danger to vessels of third countries navigating there."

[United States tankers carrying fuel for Russia traverse the Japan Sea en route to Vladivostok.]

The Domei report said Japanese authorities in northern Korea had forbidden navigation of waters off that coast at night and had begun mine-sweeping operations.

Japanese Hold British Ship

Shanghai, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Japanese army has been holding the British coastal steamer Tintaitzu in the Whangpoo river for the past few days pending an investigation of her cargo of machinery, it was reported today.

It was said the Japanese believed the cargo might be en route to Chungking via Wenchow, a strategic port which the Japanese occupied briefly in April and May and then left. The British, however, said the cargo was consigned to Hongkong.

Foreigners Quit Japan; "Good Riddance," View

Government-Controlled Paper Says Day Of The Alien In The East Is Now Gone

Tokyo, Friday, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Foreign Office-controlled Japan *Times and Advertiser*, discussing the forthcoming departure next week of numerous foreigners on a British evacuation steamer, said today—in effect—that it was good riddance.

"The day of the foreigner in the East is gone," said the organ, "the day of exploitation of Pacific states by Western governments likewise is nearly finished."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda, speaking at a banquet in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the "Manchurian incident," said last night that September 18, 1931, was a landmark in world history because it started a chain of events leading to construction of a world "new order" and gave Japan precedence in "new-order" planning.

Mikado Condoles With Roosevelt

Tokio, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—The Emperor Hirohito yesterday cabled a message of condolence to President Roosevelt on the death of his mother.

JAPAN TO SAVE USED TEA LEAVES

Tokio, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Japan set out today to salvage used tea leaves for animal fodder. The Agriculture Ministry reported it expected to collect about 30,000,000 pounds annually from hotels, stores, Government offices and banks. Women's organizations and school children will conduct the campaign.

Seeks Report On Arrest Of Chileans In German

Santiago Asks Its Envoy In Berlin To Ascertain If Action Was Reprisal

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 18 (AP)—Chile asked its ambassador in Berlin today for a quick report on the arrest of several Chileans in Germany in what the press termed reprisal for Chilean arrest of some 30 Nazi leaders of the military *Landsgruppe* organization.

The reason given for the Berlin arrests was "suspicion of activities hostile to the Reich." Foreign Minister Juan Rossetti indicated Chile would term the arrests an unfriendly act, if they were found officially to be a reprisal.

NAZIS SEIZE CHILEANS

Accuse Them of Hostile Acts Against the Reich.

Berlin, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Several Chileans have been arrested in Germany on suspicion of engaging in activities hostile to the Reich, authoritative sources announced today.

"We regret being compelled to take such measures," one informant asserted, "but reasons of State make them imperative. We are in war and it is essential to eliminate all elements intriguing against us."

Disclosure of the arrests was made in connection with a query concerning twenty-seven Germans taken into custody in Chile. Authorized sources, blaming "the foreign situation," accused Chile of acting frivolously.

Nevertheless Adolf Hitler cabled the President of Chile congratulations on the occasion of Chilean Independence Day, which is today.

Thirteen Germans, ten alleged chiefs of Nazi groups and three officials of German business houses, were held for investigation at Santiago, Chile, last Thursday night. One of them, Otto Zippelius, was a former instructor of the Chilean Army.

Tokyo, Sept. 18-(AP)-The Japanese Home Ministry announced tonight that five Filipinos, 17 East Indians and three Japanese had been fined for dealing on black exchange markets through Shanghai.

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The Texts

[*Because of transmission difficulties resulting from meteorological conditions no Moscow communiqué had been received when this edition went to press.*]

German

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué from the Fuehrer's Headquarters said today:

In the Ukraine, offensive operations east of the Dnieper are progressing irresistibly.

In fighting around the fortifications of Leningrad, great successes were achieved.

Sections of one infantry division alone stormed 119 pillboxes.

In waters off Crimea, off the island of Oesel, on Lake Ladoga, in the Volkhov Estuary and in the White Sea, the Luftwaffe sank three transports totaling 3,000 tons and hit sixteen other ships so severely they may be presumed lost.

In addition, a destroyer, two submarines and four speed boats were destroyed.

German speed boats attacked an enemy convoy protected by destroyers and guard boats off the British coast yesterday and sank four enemy merchant ships of together 25,000 tons. After successful combat with British destroyers, all speed boats returned undamaged.

A large merchant ship was heavily damaged in a low-diving attack by German sea reconnaissance planes off the Faeroe Islands. German bombers bombed harbor works of Southeast England last night.

During attempts by British aircraft to attack occupied regions of the Channel by daylight yesterday the British Air Force lost eighteen machines, fifteen of which were shot down in air combats, while three were brought down by anti-aircraft guns. Three German aircraft are missing.

A small number of British bomber planes carried out harassing raids on Southwest Germany last night.

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British

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 19 (AP)—The British Air Ministry last night issued this communiqué:

Late this afternoon four aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked four enemy minesweepers off the Belgian coast. All the ships were raked with cannon and machine-gun fire.

Two were sunk, another set on fire, and a fourth left holed and listing heavily.

None of these aircraft are missing.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Last night aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed docks at St. Nazaire. None of these aircraft are missing.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command last night again attacked objectives at Karlsruhe. Bombs were seen to burst on the target area and fires started. One of our aircraft is missing.

An aircraft of the Coastal Command on patrol off the Norwegian coast yesterday bombed an enemy supply vessel. It has been confirmed another enemy fighter was destroyed in yesterday's operations over Northern France and the Channel, making a total of twelve enemy fighters destroyed during the day.

The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué tonight:

Aircraft of the Fighter and Bomber Commands carried out a number of offensive operations today.

This morning Blenheims of the Bomber Command, escorted by fighters, attacked a large enemy supply ship off the Belgian coast. The ship, which was strongly escorted by anti-aircraft vessels and screened by fighters, was damaged and two of the anti-aircraft ships were sunk.

This afternoon other Blenheim aircraft, also escorted by fighters, attacked two motor vessels off the Dutch coast and damaged one of them.

Another force of Blenheim aircraft with fighter escort attacked a power station near Rouen. The attack was pressed home in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, and bombs were seen to fall on the target.

A strong formation of the Fighter Command carried out an offensive sweep over the Channel and Northern France this afternoon.

In these operations sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters. Our losses were two bombers and nine fighters, but the pilots of two of our fighters are safe.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

A few enemy aircraft came inland over this country during the night.

Bombs were dropped at two places on the southeast coast, causing a small number of casualties and some damage. A few bombs were dropped in East Anglia, but no casualties or damage were reported.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 18 (AP)—The British Middle East General

30.24— 11917

30.24— 11917

Headquarters communiqué said today:

Libya: Our patrolling activities both at Tobruk and in the frontier area are continuing.

During their engagements with enemy columns which crossed the frontier on Sept. 14 British and South African mechanized units captured ten German tanks for the loss of one armored car.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued the following supplementary communiqué late today:

Harbors and shipping at Tripoli and Bengazi were attacked by heavy bombers of the R. A. F. and aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm during the night of Sept. 16-17.

Results of the bombing were obscured by a low cloud, but pilots of aircraft over Bengazi saw that one tanker at Juliana Mole, which had been hit by heavy bombers on the previous night, was still ablaze.

At Tripoli a large number of bombs fell in the target area. Dumps of stores at Bardia were raided and large fires resulted from the bombing.

Munition factories at Licata in Sicily were raided in daylight yesterday by bombers of the R. A. F. Two sheds in the north factory were hit. One exploded and the other collapsed.

Large buildings in the center of the south factory were demolished and one big shed was repeatedly hit. Clouds of smoke, visible many miles from the target, rose into the air after the attack.

In Ethiopia R. A. F. bombers attacked enemy positions to the northeast of Azozo. Bombs burst among trenches and buildings.

From all these operations none of our aircraft is missing.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

In Cyrenaica, on the Tobruk front, attacks by enemy elements were repulsed. German aircraft bombed the stronghold, scoring direct hits on motor cars and hutments.

Also, on the night of Sept. 16-17, Tripoli and Bengazi were raided by enemy aircraft. There were some casualties and slight damage. The population of these two towns, persistently subjected to enemy raids, showed a calm and strong attitude.

In various sectors of the Gondar zone [in Ethiopia] there was activity on the part of advanced Italian elements and artillery. Enemy aircraft raided Italian positions at Uolchefit. One enemy aircraft was shot down.

Enemy planes bombed and machine-gunned Licata, in the province of Agrigento, Sicily, yesterday. There were ten wounded and slight damage.

An Italian merchant ship sailing in the Mediterranean brought down an enemy aircraft.

An Italian submarine commanded by Captain Emilio Beringan sank by gunfire an enemy ship of 3,000 tons carrying armored cars in the Mediterranean.

Roosevelt Asks Six Billion For New Lend-Lease Fund

President Urges Money be Available Until June 30, 1943; New 'Outboard Motor' Ships Adopted as Answer to Subs

SEP 19 1941

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Congressional leaders tonight predicted prompt action on a new Presidential request for lend-lease money, calling for an additional $5,985,000,000 to buy war equipment for Great Britain, China, and other nations "whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt's request asked that the fund be kept available until June 30, 1943.

At the same time, a new element entered into the principal problem of the lend-lease program—that of delivering the supplies despite the German U-boat campaign. The Navy announced the development of a new type of ship which it said might answer the challenge of Hitler's sea war.

The new vessels are small—carrying 1,500 tons of cargo—driven by a combination of several gasoline engines, with a huge propeller deep in the water amidships. They can be built in two months time, it was said, so speedily that they promise to offset, or more than offset, losses at sea.

President Roosevelt asked for the new lend-lease money, which would run the total of such appropriations to $12,985,000,000, in a letter to Speaker Rayburn. He said the funds were needed to prevent any "interruption in the flow of aid to those countries whose defense is vital to our own."

An accompanying draft of legislation made the stipulation that none of the funds should be paid to any person who "advocates, or belongs to an organization which advocates, the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence." All those receiving payments from the appropriation would be required to make an affidavit that they were not so involved.

A letter from the Budget Bureau was attached which said that of the total amount $1,875,000,000 was for "agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles." The sum of $1,190,000,000 was for ordnance and ordnance stores, including armor and ammunition, and $685,000,000 was for planes, plane engines, parts and accessories.

With Allied sources abroad calling for a "Niagara" of supplies to Russia, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau revealed that financial assistance to that country began a month ago with a Treasury advance of $10,000,000, against a prospective shipment of an equivalent quantity of gold from the Soviet Union.

The Russian ambassador, Constantine Oumansky, informed the government that the gold would be shipped within 90 days, but the Soviet Government needed the money immediately to pay American manufacturers for goods already ordered.

Approved by Hull

The $10,000,000 payment was approved by the State Department. Russia does not receive assistance under the lend-lease act. Yesterday, Secretary of Commerce Jones, the federal loan administrator, announced that an RFC subsidiary was buying $100,000,000 worth of minerals from Russia, for which payment in part would be made in advance.

In requesting the lend-lease appropriation, Mr. Roosevelt noted that of $7,000,000,000 already provided, a total of $6,280,000,000 had been allocated.

The legislative draft, which was suggested, would empower the President to authorize contracts with foreign governments under which this country would supply them with defense articles, information or services, with the foreign governments footing the bill.

It also stipulated that if the President considered any defense article to be exported under the act essential to the safety of the United States, he could retain it here rather than deliver it to another country.

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$385,000,000 for Tanks

In addition to the three principal items, the Budget Bureau breakdown included:

$385,000,000 for tanks, armored cars, and other automotive equipment.

$850,000,000 for vessels of various kinds with their equipment and supplies.

$155,000,000 for miscellaneous military and naval equipment.

$375,000,000 for facilities and equipment for manufacturing defense articles, including the acquisition of land.

$175,000,000 for testing or repairing defense items for other countries, including damaged warships.

$285,000,000 for necessary services and expenses.

$10,000,000 for administrative expenses.

New Ships Please Navy

The Navy was obviously delighted with the new type of cargo ship. The first of its kind, named the Sea Otter, has already been launched at Orange, Texas. Authorities said the new vessels could be built by the hundreds in much less time than ordinary freighters, constructed inland and run down to the sea via rivers or canals. They would provide "a new bridge from this country to the free nations of the world," the Navy asserted.

The announcement said:

"The real revolution in design was wrought in the application of power. A means has been discovered of driving a six-foot propeller, not on the stern of the ship, but sunk into the water amidships. No less than 16 gasoline engines, such as are used in propelling motor boats, drive the vertical shaft much after the manner of the outboard motor. The engines are 110 horsepower, six cylinders, developing a total of 1,700 brake horsepower. • • •

"Using many yards, there is no reason why the tonnage produced could not offset the tonnage lost at sea."

Craft to Be Armed

It is proposed to arm the craft with anti-aircraft guns, but some officials believe that its flat, low deck and abnormally small superstructure will afford the principal protection—a low silhouette difficult to sight from hostile surface vessels or airplanes.

Credit for the design went to Weaver Inc., of Orange, Tex. The first full-sized "Sea Otter" was built by the Livingston Shipbuilding Company of Orange.

The propulsion mechanism is an innovation for sea-going freighters. The propeller can be hoisted up and replaced at sea.

Only a small crew is required. At 12 knots the 270-foot ship has a range of 7,000 nautical miles. It displaces 1,900 tons when fully loaded.

Quantity production will start along the Gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi, and on other inland waterways by a company called Ships, Inc., the Navy said, once results are tabulated from oceon-going tests of the only "Sea Otter" so far launched. The tests will start next week.

Ships, Inc., will build the facilities for producing Sea Otters, as well as the 270-foot craft themselves. The board of directors of the new company will be composed of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Rear Admiral Emory Land, Maritime Commission Chairman; J. W. Powell, special assistant to Knox; a member to be nominated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and E. B. Germain, who will be president and general manager. Germain is president of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation, and a former officer of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. The number of the ships to be built has not been decided.

"sea otter" so far launched. The tests will start next week.

The "sea otter" is a shallow-draft ocean carrier, powered with 16 or more gasoline engines and propelled by a six-foot propeller located amidship. It displaces 1900 tons when fully loaded with 1500 tons of cargo.

Ships, Inc., will build the facilities for producing "sea otters," as well as the 270-foot craft themselves. The board of directors of the new company will be composed of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Rear Admiral Emory Land, Maritime Commission chairman; J. W. Powell, special assistant to Knox; a member to be nominated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and E. B. Germain, who will be president and general manager. Germain is president of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation, and a former officer of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

The number of the ships to be built has not been decided.

A Navy announcement said Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Knox were convinced the odd craft would fulfill "the cry of the democracies for tonnage." The Navy itself was outspoken in asserting that the lightweight, simply constructed, inexpensive vessels would thwart the submarine menace to the lifeline of supplies to Britain. A "sea otter" can be turned out in two months, the Navy estimated, adding that "there is no reason why the tonnage produced could not offset tonnage lost at sea."

It is proposed to arm the craft with antiaircraft guns, but some officials believe that its flat, low deck

New "Sea Otters" Will Be Most Radical Cargo Ships

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Mass Production of Vessels Is Believed to Be Answer to War Losses at Sea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Development of a small, radically designed cargo ship called a "sea otter"—believed by President Roosevelt to be the answer to Atlantic freighter losses—and plans for its mass production with lend-lease funds were announced today by the Navy.

Quantity production will start along the Gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi and on other inland waterways by a company called Ships, Inc., the Navy said, once results are tabulated from oceangoing tests of the only "sea otter" so far launched. The tests will start next week.

The "sea otter" is a shallow-draft ocean carrier, powered with 16 or more gasoline engines and propelled by a six-foot propeller located amidship. It displaces 1900 tons when fully loaded with 1500 tons of cargo.

Ships, Inc., will build the facilities for producing "sea otters," as well as the 270-foot craft themselves. The board of directors of the new company will be composed of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Rear Admiral Emory Land, Maritime Commission Chairman; J. W. Powell, special assistant to Knox; a member to be nominated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and E. B. Germain, who will be president and general manager. Germain is president of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation, and a former officer of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. The number of the ships to be built has not been decided.

A Navy announcement said Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Knox were convinced the odd craft would fulfill "the cry of the democracies for tonnage." The Navy itself was outspoken in asserting that the lightweight, simply constructed, inexpensive vessels would thwart the submarine menace to the lifeline of supplies to Britain. A "sea otter" can be turned out in two months, the Navy estimated, adding that "there is no reason why the tonnage produced could not offset tonnage lost at sea."

It is proposed to arm the craft with antiaircraft guns, but some officials believe that its flat, low deck and abnormally small superstructure will afford the principal protection—a low silhouette difficult to sight from hostile surface vessels or airplanes.

Credit for the design went to Weaver, Inc., of Orange, Tex. The first full-size "sea otter" was built by the Livingston Shipbuilding Company of Orange.

The propulsion mechanism is an innovation for seagoing freighters. The propeller can be hoisted up and replaced at sea and the engines, totaling 1700 horsepower, drive a vertical shaft like that of an outboard motor.

Only a small crew is required. At 12 knots the ship has a range of 7000 nautical miles.

President's Lend-Lease Letter

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—*Following is the text of President Roosevelt's lend-lease letter to Speaker Rayburn, together with the text of the budget director's letter on the same subject:*

I have transmitted to the Congress the second report of operations under the lend-lease act. This report indicates the increasing amount of material aid we are rendering to the democracies.

Of the $7,000,000,000 appropriated six months ago, aid in the amount of $6,280,000,000 is now moving through the successive stages of allocation, obligation, production and delivery.

Additional funds are now needed in order that there be no interruption in the flow of aid to those countries whose defense is vital to our own.

I am, therefore, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of $5,985,000,000, details of which are set forth in the accompanying letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

I recommend its speedy enactment.

Respectfully,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Budget Director's Letter

The letter of the budget director, Harold E. Smith, dated Sept. 13, reads:

I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "an act to promote the defense of the United States," approved March 11, 1941, in the amount of $5,985,000,000, as follows:

DEFENSE AID

To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums appropriated by the "Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941," the following sums for the following respective purposes, namely:

(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information and services, for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof $1,190,000,000
(2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts and accessories.$685,000,000
(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks and other automotive vehicles, spare parts and accessories $385,000,000
(4) Vessels, ships, boats and other water-craft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and equipeage, supplies, materials, spare parts and accessories $850,000,000
(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies and materials $155,000,000
(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment.....$375,000,000
(7) Agricultural, industrial and other commodities and articles $1,875,000,000

(B) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, including services and expenses in connection therewith $175,000,000

(C) For necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, not specified or included in the foregoing..$285,000,000

(D) For administrative expenses, $10,000,000

(E) In all to remain available until June 30, 1943..$5,985,000,000

(f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be additional to and consolidated with the appropriation for the same purpose contained in Sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d) and 1 (e), respectively, of the "Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941": Provided that, with the exception of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not to exceed 20 per centum of any such consolidated appropriations, may be transferred by the President to any other of such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum thereby.

Power Given to President.

Sec. 2. The President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the head of any department or agency of the government to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles, information or services for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, to the extent that such government agrees to pay the United States for such defense articles, information or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such payments from time to time as the President may require to protect the interests of the United States, and upon payment of the full cost the President may dispose of such articles, information or services to such government.

Sec. 3. Any defense article procured pursuant to this act shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use of such department or agency of the United States as the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the President the defense of the United States will be best served thereby.

Section 4. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: provided, that for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: provided further, that any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more that one year, or both: provided further, that the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Section 5. This act may be cited as "Title II of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941."

I recommend that the estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,
HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

NAVY ESCORTS CONVOYS AND HUNTS RAIDER

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Fleet's Guns Await Axis Attempt to Sink War Cargoes in Atlantic.

SHOOTING PUT UP TO GERMANY

Pacific Scoured Near Galapagos for Nazi Craft—U. S. to Tell World if Ship Is Captured.

Washington, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—With convoys plowing the Atlantic and a grim raider hunt on in the Pacific, the United States Navy let actions do the talking back today to repeated Axis threats of dire consequences.

When Germany believed there was a possibility of convoys months ago, no less a person than Grand Admiral Erich Raeder openly warned the United States that the Reich would consider such a step an open war act and that the German Navy would use its guns if necessary against American warships on such duty.

But all uncertainty on the question of American convoys was dissipated late yesterday when Secretary of the Navy Knox disclosed that the Atlantic fleet was using all methods, convoys included, to safeguard British-bound lease-lend cargoes in the 2,000 miles of the North Atlantic that are regarded as defensive waters.

The navy chief thought it unwise and indiscreet to go into further details, and he declined to answer a question as to whether the American escorts were turning over the protected cargoes to the Royal Navy somewhere off Iceland for the final 800-mile voyage to port.

Raider in Pacific.

At the same time, however, Secretary Knox revealed that the navy believed an Axis surface raider was operating near the Galapagos Islands in the South Pacific, and, while the fact had not been positively established, the hunt was on.

"We'll tell the world about it," Secretary Knox promised if any raider was caught.

The twin disclosures give official notice that no half-way measures were being employed to enforce the policy which President Roosevelt enunciated in his speech a week ago, when he barred defensive waters to Axis raiders and ordered the navy to protect all shipping in those areas.

"The sole responsibility rests with Germany," Mr. Roosevelt asserted then. "There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it."

As far as words went, the announcement of convoys appeared to join one issue squarely, for Admiral Raeder already has placed himself on record that lease-lend cargoes would be attacked, regardless of the nationality of their escorts.

Regarded As War Act.

"Since the nature of the cargoes of convoyed ships, according to American admissions, was established from the very beginning as contraband," he declared May 25, "resort to this type of convoy system would not be a neutral convoy in the sense of international law or American treaties, but an open war act and a bare, unprovoked attack.

"German naval forces would therefore be justified in taking measures against these contraband carriers, according to the law of sea warfare and would, by exercise of these rights, have to repulse by arms if necessary any hindrance, even against American warships."

Admiral Raeder summed up by saying that convoys mean shooting and attributed authorship of that phrase to President Roosevelt.

Press records of the day the expression first appeared attribute it not to Mr. Roosevelt but to an unnamed high authority here, who said that the administration view was that convoys might result in shooting and that shooting was close to war.

Flare-up Is Expected.

The announcement that convoys and all other means of protection were now in use was expected to kick up a furor of some duration in Congress, where the subject already has caused much acrimonious debate.

When the lease-lend bill was under consideration, there were repeated attempts to write in a no-convoy prohibition, but administration forces defeated them all. As a concession, however, a proviso was inserted that "nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of convoying vessels by naval vessels of the United States." Administration supporters pointed out at the time that this provision in no way circumscribed the power which the President held under the constitution as commander-in-chief of the navy.

Secretary Knox and other Cabinet officers who appeared before congressional committees while the bill was pending counseled against a no-convoy amendment. They said that, while no plans for convoys existed then, the international situation was subject to rapid changes and such a prohibition might tie the Government's hands in an emergency that required immediate action. They also contended the ban would greatly weaken the administration's hand in world affairs.

ICKES STANDS FIRM ON GAS MEASURES

Declines To Heed Senate Group, Says Rations And Curfew Will Continue

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 18—Declining to heed the recommendation of a Senate committee that gasoline restrictions in the East be lifted, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Defense Petroleum Coordinator, declared today such action would be "stupid."

He said the rationing of motor fuel to service stations and the 7 P. M.-7 A. M. station curfew would continue.

"To take off all the restrictions now and yell, 'Come and get it,'" he said—"that would be stupid."

Back From Vacation

Ickes, just back from a month's vacation in the West, stated the position of the petroleum office at his first press conference here since the committee, headed by Senator Maloney (Dem., Conn.), reported there was no petroleum shortage in the East, that "unnecessary alarm was created" and that "we believe that present restrictions should be lifted."

The committee said the only shortage it found was one of surplus storage."

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Up to Time"

Ickes said he had no comment on the committee's conclusions except to say that "the whole thing is in the lap of time and time will tell the story."

However, he framed this question:

"When you say there's a shortage in storage, you say there's a shortage, don't you?"

To emphasize his contention that an emergency existed he cited reports of the American Petroleum Institute showing that for the week ended September 13 gasoline stocks on the Atlantic Seaboard dropped 565,000 barrels, making a total decline of 1,023,000 barrels for a week period compared with a drop of only 160,000 barrels during the corresponding weeks of last year.

Demand Up, He Says

East Coast gasoline stocks, he said, now are about 2,700,000 barrels, or 12.5 per cent. less than they were at this date in 1940, while demand is about eleven per cent. higher than last year.

"Those are the facts," Ickes commented. "I'll let the facts speak for themselves."

30.24 — 11919

30.24—11919

Criticizes Oil Industry For Silence on Shortage

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18 (AP)—Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum co-ordinator for national defense, criticized the oil industry today for remaining silent during the recent disputes over gasoline shortage in Eastern States.

He made his criticism, in friendly fashion, before 300 oil men at the National Petroleum Association's annual convention.

"A little more vocal participation and a little less profound silence would go a long way toward enlisting public support and dissipating distrust and suspicion," Davies told the oil men.

Davies declared the need for a new oil pipe line from East Texas to the Eastern Seaboard was considered urgent and that petroleum co-ordinator Ickes' office had worked night and day on plans for the project.

Before Davies spoke the oil men adopted a resolution pledging co-operation with Ickes' policies.

Davies Sees Shortage Of Oil This Winter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP) — Lack of a reserve supply of oil tankers will cause a deficiency in the Northeastern oil supply this winter, Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum co-ordinator, said today.

He declared in a letter to Senator Walsh (D.-Mass.) that all tankers available for the Gulf-New England ports service are being used to capacity now.

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Remarking that usually a reserve fleet was brought into service during the winter to meet increased fuel oil demands, Davies said these needs could be met only by drawing on reserve supplies unless additional transportation was supplied.

Despite a Senate committee's finding that there was no impending shortage, Davies contended that inadequate reserves had been set aside for this winter.

The present tanker fleet, he added, was "not capable of meeting the increased winter demand for oil, nor of laying up a reserve supply during the summer to be drawn upon in the winter."

Replying to Walsh's contention the 12-hour curfew on gasoline stations had resulted only in increased volume of sales even above those of the 24-hour operations, Davies said "it is not expected, however, that this will continue to be the case."

Discussing winter consumption of petroleum products, Davies asserted that in Atlantic Coast states it was 25 per cent greater between October and April than in the spring and summer.

Tanker loadings for Massachusetts alone increased in the winter of 1940 from 28 to 55, Davies reported, but he said that this year the domestic fleet has been operated at capacity and "we have no reserve tied up fleet to meet the peak demand for the coming winter."

WOULD SPEED PRICE CONTROL LEGISLATION

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Rep. Kopplemann Declares "Disastrous Inflation" Is Likely in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP) — A demand that the House committee considering price control legislation act immediately before the country faces "the disastrous inflation of the World War" was made today by Rep. Kopplemann (D-Conn.).

Fears Racketeering

"Unless curbs are put into effect through legislation there will be racketeering on the part of merchants," he said.

As an example he said a friend had attempted to obtain gasoline from a service station after closing hours in order to visit a sick sister.

"The operator whispered that he knew where he could get five gallons for $2.50. My friend had to pay 50 cents a gallon for gasoline," Kopplemann said.

In Connecticut, Kopplemann said, there was evidence of prosperity due to defense work "but complaints are increasing that people are barely able to make ends meet due to increased food, clothing and rent costs."

Kopplemann, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee which has been studying price control for six weeks, declared that prices "have risen so in food, clothing, rents and furniture that we will be confronted by additional demands for wage increases. Wage increases so far granted," he continued, "are far below the extent to which prices on every day items have risen."

Asserting that during the World War the purchasing power of the dollar declined to 48 cents, he told Chairman Steagall (D-Ala.) of the committee that efforts to obtain voluntary co-operation in price control had failed.

Kopplemann suggested that the committee conclude its hearings tomorrow and report out legislation for House action.

MID-WEST CALLED VITAL FOOD AREA

Wickard Terms It Key Region In Campaign For War Supplies

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 18—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, declared today the mid-West was the pivotal point in the campaign to grow more food for America and the enemies of the Axis.

In a discussion of 1942 food quotas with 400 agricultural agents from twelve central States, Wickard said he knew "the people here in my home territory will answer the challenge."

He spoke after President Roosevelt had asked Congress for $1,875,000,000 in lend-lease funds for agricultural, industrial and other commodities. Wickard said he understood a billion dollars was earmarked for food supplies.

Richest Under Sun

The challenge to grow more food applies first to the upper Mississippi Valley, he said, because "here we have the land—richest under the sun, and farmers who have the know-how."

"No other group of farming people on earth," he said, "can match our skill and efficiency in turning out live-stock products."

He explained the crucial responsibility of the mid-West thus:

Milk and meat are the two chief shortages under the lend-lease program. Since there was no time for large increases in the number of dairy cows, chickens and pigs, the Government program called for greater milk production from existing cows, more eggs from hens, and better fattening of hogs.

400 Agents Attend

The upper Mississippi Valley, he said, has the greatest number of animals on hand and the richest crop of feed.

The 400 State and county agricultural agents at the meeting here will talk over production goals with Wickard, then go home to canvass every farmer in each county.

With the aid of State agricultural colleges, farmers will be shown how they can make more money by increasing the products needed under the defense program.

Next year's production goal of two per cent. over the year's all-time record was calculated, Wickard said, to meet an increased demand for nourishment in defense industries, to supply a quarter of Britain's food needs and to begin piling up food stocks to feed European nations after the war.

Skipper of Illustrious Bitten by Pet Goat

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A ship's mascot has inflicted the first injury on Capt. Lord Louis Montbatten, who has been through numerous sea engagements and survived the sinking of two British warships under his command.

Speaking to members of the Overseas Press Club yesterday, the cousin of King George VI, here to take command of the damaged aircraft carrier Illustrious, said a friend presented him with a goat for mascot of the Illustrious and the animal bit him.

U.S. PRODUCTION HAILED BY BRITON

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Lord Mountbatten Asserts Output of Defense Material Will Tip War's Scales

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 18 (AP)—With the Germans slowed down by the Russian effort, the present world conflict has resolved into a war of production in which America's vast and rapidly increasing output of defense materials must tip the scales, Capt. Lord Louis Mountbatten, a cousin of King George VI, told Myron B. Gordon, vice-president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation today.

The captain is commander of the British aircraft carrier Illustrious, which is being recommissioned at Norfolk, Va., after being severely damaged by a Nazi airplane attack in the Mediterranean.

While on an inspection of the Wright and Curtiss-Wright plants today, he said he was greatly impressed by the rate of production that could be attained in plants which were free from fear of air raid alarms and bombing attacks. He said, "This is the real thing, this is going straight forward."

The captain has been on active duty for the past 21 months and his only knowledge of American production was what he learned through reading, he said. However, after actual contact with "the real thing" he realized it is on a more vast and gigantic scale than he ever dreamed.

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Gordon said the British officer told him trips such as the one he made today gave him greatly increased confidence in what the United States is doing to aid the Allies.

He also told Gordon he noticed that the American defense workers kept hard at it whether or not their supervisors were present.

Boost in War Risk Rates Considered Due to Raider

American Underwriters Fear More Losses On Pacific Ships

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Depredations of a German raider in the Pacific raised the question in New York marine insurance circles today of whether war risk insurance rates would be boosted.

American underwriters, it was learned, lost about $2,000,000 when the Kota Nopan, a Dutch vessel, was sunk recently while carrying a cargo to the United States from the Netherlands East Indies.

All ships moving eastward across the Pacific are heavily laden with shipments of tin, rubber, hemp and other vital defense materials. These, all destined for American importers and the United States Government, are insured against war risks by American underwriters.

Insurance men say they are afraid the raider sank at least two other ships headed for the United States from the Far East.

There have been no changes in war risk rates since the first of the year. Cargoes on United States ships coming from the Far East by way of Panama Canal are charged 50 cents for each $100 value and exports from the United States to the Far East by the same route are assessed 75 cents on each $100 value.

Thus far, despite apparently increasing dangers in the Red Sea, as evidenced by the bombing of an American ship in those waters, the war risk rate to Suez has not been changed from the established 4 per cent of the value of cargoes carried in United States vessels.

U. S. AIR POWER AND FLIERS ARE HIGHLY PRAISED

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New Orleans, Sept. 18. (AP)—Two high ranking U. S. air officials expressed the belief in an interview today that this nation's air power is great enough to withstand any assault.

They were Robert A. Lovett, assistant secretary of war for air, and Major General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, who arrived here yesterday after an inspection trip of art facilities in the vital Louisiana-Texas maneuver area.

Both refused to be quoted directly on the United States' air power, but were emphatic in the belief that it was so strong this nation need not submit to any other nation, that its equipment is as good as any in the world and that its personnel is superb.

They limited their quotable observations to the air facilities in the area where the Second and Third Armies are maneuvering against each other with every modern weapon.

General Arnold, who was taught to fly by aviation's pioneers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, said planes and pilots performed in a highly satisfactory manner in the maneuvers.

"Our boys are new, untried fliers," he asserted. "Some of them have been out of flying school only about three months. They're being turned loose on equipment as good as any in the world, and they're making good, even when, as we have observed in the past week, many of the airports they are using for bases are flooded by heavy rains."

Lovett, a naval aviator in the World War, said air activity in the maneuver area presented "a very fine picture."

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"Our boys are doing a fine job under difficult and adverse conditions," he declared, and concurred with General Arnold that "they have materials as good as any in the world and the men themselves are superb."

Lovett also praised the growing quantity of American planes and asserted one squadron of combat planes was being delivered to the country's air forces every other day.

U.S. Forming First Unit of Air Infantry

Huge Planes to Carry Battalion of 500 Men, With 'Jeeps,' Cannons

Army Extends Use Of Guard Officers

To Give Them Posts With Regulars and Send West Pointers to State Troops

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Plans for organization of the Army's

first air-borne infantry battalion, which will be equipped with small automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles, were announced today by the War Department after months of experimental work.

The new battalion will be organized at Fort Benning, Ga., on Oct. 10 with an initial strength of 500 volunteers, including fifty from Fort Bragg, N. C., and 450 from Camps Croft, S. C., and Wheeler, Ga.

These men, however, will not use parachutes but will be transported in huge twenty-eight-man cargo planes which will unload them after landing. Such an operation, according to practices highly developed by the German Army, usually takes place after a suitable landing area has been captured by parachute troops.

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Two Rifle Companies

The battalion will include two rifle companies, one heavy weapons company and a headquarters company.

Their armament will include .50-caliber machine guns, 60-millimeter guns and 81-millimeter mortars. One rifle company will have quarter-ton "jeep" cars, while forty men will use bicycles and 140 motorcycles.

Commander of the battalion will be Lieutenant Colonel Elbridge G. Chapman jr., now on duty in the tactical department of the infantry school at Fort Benning. He is a native of Colorado.

In announcing the new air-borne infantry battalion the department said that qualifications for the 500 volunteers in it would be generally the same as for parachute troops.

Disclosure of the plans came at a press conference held by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, at which it also was announced that hereafter National Guard officers may be assigned to non-National Guard units whenever it is desirable.

No Draft for Released Guards

This step was regarded as one of the most far-reaching yet taken toward merging National Guard organizations completely into the broader structure of the Army. It also means that regular and reserve officers will be assigned to command Guard troops. The department said that Guard officers no longer would be promoted without regard to the length of service prior to promotion.

Another announced change affecting the Guard was that Guard-enlisted men returned home in keeping with the Army's intention of releasing as many men as possible in the next few months would be carried on the rosters of their state detachments so that they would not become subject to the draft even though of draft age.

The War Department also announced a change in policy for officer-candidate schools whereby 650 of the 2,600 enlisted men who will take the three-month courses beginning in October will be selectees with four months' service, coming from replacement training centers where they have been held as instructors.

Of the remaining 1,950 officer candidates half will be selectees and the other half will be members of the regular Army and National Guard.

Still another change in officer training policy was reduction of the maximum age from thirty-seven years to twenty-nine years for men taken from the service at large, except that this reduction does not apply to selectees already inducted nor to regular Army and National Guard members who entered service subsequent to Aug. 27, 1940. It was also provided that men who complete officer training but desire not to undertake a year's commissioned duty may receive certificates of capacity instead of commissions, so that they will complete their Army service quickly as enlisted men.

ARMY STRENGTH NOW 1,597,810

Washington, Sept. 18 (A. P.). The United States Army was estimated today to total 1,597,810 officers and enlisted men. Reporting this figure, the War Department said that it included 710,000 selectees, 535,510 regulars, 278,300 National Guard officers and men and 74,300 reserve officers.

33 Sue Spanish Ship For Return Of Fares

Also Ask $20,000 Damages Each For Being Given Unbearable Accommodations

New York, Sept. 18 (AP)—Suit filed in Brooklyn Federal Court today against the Spanish freighter Navemar by 33 of 700 passengers, who arrived last Friday on the ship asked for refund of fares, ranging from $375 to $605, plus $20,000 each in damages, for a total of $676,500 in indemnities.

Their petition said that the ship with normal accommodations for twenty-eight passengers, was unbearably jammed and unsanitary, although they were assured adequate and sanitary conditions when they purchased passage at Marseille.

The Navemar left Europe with more than 1,000 persons aboard. Some disembarked at the Azores and Havana.

British To Get Italian Ship Under Lease-Lend

Passenger-Cargo Vessel Leme First Foreign Vessel Taken Over To Be Used by English

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Washington, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Italian ship, Leme, a combination passenger-cargo vessel of 8,059 gross tons, shortly will be turned over to the British under the Lend-Lease Act, it was reported today.

It would be the first of the laid-up foreign vessels requisitioned by this country to go to the British.

So far, the Maritime Commission has requisitioned approximately 60 foreign vessels. All of them which have been placed in service fly the United States or Panama flag.

The Leme was taken over by the commission July 25 at Portland, Ore. Commission officials said today that the vessel now is being repaired, but that it had not yet been formally allocated.

Honolulu Jans Sell Defense Saving Stamps

New York, Sept. 18 (AP)—This bit of news arrived today by courtesy of the National Retail Dry Goods Association:

"In Honolulu, Hawaii, interest in 'Retailers for Defense' week is so widespread and enthusiastic that Japanese and Chinese merchants are actively participating in the sale of defense saving stamps."

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, said the N. R. D. G. A., lined up 1,000 Japanese firms to aid in selling the United States defense stamps.

NORTH DAKOTA MAN NEW LEGION HEAD

Lynn U. Stambaugh Named National Commander In Three-Cornered Race

51-Year-Old Lawyer Accepts "Order" Of Convention To Make America "Secure"

[By the Associated Press]

Milwaukee, Sept. 18—The American Legion today elected Lynn U. Stambaugh, of Fargo, N. D., national commander in the closing session of its twenty-third national convention, in which the delegates took a strong stand for national defense and the President's foreign policies.

Stambaugh, 51-year-old lawyer, who entered the army as a private in the Three Hundred and Thirty-eighth Field Artillery in the World War and was commissioned a second lieutenant while serving overseas, succeeded Milo J. Warner, of Toledo.

Not To Falter

He was elected in a three-cornered race with Edward N. Scheiberling of Albany, N. Y., and Raymond Fields of Guthrie, Okla. He so outdistanced the field that his victory was assured before the roll call was completed so at the request of his opponents the count was halted and Stambaugh's election was declared unanimous.

"You have proclaimed that in the greatest needs during the months to come you do not propose to falter, that your purpose is to carry on to the end that your America and all that it means shall be secure," Stambaugh told the convention in taking office.

"It is your will, Legionnaires, that in the crisis which confronts America, the American Legion shall take its place in the battle lines forming.

"I have your orders and I take my call."

Before proceeding to the election, the delegates reiterated the organization's previously stated opposition to Communism, Facism and Naziism.

Defense Is Highlight

Defense highlighted the convention. The delegates pledged support to the United States Government, President Roosevelt, and the War and Navy Departments. They called for repeal of the American Neutrality Act and abolition of the restrictions on use of American troops outside of the country's boundaries.

They stated the defeat of Adolf Hitler "and all that he stands for" was of prime importance and that "all diverting controversies should be subordinated to the main objective." They asked for national unity in carrying forward the defense program.

But today they refused to go on record as recommending legislation for conscription of capital, labor, industry and property as well as fighting manpower during time of national emergency or war.

Seen As Fascism

Such a program would set up a Fascist form of government, one delegate told the convention in objecting to the proposition.

Instead of the convention legislative committee's recommendation, the delegates adopted a substitute resolution stating in part:

"The full defense of America and its institutions should be the primary objective of an united American people; that our national defense effort should proceed without discrimination in employment, to the end that all citizens may avail themselves of their opportunity to contribute to and support our all-out defense effort.

Common Sacrifice

"We reaffirm the principle of universal service as applicable equally to the armed forces, capital and labor and we call upon those elements of capital and labor who have been parties to delay, disturbance and strikes in essential industries to examine their responsibility to the nation in the light of the common sacrifice which all have to make."

The substitute also asked Congress to practice a "sacrificing economy in non-defense expenditures" and declared that if necessity exists to peg prices "the price and cost of labor should be covered in the same legislation which may cover the cost of food products, manufactured goods, or other essentials."

The Legion will meet next year in New Orleans. Detroit and San Francisco entered bids for the 1943 session.

Mrs. Mark W. Murrill, of Scituate, Mass., was elected national president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Wage Boost Defended

Speaking at the morning session, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the men fighting the battle of production for national defense were entitled to wage increases to maintain the American standard of living.

Green said labor in the United States could pass off insults from enemy sources abroad, but was deeply hurt by "unjustified criticisms directed against it, either through malice or ignorance, by Americans."

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World War Veterans

"Many thousands of American Federation of Labor members served in the nation's armed forces during the World War," he said. "I know a great many of them are now members of the American Legion. Today many more thousands of our younger members, or the sons or brothers of members, are again serving their country.

"Yet we hear labor attacked because it seeks wage increases while our soldiers and sailors are getting just a few dollars a month. It seems obvious to me that rapidly rising living costs justify pay increases. And the very fact that members of workers' families have been called away to serve in the nation's armed forces makes it necessary for the remaining wage earners to get more to keep their families from want."

INQUIRY VEERS TO FILM SALES

Senator Clark Says He Will Uncover Finances.

Washington, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Chairman Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, announced today that the special Senate investigation of alleged war propaganda in the movies and on the radio would shift its attention next week to asserted monopoly within the multi-million dollar film industry.

The Senator said he hoped to develop the entire financial and economic standpoint of the movie industry by questioning a series of top-ranking executives, beginning with Nicholas Schenck, president of Loew's, Inc., and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Mr. Schenck had been ordered to appear before the Senate Interstate Commerce sub-committee today, but Senator Clark delayed hearings until next week at request of members of the committee. He said Mr. Schenck would appear Tuesday.

The chairman said he would question Mr. Schenck about methods of distributing and booking recent war pictures in an attempt to learn if independent theater operators and exhibitors were forced to show them.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clark scoffed at suggestions that the sub-committee might lack authority to continue its inquiry and he also struck back at a statement of Wendell Willkie, counsel for the film industry, that asserted war propaganda films portrayed only the truth.

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Truth No Defense

"The truth is no answer to this," Senator Clark contended. "Murder and rape probably are committed every day in this country. We don't want them portrayed in our films even though they might be the facts and the truth."

Mr. Clark said that recent blood purges in Russia and similar brutal events in other nations might have been the truth, but should not be forced upon the theater-going public in what he called "an effort to develop a mass hate."

Suggestions as to questionable authority for expending Senate funds on the inquiry came from Chairman Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, of the Senate Audit and Control Committee, which operates the purse-strings on Senate expenditures and funds.

He pointed out that the sub-committee inquiry was merely on a resolution by Senators Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, and Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, asking a Senate investigation on asserted war propaganda and monopoly. The Illinois Senator said a question of expenditures was being studied, although he denied any attempt to shut off or halt the inquiry.

"We have all the powers of any committee of Congress to conduct hearings and call witnesses," Senator Clark told reporters. "We certainly can't pass upon this resolution without some facts and a record of some

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kind.

"This is just a case of somebody's very rich ox being gored."

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Blames Roosevelt.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 18 (A. P.).—If the United States enters a shooting war in Europe, "that war must always be referred to by historians as 'President Roosevelt's war,'" say Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota.

The single-vote margin by which the House approved the bill to extend selectees' service eighteen months represented "an alarming state of affairs" to interventionists, Mr. Nye told a Citizens No-War Committee rally last night.

"I never dreamed that there could come into American thinking such a complete transition as has occurred in the last twelve or eighteen months," Senator Nye observed, attributing this shift to "propaganda by newspaper and radio columnists, by moving picture producers and the President himself."

BACKS PRESIDENT

Dirksen, Republican, Makes Appeal to House.

Washington, Sept. 18 (A. P.).—Representative Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, a frequent critic of the administration, appealed to the House today for unified support of President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

The President, Mr. Dirksen said in a speech, "has announced a policy of patroling and clearing the waters which are deemed necessary to our defense and for the maintenance of freedom of the seas" and to "disavow or oppose that policy now could only weaken the President's position, impair our prestige and imperil the nation."

He called for a "moratorium on hate;" for "fair, candid and temperate criticism of every mistake which hinders national defense;" for "commendation for the President and the Secretary of State in their cautious and delicate handling of the problem of the Pacific; for the necessary funds, supplies and authority to make effective the policy of aid to Britain, and for abandonment of partisanship in efforts to keep the United EStates out of war."

Sees Treaty Remote

"Peace by agreement seems remote," Dirksen said in a discussion of what lies ahead for the world. "Exhaustion will come to the embattled nations but nobody knows when . . . There remains, therefore, a continuation of armed effort and the ultimate defeat of one party of the conflict. America has plumped for victory."

Axis defeat, he asserted, can be accomplished either by throwing the massed productive might of the Nation into the balance or by undertaking "the experience of 1917 and sending our manpower."

The American people, he concluded, "want rational and national defense. They want unfriendly forces and potential enemies kept away from this hemisphere. They want to see the Axis powers defeated. They want American soldiers kept at home."

LINDBERGH SPEECH UNDER SCRUTINY

America First Committee To Issue Statement Soon On Flyer's Des Moines Talk

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—R. Douglas Stuart, Jr., national director of the America First Committee, announced today that the organization's national committee would issue a statement within a few days on Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's controversial Des Moines speech.

"The * * * committee met in Chicago today to discuss plans for an intensified campaign in answer to the President's threat of undeclared war in violation of the Constitution," Stuart said in a statement.

"Colonel Lindbergh's Des Moines address was discussed and the national committee will issue a statement within a few days."

The national committee is the policy making body of the America First group. Colonel Lindbergh is a member of it, but a spokesman for the committee said he did not attend today's meeting, which was an executive session.

(In his address, Lindbergh accused the Roosevelt administration, the Jews, and the British of pushing this country toward war.)

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Senate Probe Urged

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18 (AP)—The grand domain of New Jersey, Knights of Pythias, today suggested that the United States Senate investigate Charles A. Lindbergh.

Two hundred delegates representing 7,000 members in 85 New Jersey lodges of the order adopted a resolution containing the suggestion, and instructed that it be sent to President Roosevelt.

They suggested "that a Senatorial investigation into Charles A. Lindbergh's activities be caused, and that punishment be meted out as the Senate may deem fit."

JEWISH GROUPS REJECT COLINSEL BY LINDBERGH

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Charge Isolationist Leader Seeks to Intimidate Opponents

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP) — The American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee, denouncing Charles A. Lindbergh's Des Moines speech, asserted tonight in a joint statement that "our interests and those of our country are one and indivisible."

"Impugns Patriotism"

Declaring that Lindbergh "made an unsupported and unsupportable charge impugning the patriotism of Americans of Jewish faith," the statement said:

"As individuals, each one of us has a right to his views, whether for or against isolationism, without fear that Mr. Lindbergh can intimidate any of us with the low and baseless charge that there are other 'interests' which we place ahead of loyalty to our country.

"In fact, Mr. Lindbergh, in order to secure converts for his own point of view, counsels that we should do just that. He warns Jews to support his policy on the ground that any other attitude would lead to anti-Semitism.

"We are obliged to Mr. Lindbergh for his gratuitous advice and reject completely his un-American appeal to selfish interest. We will not put even what he considers our 'interests' before those of our country—since our interests and those of our country are one and indivisible."

Wheeler Says President Strives to Get U. S. in War

By the Associated Press.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 18.—Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana said last night that President Roosevelt's recent shooting orders to the Navy indicates he is "doing everything humanly possible" to get this country into the European War.

Senator Wheeler added that the shooting order tended to confirm rumors that Prime Minister Churchill told the President during their recent sea conference that England would have to make peace unless the United States came into the war with its Navy within 60 days.

Montana's senior Senator in an interview said he is now convinced the people of the United States "must read the London newspapers" to find out what the (Roosevelt) administration is going to do about the war.

Texas House Opposes Lindbergh Visit to State

Legislator Favors Sending Him to 'Own People' in Germany

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 18 (AP).—A resolution informing Charles A. Lindbergh that any purpose he has in opposing President Roosevelt's policies will not be served by visiting Texas was passed today by the Texas House of Representatives. Mr. Lindbergh was reported to be planning a series of speeches in Texas.

The resolution, passed by voice vote, recorded the House's opposition to recent utterances of Mr. Lindbergh.

"Lindbergh ought to be shipped back to Germany to live with his own people," shouted Representative Tom W. Deen, Floydada farmer, in one of the speeches preceding passage of the resolution.

"I think it is time this house should say to Charles A. Lindbergh that we do not appreciate his presence here," said Representative Roger Q. Evans, a World War veteran, of Denison.

Representative J. K. Hileman, of Atlanta, a teacher, said he disagreed with the isolationist declarations of Mr. Lindbergh but defended his right "to say what he wants to say."

Isolationists Assail Churchill, Roosevelt

Cincinnati, Sept. 18 (AP)—An America First rally heard assertions tonight that "two men in a boat" had "inflicted a fraud" on their peoples, and that "millions of Americans" regarded British Prime Minister Winston Churchill as a greater menace to the peace of this country than Adolf Hitler.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.) made the first charge and the Rev. John A. O'Brien, of Notre Dame University, the other in prepared speeches.

Senator Nye, referring to the recent meeting at sea of the President and Churchill, asserted that "these 'two men in a boat have inflicted upon the peoples of their countries, and particularly ours, barefaced frauds, when they undertake to make us believe that our successfully fighting the European war is going to bring freedom of the seas.

O'Brien Speaks For Iciah

". . . It is not freedom of the seas that England wants. What England wants is what she has had for so long, namely sovereignty of the seas, domination of the seas by Great Britain."

Asserting that President Roosevelt was giving "the hard-earned money of American taxpayers by the bushel basket to the British" while the Irish "could not even buy suitable arms to defend their democracy," Dr. O'Brien asked:

"Do you know, Mr. President, that millions of Americans are coming to regard Mr. Winston Churchill and his Canadian spokesman, Mr. Mackenzie King (Premier), as greater menaces to the peace of America and to the lives of American boys than Adolf Hitler or Benito Mussolini?"

"The encouraging fact is "that despite the inflammatory speech of the President, trying to make a mountain out of a molehill for the express purpose of arousing the clamor for war, the people remain calm and unexcited. They are as opposed as before to involvement in the stupid, brutal strife now devouring the peoples and the civilization of Europe."

U. S. WILL MAINTAIN LIBERTIES, HE SAYS

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Biddle Asserts They Will Prevail Despite Severity Of Any Crisis

But He Tells California Bar Government Will Deal Firmly With Saboteurs

[By the Associated Press]

Yosemite, Cal., Sept. 18—Francis Biddle, Attorney General, said today he had no doubt the United States Government would maintain "our essential (Constitutional) liberties" regardless of the severity of the crisis through which the nation may have to pass.

He stated, however, it would deal "firmly yet fairly with those miserable saboteurs who make a mask of the very liberties they are seeking to destroy.

"No Liberty Absolute"

"It is, of course, axiomatic," Biddle said in an address before the California Bar Association, "that no liberty can be absolute. Some things permissible in ordinary times cannot be safely tolerated in a time of grave peril."

He recalled that the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a case arising during World War days, said:

"When a nation is at war many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and no court could regard them as protected by any Constitutional right."

Recalls Another Case

At the same time Biddle recalled that Holmes in another such case said, "We do not lose our right to condemn either measures or men because the country is at war."

Biddle referred to a World War-time report of Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory that the Justice Department then was operating on the principle that the "constitutional right of free speech, free assembly and petition exist in wartimes as in peacetimes and that the right of discussion of governmental policy and the right of political agitation are most fundamental rights in a democracy."

Cites "Precedents"

"Whatever contempt we may feel for the misguided malcontents who assert liberties only to destroy them, we need have no fear that Government founded upon the processes and principles of our common law will cease to be just because the emergency compels it to be strong," Biddle added.

He cited a long list of historical occurrences which he said constituted precedents for the Congressional granting of emergency powers to the President.

He also pointed out the Constitutional provisions which make the President commander in chief of the armed forces, and said there were various legal grounds for regarding the President as the voice of the nation in international affairs.

Says All Were Prepared

"Traditionally," he continued, "every President of the United States, from the first to the present, has been prepared to use his Constitutional powers when the nation or its citizens were endangered in circumstances requiring prompt and vigorous action.

"There have been differences of opinion with respect to action taken, both before and after the event; but over the years the wisdom of the framers of our organic law has been repeatedly confirmed.

"If you were to press me for a distillation of principle from the full harvest of our national experience, I would suggest that the magnitude of the threatened disaster is the measure of the President's power and duty to take steps necessary to avert it."

Spy Defendants Sought Gas, Plane Information From Qualified Sources

New York, Sept. 18.—(AP.)—The Government introduced into evidence today a letter asking the Chemical Warfare Division of the War Department for information of

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their devices and concluding, "We are citizens and would not allow anything confidential to get out of our hands."

The signature was Frederick J. Duquesne, whom the Government has characterized as a spy for 40 years and arch-conspirator among 16 men being tried in Brooklyn Federal Court for espionage conspiracy.

The letter was written on the letterhead of the Securities Service Company, operated by Duquesne, and asked for available pamphlets because "We are interested in the possible financing of a chemical warfare device which may or may not be original. We wish to investigate."

Harry Thorell, 22, of Bridgeport, Conn., testified that Edmund Heine, one of the defendants ordered about 50 pictures of the latest type military plane in May, 1940.

Thorell, now an aerial photographer with the Army General Headquarters Air Corps at Westover Field, Mass., said that Heine came to his photographers shop in Bridgeport in response to an advertisement offering the pictures at 10 cents apiece.

"He gave me $5 for 50 or 60 photographs of the latest military type planes," Thorell said.

Modern Planes

A letter written by Heine to Thorell and introduced into the trial record, said in part: "I am only interested in modern planes now in use, under construction or planned to be produced."

He asked Thorell to state on the back of each picture the manufacturer of both body and engine, armament, and other details, including the city of each plane's manufacture.

U. S. Atty. Harold M. Kennedy introduced into evidence several pictures and papers bearing a green-stamped cat as signature. William G. Sebold, American counterespionage agent, testified that this was the signature of Duquesne.

The cat was stamped upon a War Department basic field manual, on hand grenades and a picture of a model speed boat, which FBI agents said they found in Duquesne's apartment at the time of his arrest.

jail or in forced residence.

Regulations Stricter

Henry Muller, immigration worker of the Unitarian Churches Service Committee, said that because of stricter regulations and the additional expense of attempting to leave Europe by way of Portugal, Lisbon was losing its importance as an escape vent and most refugees were now leaving from Spain.

He arrived today on the San Miguel, of the Flomarcy Line, from Lisbon, where he has been for the last seven months.

"The Portuguese government allows refugees a certain time in which to arrange visas and passage elsewhere," Muller said, "but if they cannot do so, they are first put under forced residence, in a small town near Lisbon. Later, they are placed in jail.

"There are about 200 in jail, and about the same number in forced residence. Their fate is a problem, for many of them are finding it impossible to go to any other country, and some of them have been in jail for months."

The Army withheld details of the machine, including its probable range.

R.A.F. Trains U.S. Pilots For Ferry to Cut Salaries

Will Halt System Paying Up to $40,000 a Year

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 18 (AP).—Purported resentment over high salary guaranties was said today to have led the Royal Air Force to take over training of American pilots for the British Atlantic ferry service.

Reliable informants added the near-by Eagle Nest Flight Center, previously used by Atfero for such training, would be utilized by the Army Air Corps. Atfero is a Canadian corporation formed to recruit civilian pilots to ferry American-made bombers overseas.

Under the original Atfero contract with the Eagle Nest Flight Center it was possible for pilots to earn $25,000 to $40,000 a year under a system of bonuses and pilot salaries of $1,500 a trip.

With the R. A. F. taking over the ferry service—a private subsidiary of Canadian National Railways—it was understood the salary guaranties now would comprise two trips a month at $500 a trip, with no bonus provisions.

The flight center was established some months ago by Transcontinental and Western Airlines, Inc., with War Department approval.

It graduated its first class of advanced pilots—all with thousands of hours of commercial flying—early in August. They went into the British ferry service immediately.

Flying Torpedo Tested, Army Interest Aroused

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[By the Associated Press]

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 18—Army officials expressed keen interest today in a strange-looking, radio-controlled aerial torpedo developed by a Mare Island Navy Yard engineer.

They watched his experiments with a six-foot working model in a field near Vallejo and recommended that he continue tests and make a complete report. Such a torpedo could open up a totally new branch of aerial warfare.

30,000-Foot Ceiling

The winged torpedo, which operates on a gyroscope principle, is designed to fly at an altitude of 30,000 feet. Carrying a load of bombs, it would be set at the sending point to power dive at terrific speed into a designated enemy target, spraying bombs over a wide area.

John Hodgdon, former professor of engineering with the United States Insular Service, developed the torpedo at his home after experiments which he said began thirty years ago. He said he was one of the inventors of wing flaps which aid in decreasing an airplane's landing speed.

Unusually Large Tail

His working model, with a six-foot body, has a wingspread of eight feet and an unusually large tail assembly, some six feet across. The ship is powered with three gasoline motors.

While the torpedo might not prove critically accurate on long-distance flights, it would be highly effective in bombing large objectives, Hodgdon said.

MANY REFUGEES STILL IN HOPES OF HAVEN IN U. S.

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Lisbon Reported Crowded, With Around 400 in Jail or Forced Residence

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Refugees still crowd Lisbon, seeking passage to the United States, a returned immigration worker said today, but he estimated that of the 800 refugees there at least half were in

U. S. SEIZES 3 SHIPS TIED UP BY WALKOUT

Move Follows Rejection Of Ultimatum On War-Bonus Arbitration

Union Later Says It Is Willing To Submit Issue "On Conditions"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 18—The Seafarers' International Union (AFL), whose refusal to submit to arbitration its war-bonus dispute with the Alcoa Steamship Company resulted today in the seizure of three Alcoa ships by the Federal Government, announced tonight it was willing to allow arbitration "on certain conditions."

The conditions, Leonard Tir, union spokesman, said, are that the arbitrators take into account the union's proposal to the Alcoa lines that the company apply a $60-a-month top war bonus to seamen employed on vessels plying the West Indies.

Would Include Indies

Tir said his offer would not hold good unless Harper Lewis, president of Alcoa, included the West Indies in "the war zone," as are Canadian waters where Alcoa seamen now receive $1 daily as a war bonus.

The union's statement at 9:30 P. M. came five hours after the United States Maritime Commission requisitioned three Alcoa freighters at Weehawken, N. J., in the first such action taken by the Federal Government because of a maritime labor dispute.

Notices Are Posted

Capt. Granville Conway, commission manager of the North Atlantic district, posted notices to that effect on the Alcoa Banner, the Alcoa Trader and the Alcoa Scout.

The union spokesman said the recommendation to allow arbitration had been submitted to a vote in Atlantic and Gulf port locals and that the first return—from Mobile—was overwhelmingly for acceptance.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL), which yesterday voted to join the East Coast seamen in a walkout, also was said by its business manager, Morris Weisberger, to be ready and willing to meet with all

nes and with the Government to discuss arbitration, mediation or anything else."

2 Loaded With Supplies

Two of the siezed ships were loaded with supplies for an American offshore base.

Conway said he did not know when the ships would sail, but added, "I hope it will be soon."

The Government could operate the ships with Government crews if the union refused to supply the men. The commission could draw officers and seamen from the Government's training schools and the army and navy transport services, maritime sources said.

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Pickets Patrol Dock

Conway said he had no knowledge of details of operation or personnel proposed to man the ships and declined to release the text of the notices posted.

Six representatives of the Maritime Commission boarded the ships and started to make an inventory.

Four pickets continued to patrol the dock during the proceedings.

Calls Move 'Reasonable'

Mr. Lewis said he thought the requisitioning was a "reasonable move inasmuch as the commission made every effort to make a settlement before taking this action."

Lewis said he believed the requisitioning to be the forerunner of action on fifty-five ships owned or operated by Alcoa.

The Government acted after Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, commission chairman, delivered an ultimatum directing that the war-bonus dispute be submitted to arbitration by noon today. The union rejected the ultimatum after a morning conference with Alcoa officials.

Further Action Likely

Conway indicated further action might be expected with regard to eleven other ships tied up by the strike, which began Saturday.

The Government was understood to consider the three vessels to be vital to the movement of lease-lend supplies to American bases along the Atlantic and in the shipment of bauxite ore, for aluminum manufacture, from Caribbean ports to the United States.

John Hawk, union secretary-treasurer, had said earlier that "it doesn't make any difference how many ships are eventually tied up—we're going to win and get our war bonuses."

"If and when the Maritime Commission requisitions those boats," he said, "we'll take a general strike vote up and down the coast."

Union Proposal Rejected

The union rejected the Government proposal to arbitrate after Hawk and officials of the Alcoa line, against which the strike was launched last Saturday, met at Weehawken.

Hawk said the line rejected the union's proposal for more than $60 a month war bonus and insurance for voyages to war zones as well as an extension of the war zones to cover West Indies ports.

Strike Spreads

During the day the strike spread to three more ships in New York harbor, making a total of fourteen ships. Of the original eleven, six were in New York, and the remainder in Boston, New Orleans and Mobile.

The vessels affected today were the Minnesota and Oklahoman, freighters of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and the Sea Thrush, of the Shepard Steamship Line.

Many of the ships have been in service between the United States and Government bases in the West Indies, transporting workmen and defense materials.

Departure Delayed

The Alcoa line delayed departure of the liner Evangeline for Trinidad, set for 4 P. M. today. She had booked 406 passengers, many of them engineers, technicians and workmen en route to the Government's offshore defense bases in St. Thomas, St. Lucia, Antigua, Trinidad and British Guiana.

The union announced after the Weehawken conference that it had stated its position to Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the conciliation service of the Department of Labor, as follows:

"The union takes the position that the agreement signed July 8 with the South Atlantic, Seas Shipping, Waterman and Calmar Steamship companies was broken by these companies, and we have so informed the companies and the Maritime Commission.

Not Inclined To Submit

"Under these circumstances, the union does not feel inclined to submit the matter to arbitration."

[The union announced July 8 that it would furnish crews for three ships then tied up in New York if the own-

ers would agree to discuss the war-bonus question with Washington officials. The union had refused to furnish crews for the ships as a result of the sinking of the American freighter Robin Moor, unless guaranteed additional war bonus.]

Weisberger said he expected that nine more ships would be tied up in New York harbor before the end of the week.

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Demands of Union

In announcing the strike today of crews of three ships under its jurisdiction, Weisberger said the union demanded a $300 boost per trip for each seaman on vessels entering the Suez Canal, $100 for Red Sea ports and $58 for West African ports.

The Seafarers' Union is demanding $60 a month bonus for seamen on Alcoa vessels which ply the West In-

lies trade on the ground that area is in the war zone.

Says Pay Demand Equals $2,150 For Red Sea Trip

San Francisco, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Pacific American Shipowners' Association asked Government arbitration today of its dispute with the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, which it said had presented demands for war bonuses that would raise a sailor's pay to $2,519 for a round trip from New York to the Red Sea.

J. B. Bryan, association president, telegraphed Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, that the sailors' union had struck the freighters Oklahoman, Minnesotan and Sea Thrush in New York to enforce its demands.

"You already are aware," Bryan telegraphed, "that our vessels affected by this strike action are loaded with supplies destined for British interests in and about the Red Sea."

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MacKenzie's Views On War Today

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Secretary of the Navy Knox's announcement that American warships are to be used in convoying our merchantmen should cause little surprise, inasmuch as there is no other way in which the safety of cargo boats can be ensured.

That is the corollary to President Roosevelt's order that shipping be protected in our defensive waters. If that order is to be enforced there is no alternative to the employment of strong naval escorts, well bolstered with the fast, tough destroyers which make a special business of dealing with submarines. Either you convoy your ships or many of them will be sunk.

The situation is emphasized by the statement today from Dienst Aus Deutschland, authoritative German commentary, that U-boats have sunk 30,000 tons of shipping daily for the last ten days in the North Atlantic. There is no confirmation of this claim, but we do know that there has been a steady loss of British ships. Less than four months ago, on May 27, President Roosevelt summed the position up thus grimly:

"The blunt truth of this seems to be this—and I reveal this with the full knowledge of the British Government: the present rate of Nazi sinkings of merchant ships is more than three times as high as the capacity of British shipyards to replace them; it is more than twice the combined British and American output of merchant ships today."

If two and two make four, then a continuation of such a loss must mean that American aid would lie rotting at the bottom of the sea, and that the Allies would meet defeat. Lack of sufficient British warships to protect shipping has been a major cause of these heavy losses. A somewhat similar situation in the World War almost brought disaster to the Allies, and it was the inauguration of strong American naval convoys which had much to do with saving the day.

Will there be shooting between our convoys and Nazi raiders? Of course there will, for it must be expected that U-boats will invade our North Atlantic route to Iceland.

However, it remains to be seen whether Herr Hitler will force the issue far enough to bring on war, or whether he will try to avoid it by devoting most of his efforts to British territorial waters. Many observers hold that the latter course would be the logical one, but it must be admitted that logic not infrequently blows up in one's face in war time.

There has been a distinct slowing down of the U-boat campaign for some weeks now, but we can be sure that this is only a temporary respite. Hitler hasn't been employing anything like the total fleet he is generally believed to possess.

There are two excellent reasons for this. One is that he needs U-boats for operations against the Russian Navy in the Baltic, and the other is that he is getting set for possible operations against the Bolshevists in the Black Sea and has been shipping light submarines across country to Rumanian and Bulgarian ports.

However, the time will come when the Fuehrer will be ready to unleash his pack again in the Atlantic—and it is likely to be a formidable one. As long ago as last February he was reported to have 600 submarines ready for action. Germany has lost some since then, but must have far more than replaced her losses, since she has been turning out these craft by mass production. The number of Italian submarines available is a matter of guess work, but it isn't large. The Vichy Government also has under-water boats—if Herr Hitler can get them. He is doing his best.

By the way:

A notable development of the day is the Russian move in ordering all male civilians between the ages of 16 and 50 to undergo military training, beginning the first of next month. One can only interpret that as indicating that the Reds have no present intention of bowing to adversity but are getting set to carry the war on through the Winter. The Soviet's male population is estimated at more than double that of the Reich.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported since Saturday night, Sept. 13:

	Sunk by					
	Subs, Planes, Warships	Mines	Other Causes or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
Sweden	0	0	5	*12,130	31	0
Bulgaria	0	0	1	2,300	0	0
Norway	1	0	0	1,571	0	0
Britain	8	0	0	†1,473	118	0
Soviet	1	0	0	1,354	0	0
Total	10	0	6	18,828	149	0
Previously reported	1,012	248	649	7,148,691	16,198	9,254
Grand total	1,022	248	655	7,167,519	16,347	9,254

* Tonnage of one Swedish ship unknown.
† Tonnage of seven British ships unknown.

SEP 19 1941

Nazi Tieups Throughout South America Indicated

Despite Incidents, General Connection Among Fifth Columns Is Hard to Trace

No. 1

By John Lear

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 17 (The Special News Service) — When the Argentine committee investigating subversive activities seized a German short-wave radio transmitter, a coded message was found hidden in the box in which the transmitter was packed.

Translated by Committee

The committee translated it as follows:

"La Paz if unable to stay in Lima. Follow instructions for ambassadors' conference in Santiago to the letter."

* * *

Last March the German diplomatic chiefs in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay held a conference in Santiago, Chile. The meeting was more or less accidental, the five men declared, because they were all on vacation and had gone to Santiago because it is one of South America's vacation spots.

None of the five has said publicly what they discussed, but one of the five, Edmond von Thermann, German ambassador to Argentina who has just been invited to go back home, had just returned from Berlin.

While the minister to Uruguay was attending the meeting, the German press attache in Buenos Aires, Gottfried Sandstede, took over his job as charge d'affaires in Montevideo. Six months later Sandstede fled from Argentina by airplane to escape questioning by the Argentine Chamber of Deputies committee investigating un-Argentine activities.

Transmitter Seized

In July, the committee seized, aboard a commercial plane, the radio transmitter being carried from the German legation in Lima to the German embassy in Buenos Aires under what the German government termed "diplomatic immunity."

The man who carried the radio slept beside it for four nights on airport floors in two Peruvian cities rather than let anyone else handle it even for a few hours.

In La Paz, Bolivia, that month, the German minister to Bolivia, Ernst Wendler, left his post on demand of the Bolivian government after it announced discovery of a letter addressed to Wendler, signed by a Bolivian army officer, Elias Belmont, who was stationed in Berlin discussing a conspiracy to overthrow Bolivia's president.

Now Von Thermann is under a vote of censure of the Argentine Congress and possessor of an invitation to leave; and the German colonies in each of the nations in which the four other men who conferred at Santiago are stationed, are under scrutiny, in one way or another, by the nations in which they live.

General Tie-up Seen

These incidents which have come to light—dated within less than a year—are accepted by many informed quarters as evidence of a tie between Nazi fifth columns in South America.

How many and how strong such fifth columns are depends, in a way, on the definition of a fifth column.

South American definitions range from armed bodies of men and soldiers plotting revolt, to welfare societies, operators of secret radios, scientists mapping strategic rivers and near-by sources of war materials, and wild natives with oil drums hidden in their jungle swamps.

South America has something to fit each of these definitions.

It is difficult to trace a connection between such widely differing affairs.

But here is what persistent investigators have learned to date:

* * *

Argentina—The committee found an "almost military" organization of 60,000 men, formed into "cells" under the guise of welfare work, sworn to support Hitler, watched to make sure of their loyalty, punished for lapses, taxed to maintain a system which feeds children Nazi doctrine through fairy tales.

Ambassador von Thermann is accused of collecting money from Berlin through Uruguay, Chile and Peru, distributing it all over Latin America. A definite relationship between Nazis in Argentina and Chile, the Argentine committee declared, was established by membership cards in German societies in Argentina carrying Chilean addresses.

Chile—Across the border from the places where those cards were discovered, Chilean government agents reported caches of guns and ammunition, and battle practices complete with machine guns under direction of a uniformed, army-like organization of 25,000 men wearing swastikas on their coat lapels. Maps seized there indicated the organization controlled air fields and radio stations on islands along the coast and in the southern lake region which afford the easiest entrance to Argentina.

Move to Keep Order

Without saying where they got their information, the investigators declared: "Observers in Argentina and Uruguay discovered a putsch being prepared in our country to coincide with an expected invasion of the British Isles." The reserve maintained over the source of this tip was reminiscent of the lack of explanation for sudden steps to maintain order when Bolivia ejected the German minister, Wendler.

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Bolivia—While Chile was putting a careful thumb on her Nazis, Bolivia was arresting the son of her ambassador to Chile. No explanation has been offered for his continued detention. An inquiry into anti-Bolivian activities is continuing. Details of a reported revolt plot have not been given to Congress, but focal points have been named as oil fields — from which the Germans once wanted to run pipelines to the Atlantic Coast.

Brazil—German agitation has been quieter as the result of laws against foreign language schools and centralized control of communications. The heavily concentrated German population has been deemed less dangerous since President Vargas declared himself for the United States and his son-in-law quit a job with the Italian Lati airline which crosses the South Atlantic.

Peru—Peru halted activities of the German-subsidized, so-called news agency, Transocean, and grounded a German airline after Congress voted to protest an unauthorized flight over the Ecuadorian border which precipitated a new outbreak in the border war.

Ecuador—President Arroyo del Rio closed Ecuador's German-owned airline which carried army officers free and sought permission to fly to the lonely Galapagos Islands south of the Panama Canal.

* * *

Colombia—Has nationalized the German airline after it was found to be mapping approaches to the Panama Canal. Later President Santos broke up a military plot, seized a group of "scientists" exploring the southeast flatlands which are believed to be rich in undeveloped oil and are called a hot-bed of propaganda brought surreptitiously upstream from Brazil.

The government announced an investigation of reported Nazi air bases on the Caribbean coast mentioned by President Roosevelt in a recent speech. In the hills dividing Colombia and Venezuela, Editor Arturo Reguerros Peralta was shot to death just before he was due to testify in Washington in the United States investigation of the Transocean agency.

Started in Uruguay

Uruguay—The Transocean investigation in Washington really started in Uruguay, where South America's first decisive Nazi inquiry last year disclosed a bomb depot, broke up a cellular organization and put eight Nazi leaders in jail. More recently a pro-Nazi deputy was ejected from Congress.

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Uruguay—Decreed death for fifth columnists a week after the Bolivian putsch was smashed. Paraguay decreed a curfew a short time later, then lifted it without explaining "student strikes" and "labor troubles."

Venezuela—German technicians have long since been rooted out of strategic oil fields, but a Nazi agent was seized a few weeks ago on oil fields which specialized in aviation fuel. Secret radios still broadcast anti-Yankee talk.

3rd Over

Leave

Blank

Organization of Nazi Units In South America Revealed

SEP 19 1941

Action to Oust Agents in Argentina Shows Change in Policy Toward U. S.

By John Lear

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 18 (The Special News Service)—Hitler's representative in Argentina, South America's most influential nation, has been invited to go home.

Feeling Changed

That is the No. 1 sign as to how South America feels today about Nazism.

The Argentine Chamber of Deputies this week adopted by a vote of 79 to 1 a resolution censuring Ambassador Edmond von Thermann "for overstepping the functions of his office." It also requested the Government to deport leaders of German organizations engaged in Nazi activities.

This action of the Argentine Chamber, which followed accusations against Nazi activities by the Argentine committee investigating subversive activities, had significance not only in Argentina but also in neighboring nations which traditionally look to Buenos Aires for guidance.

The Argentine Chamber resolution also strengthened indications that a change has been taking place recently in Argentina, which for years followed a policy of counteracting the major political moves of the United States, on the grounds of prestige and self-defense.

Cites "Blackmail"

What the Argentine chamber committee had previously said to Von Thermann covered more territory than Argentina; he was accused of being at least the paymaster of an organization sprawled all over Latin America, organized army-fashion, sworn to support Hitler and strong enough to enforce not just discipline but what the Argentine committee termed "blackmail."

In the reports it has submitted to date the committee included documents as evidence to show that the Nazi organization it is trying to smash in Argentina is connected directly across South American frontiers and indirectly through Berlin with five of the nine countries on this continent.

Nazi political propaganda money comes from Berlin into Buenos Aires through German banks in Uruguay, Peru and Chile, the committee said, and goes out "all over America, especially that part of America which speaks Spanish."

Membership cards in German societies, whose headquarters in Buenos Aires were raided by the committee, were signed by persons giving Chilean addresses and listed them as units of "cells" in southern Argentina, across the Andes from Chile.

Transmitter Seized

A short-wave radio transmitter which the committee seized in an airplane had been shunted from Brazil to Peru by way of Chile, and back to Argentina by way of Bolivia.

Air freight charges on the radio were paid by the German embassy here, and the messenger who brought the radio back was not the same one who took it to Lima—a fact which the investigators interpreted to mean that the Nazis maintained a regular international messenger system.

Inside Argentina, the committee said the Nazi machine shaped up this way:

Sixty thousand men—practically the entire German-born male population of Argentina—each was registered by name, number and photograph in Buenos Aires and Berlin. The men were organized by 10's into "cells," responsible to an 11th man who was designated as "cell leader."

Unspecified numbers of these cells were organized into "blocks"—responsible to a block leader.

There was a special corps of "storm troopers" and a special "secret police," as well as a tax-collecting squad named by Von Thermann personally to deduct from the workers' pay checks in advance, an assessment up to one third of their salaries to support the Nazi organization.

"Welfare Societies"

This organization was set up under the cover of outwardly genuine welfare societies, workers unions and trade associations.

Organizations which did not exist prior to the time the Nazi party was outlawed in Argentina sprang up the day after the party ban, the committee alleges, occupying the same offices the party had used, having the same membership, electing the same officers.

Argentine-born sons of Germans also were catalogued as friendly or unfriendly to the Nazi regime, one committee report said, adding that a spy system was maintained to keep members in line, and that punishments were meted out to those who strayed.

Some money contributed by these organizations was traced by the investigating committee to the German-subsidized, so-called news agency, Transocean. Other money went to German schools, were the committee charges that Argentine as well as German children were taught Nazi doctrines.

How the German leaders got special privileges which the committee says they guaranteed to organization mem-

bers in matters relating to the Argentine government, officials have not yet disclosed.

MEXICO CITY, SEPT 18-(AP)-A NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES WHICH THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER EL NACIONAL SAID WOULD HAVE TO BE "MORE EQUITABLE" THAN THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT WAS SAID IN AUTHORIZED QUARTERS HERE TODAY TO BE UNDER NEGOTIATION IN WASHINGTON.

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AGREEMENT PROBABLY ALREADY WOULD HAVE BEEN REACHED ON OTHER OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IF THE MEXICAN DELEGATES AT WASHINGTON HAD NOT INSISTED THAT THE TRADE QUESTION WAS PART OF THE GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING, THESE SOURCES STATED.

THEY SAID MEXICO WOULD PREFER THAT THE GENERAL AGREEMENT BE DELAYED A FEW WEEKS RATHER THAN LEAVE OUT WHAT THEY CALLED SUCH AN IMPORTANT COG AS THE TRADE MATTER.

THEY INDICATED THAT THE DELEGATES WERE HOLDING OUT FOR UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED MAXIMUM PRICES TO BE PAID BY MEXICO FOR GOODS IMPORTEL FROM THE UNITED STATES RATHER THAN LEAVE THE PRICES TO FOLLOW MARKET VALUES.

AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN EL NACIONAL MAINTAINED THAT WHILE THE UNITED STATES PURCHASES BY AGREEMENT MEXICO'S SURPLUS EXPORTABLE STRATEGICAL MATERIALS, THIS IS DONE AT PRICES FIXED BY WASHINGTON. SINCE IMPORTED PRODUCTS ARE GOING UP IN PRICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MARKET VALUES, MEXICO'S TRADE BALANCE IS BEING AFFECTED ADVERSELY, THE PAPER STATED.

THE GENERAL AGREEMENT, WHEN TERMINATED, IS EXPECTED TO INCLUDE SETTLEMENT OF THE YEARS-OLD OIL EXPROPIATION QUESTION, ESTABLISHMENT

30,24 — 11925

30.2A — 11925

OF CREDITS FOR PURCHASE OF WAR MATERIALS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND A LOAN FOR COMPLETING THE MEXICAN LINK OF THE PANAMERICAN HIGHWAY.

JL135AED

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BALBOA, C.Z., SEPT.18-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. DANIEL VAN VOORHIS, LEAVING THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND TO BECOME COMMANDANT OF THE FIFTH CORPS AREA WITH HEADQUARTERS AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECLARED HIS CONFIDENCE TODAY THAT THE PANAMA CANAL WAS PREPARED TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY.

"WE HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR," HE SAID, ADDING THAT THE PROGRESS MADE ON THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE BASES PLACED UNDER HIM LAST FEBRUARY HAD BEEN VERY SATISFACTORY.

GENERAL VAN VOORHIS AND HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER LEFT BY SPECIAL TRAIN FOR CRISTOBAL, WHERE THEY WERE TO BOARD THE S.S. JAMAICA THIS AFTERNOON. A GUARD OF HONOR SAW THEM OFF AT THE STATION, WHILE 50 PURSUIT PLANES WERE SCHEDULED TO ESCORT THEIR SHIP TO SEA.

GENERAL VAN VOORHIS IS BEING SUCCEEDED BY MAJOR GENERAL FRANK M. ANDREWS, UNTIL RECENTLY COMMANDING THE CARIBBEAN AIR FORCE.

HL124AED

EP 941

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., SEPT.18-(AP)-WILLIAM BENTHAN, 35-YEAR-OLD CANADIAN SAILOR ON A BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP, WAS REFUSED READMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES TODAY TO REJOIN HIS SHIP AT NEW YORK AFTER A VISIT IN TORONTO.

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BENTHAM SAID HE MIGHT BE CLASSED AS A DESERTER IF HE FAILED TO REACH NEW YORK BEFORE HIS SHIP SAILED BUT ADDED:

"THAT DOESN'T WORRY ME. I TRIED MY BEST TO REJOIN MY SHIP TO THE EXTENT OF $15.05 FOR BUS TICKETS. THE REST IS UP TO THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES."

AN IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL AT BUFFALO, N. Y., SAID BENTHAM'S FAILURE TO OBTAIN A VISE FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT TORONTO RESULTED IN REFUSAL BY AMERICAN IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES TO ALLOW HIM TO REENTER THE UNITED STATES. THE IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, EXPLAINED THIS WAS A "COMMON OCCURANCE."

NEW YORK, SEPT 18-(AP)-NORMAN THOMAS, SOCIALIST LEADER, SAID TONIGHT THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT FOLLOWED THE POLICY ENUNCIATED IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECENT SPEECH "THE UNITED STATES HAS AS MUCH CHANCE OF ESCAPING TOTAL WAR AS A POWDER MAGAZINE TO ESCAPE EXPLOSION WHERE EVERY WORKER INCESSANTLY SMOKES."

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IN A SPEECH BROADCAST OVER THE NBC-BLUE NETWORK, THOMAS SAID THE INCIDENTS CITED BY MR.ROOSEVELT IN HIS "SHOOT FIRST" SPEECH "DO NOT BEAR CLOSE INSPECTION AS CAUSES FOR WAR."

"EVERY SHIP WHICH HAS BEEN SUNK WAS IN DISTANT WATERS CARRYING CONTRABAND TO AN ENEMY OF THE ATTACKING POWER," THOMAS SAID. "THE GREET ITSELF WAS CARRYING MESSAGES TO AMERICAN FORCES OUTSIDE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE VIRTUALLY IN THE SAME TRENCHES AS THE BRITISH."

HE SAID "IT IS PREPOSTEROUS TO SAY THAT FREEDOM OF THE SEAS MEANS THE RIGHT OF AMERICANS UNMOLESTED TO JOIN WITH THE ENGLISH IN FIGHTING WAR SO LONG AS THEY DO NOT SHOOT THE GUNS, BUT MERELY MAKE AND LOAD THEM."

DUBLIN, SEPT. 18—(AP)— SEAN MCCAUGHEY, DESCRIBED AS AN ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE OUTLAWED IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY, WAS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO DEATH BY TODAY BY A MILITARY COURT ON CHARGES OF ASSAULTING AND DETAINING STEPHEN HAYES, A FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE I.R.A.

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EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL SHOWED THAT MEMBERS OF THE I.R.A HAD ACCUSED HAYES OF EXPOSING TO THE GOVERNMENT SECRETS OF THE I.R.A. ORGANIZATION.

HAYES WAS KIDNAPPED BY I.R.A. MEMBERS LAST JUNE, ACCORDING TO THE EVIDENCE, WAS BEATEN, AND TORTURED AND BOUND WITH CHAINS AND EVENTUALLY BROUGHT TO BEFORE "TRIAL" BY AN OUTLAW COURT. THE EVIDENCE DESCRIBED MCCAUGHEY AS ITS PROSECUTOR. #

Berlin, Sept. 18-(ap)-Herbert Backe, secretary of the agriculture ministry, said today that restaurants, factory kitchens and canteens must serve potatoes "with the jackets on" to reduce waste through peeling. He has urged householders to follow suit. His advice, appearing in an article appearing in all papers, said, however, that this year's potato crop was 22 "gr...

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oslo, german-occupied norway, sept. 18 -- (ap) -- a young norwegian worker who was accused of drawing "inflammatory ... caricatures" and writing offensive, communistic slogans on the walls of a barracks where he was installing pipe, was sentenced by a german court martial today to 21 months imprisonment on a charge of sedition and insulting the german army. #

capetown, union of south africa, sept. 18-(ap)-panamerican airway crews already are at work on air bases ... at monrovia, liberia, and leopoldville, the belgian congo, for the projected commercial and bomber ferry ... service linking the united states and britain's middle east, according to information reaching here tonight. #

SEP 19 1941

30.24-11927

30.24 - 11927

Nazis Announce Capture of Kiev And Poltava, Report 4 Red Armies Trapped, Road Open to Kharkov

SWASTIKA IS NOW FLYING OVER CAPITAL OF UKRAINE

Hitler Also Announces Fall of Poltava, Key Rail Junction 80 Miles From Kharkov---Declares Four Red Armies Have Been Trapped in Pincer Drive.

SEP 20 1941

Berlin, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—German forces have entered Kiev and have raised the swastika flag over the citadel of the long besieged Ukrainian capital, Russia's third largest city, the German High Command reported tonight.

The bulletin was the third triumphant message in quick succession from Adolf Hitler's headquarters at the front telling the German people that:

1. Two German Army groups have merged beyond the Dnieper and Desna rivers in great sweeps 125 miles east of Kiev.

2. The city of Poltava, 200 miles beyond Kiev and only eighty miles from Kharkov, has fallen to these mighty forces.

3. So far in the war, on all fronts, the Russians have lost at least 3,600,000 men in dead and captured alone.

4. Four Russian armies have been trapped in the eastern Ukraine and now are in the process of being annihilated.

The whole picture implied that Red Army resistance in the vital southern region of grain fields, oil wells, ore deposits and war industries was tottering under the weight of a fierce German onslaught with hundreds of thousands of men backed by the deadliest mechanized weapons in the German arsenal.

[An earlier communique from the Soviet Bureau of Information in Moscow admitted that the Germans had thrown fresh troops into the fight and had penetrated as far as one gate of Kiev.]

The announcement from Hitler's headquarters told of the German entry into Kiev in this terse message:

"In the course of encircling operations announced today an attack against the capital of the Ukraine, Kiev, was begun.

"After a bold penetration through strong fortifications on the west shore of the Dnieper, our troops have penetrated into the town.

"The Reich flag has been flying from the citadel since this morning."

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Thus, for the second time in less than twenty-four years the "mother of Russian cities," an industrial metropolis of almost 900,000 population, has fallen to a German Army. The Kaiser's forces entered Kiev March 2, 1918.

DNB, the official German news agency, said that the Russians were fighting desperately trying to hold back the German tide in the south, but declared this resistance was being smashed everywhere, with some Soviet units fully destroyed.

Poltava, a railroad center and the old capital of Little Russia, apparently fell as the two German Army groups converging east of Kiev swept on eastward toward Kharkov, chief city of the Donets River basin. Kharkov, which now is next in line, is almost at the furthest side of the Dnieperopetrovsk, held by another German force.

DNB said that retreating Russian columns had been outflanked by fast-striking German tank units and had suffered "heavy, bloody losses." In two days of battle alone, the agency said, 5,500 Red Army men were taken prisoner.

The bulletins from Adolf Hitler's headquarters paralleled claims of progress in the siege of Leningrad on the north in which Soviet batteries at Kronstadt, guardians of the naval base's sea gate, were reported silenced. Adolf Hitler's newspaper called for Leningrad's capitulation.

Against the claim of more than 1,800,000 prisoners so far with as many, and probably more, Russian soldiers killed, the Germans acknowledged losses in the first two months of the vast struggle—through August 21—of only 84,354 dead, 292,690 wounded and 18,921 missing in the army, and 1,542 killed, 3,980 wounded and 1,378 missing in the air force.

First Loss Statement.

This total casualty list of 402,865 is the first statement of losses the German high command has made since the invasion began almost three months ago.

Thus, by the high command's own reckoning the Germans have lost in two months of war against Russia almost exactly twice as many killed and wounded as in all their previous campaigns of the war combined. In men missing, however, the figure is only about two-thirds the previous total.

Before the invasion of Russia, Germany had acknowledged these aggregate losses: 42,322 killed, 148,781 wounded, 27,337 missing.

Based on the historic ratio of three men wounded for every one killed in battles of past wars, the German claim of Russian casualties would mean total Red Army losses of at least 9,000,000 men, an almost unbelievable figure. The Germans gave no figure on Russian wounded.

The claim of deep new inroads into the Ukraine imperiling four Russian armies (which, themselves, might contain as many as half a million men)—implied that the German line had been pushed to about 270 miles west of the next great Ukranian industrial center, Kharkov, on the Donets.

The communique acclaimed the part of the Luftwaffe in the drives which, it said, brought together the army groups of Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock, commander of the central army on the eastern front, and those of Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt on the south six days ago.

Moscow and Odessa both were said to have been raided by German bombers again last night.

As early as last August 24 German sources had pictured strong forces of Russian Marshal Semeon Timoshenko as hemmed between Von Rundstedt's troops and the right wing of Von Bock's command.

Kronstadt Chief Navy Base.

Kronstadt, whose guns the Germans said had been silenced, is the chief Red Navy base. Situated on the island of Kotlin in the Gulf of Finland, it dominates the 23-foot ship channel which leads to Leningrad, 30 miles to the east.

Hitler's newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, declared the mighty Kronstadt emplacements had been so battered by Stukas and German land batteries that they could no longer fire a single shot.

German guns were said to have been arrayed along the southern shore of Kronstadt Bay for cooperation with dive-bombers in the attack on the fortress, one phase of widespread operations for the encirclement of Leningrad.

(This reference to the southern bay shore seemed to indicate that the Germans previously had overcome supplemental Soviet fortifications at Orandenbaum, on the Russian mainland south of Kronstadt.)

The high command evidently has decided the time is ripe to increase pressure on Odessa, now in its second month of siege. In a Wednesday night aerial raid on the Black Sea port, it was asserted, more than 220,000 pounds of bombs were dropped.

Ukraine from the German starting point in Poland and Rumania.

Poltava is about sixty-five miles northeast of Kremenchug, already in German hands, where the High Command said that one German Army group had crossed the Dnieper to meet the other pushing southeast of the Desna. It is about 100 miles north of

GERMANY REPORTS SEIZURE OF KIEV

SEP 20 1941

Four Russian Armies Declared Trapped In Eastward Push

Drive Is Thrust Toward Kharkov And Donets Basin, Berlin Declares

The Russians have not admitted the fall of Kiev, but acknowledge that Nazi forces are at one of the gates. (Details on Page 2.)

By ALVIN STEINKOPF
[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 19—The grand German Ukrainian offensive, smashing with a terrible momentum through broken Russian resistance, has occupied the provincial capital, Kiev, reached and overrun Poltava, 200 miles to the east, and is striking toward Kharkov, 80 miles beyond in the heart of the industrial Donets basin, the high command announced in a triumphant chain of bulletins today and tonight.

This series of spectacular successes, which by German accounts appeared to lay the greatest surviving Soviet war plants in the whole of the south

open to imminent peril, was reported from Adolf Hitler's eastern headquarters, which also put total German casualties to the end of August at 402,865, against Russian losses of more than 3,600,000 to date.

Third Largest City

Kiev, a city of 846,293, the third largest in the Soviet Union and next in importance to Moscow and Leningrad of the three top German objectives, fell during the morning, it was stated, after its last strong fortifications on the west bank of the Dnieper river had been smashed by violent Nazi charges.

Tonight the swastika flew from its ancient towers, said the high command, after intermittent assaults upon its gates since early in July.

All this was accomplished, Hitler's headquarters declared, by the fatal encirclement of four Red armies about 125 miles to the east of Kiev—armies of unstated size (but presumably numbering as many as 500,000 men) which were being steadily cut to pieces.

Reds Called Desperate

Poltava, a railway city of 88,000 where Peter the Great defeated Charles of Sweden more than two centuries ago, was the furthermost point speciafically reported reached in an advance which the Germans said was rolling uninterruptedly over every desperate effort to hold the dissolving Red lines.

It fell to the army of Field Marshal Gerd von Runstedt, which was declared to have crossed the lower Dnieper on a seventy-five-mile-wide front in the vicinity of Kremenchug for a subsequent junction east of Kiev with the forces of Field Marshal Fedor von Bock. The latter turned to the south after forcing the Desna river far above Kiev.

DNB reported that Soviet troops retreating eastward from Poltava were under continuous attack by German dive bombers. Important railway lines and junctions in the area were disrupted, the agency said.

In the Leningrad area twenty-four Russian planes were reported destroyed on the ground and six others in air fights.

Kharkov, the next apparent major objective, is the greatest city in the basin of the Donets river beyond which—with little or no natural obstacle interposing—lies the rich valley of the Don.

The general picture officially drawn was of two mighty Nazi columns—those of von Bock and von Runstedt—moving now as a great and irresistible coordinated striking force, the spearhead thrusting out far to the east and the remaining forces chewing up the main body of the encircled Russians beyond the old Kiev front.

Kronstadt Reported Silenced

Official information as to the remainder of the eastern front—the center and in the northwest—was far less detailed, but another and great step forward in the long effort to conquer Leningrad was reported.

The big naval guns of the Soviet naval base Kronstadt, twenty miles to the east of Leningrad itself, were declared to have been silenced by German artillery and dive bombers.

The high command's first official announcement of casualties in the east—listing 6,900 members of the Nazi air force among the aggregate of 402,865, based its estimate of total Russian casualties on the report that Red prisoners alone numbered more than 1,800,000. "The number of their dead," it was added, "is according to experience at least equally as high but probably higher."

German casualties were thus divided: 84,354 killed, 292,690 wounded, 18,921 missing; air force, 1,542 killed, 3,980 wounded, 1,378 missing. Up to August 31, German plane losses were put at 725—"only a part of our monthly production."

Propaganda Charged

The high command specifically denounced that it termed "enemy propaganda" that German field losses has run from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000.

[In Britain, Germany's casualties were estimated Thursday at 2,000,000, along with 3,000,000 for the Russians. The Nazi high command's figures were characterized by the British wireless as "fantastic."]

The official German estimates in many cases admitted that in two months of the Russian invasion the Nazis had lost about twice as many soldiers and airmen killed and wounded as had been lost in all previous campaigns of the war.

(These losses, that is exclusive of those in Russia, have been put officially at 42,322 dead; 148,781 wounded; 27,337 missing, for a total of 218,440.

(For unexplainedreasons, however, the missing in Russia were given as considerably less numerous than in other campaigns.)

###

Germany Admits Losses in Russia Double Those of Prior Campaigns

By Associated Press.

The first two months of war against Russia cost Germany almost exactly twice as many soldiers and airmen killed and wounded as she lost in all other prior campaigns of the war combined, by the German High Command's own statistics issued today.

For reasons unexplained, however, the numbers missing in the invasion of Russia are only about two-thirds the numbers missing altogether in Poland, Norway, France, the Balkans and Crete.

These are the official figures:

Campaign.	Dead.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Russia	85,896	296,670	20,299	402,865
France	27,074	111,034	18,384	156,492
Poland	10,572	30,322	3,409	44,303
Crete	1,353	1,919	2,621	5,893
Balkans	2,006	3,902	548	6,456
Norway	1,317	1,604	2,375	5,296

Thus as against a total of 402,865 dead, wounded or missing in the Russian campaign, Germany admittedly lost only 218,440 men in all previous campaigns.

British Call Figures Fantastic.

The British radio, heard here today by CBS, characterized as fantastic the figures on German losses issued today by the Reich.

"Today's German communique, which was ushered in with fanfares, gave a fantastic version of Germany's losses in the war against Russia up to the end of August," said the BBC.

"As listeners will remember, Mr. Lozovsky, the Moscow spokesman, toward the end of August, put Germany's losses at nearly 2,000,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, and Mr. Churchill stated that in three months of war with Russia, Hitler had spilled more German blood than was shed in any one year of the last war."

SEP 20 1941

KIEV RESISTS FOE, MOSCOW ASSERTS

Defenders Reported Battling at Gates—Nazi Losses Put at Four Divisions There

By HENRY CASSIDY
By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Sept. 20—The Red Army was reported today fighting desperately to stem a German tide sweeping through the Ukraine, and Russia acknowledged that her troops were hard pressed at Kiev, ancient Ukrainian capital.

That bitter fighting extending from the Arctic to the Black Sea was "particularly fierce at Kiev" was all the Soviet communiqué told of the titanic struggle swirling about that city.

In the Far North, near the Arctic port of Murmansk, the communiqué said, "heavy losses" were inflicted on three German Elite Guard battalions and two Alpine regiments. The 136th and 137th Alpine Regiments suffered 3,000 casualties, including 1,000 dead, the communiqué said, and it identified the Elite Guard battalions as the Fuehrer, German and Death units.

German air losses for Tuesday and Wednesday were put at 157, with fifty-two Soviet aircraft destroyed.

Leningrad Battle Rages

Russian dispatches indicated that the conflict for Leningrad was still raging indecisively and that the Red Army's position was improving somewhat on the central front and at beleaguered Odessa on the Black Sea.

But it was at Kiev that the position of the Russian forces was gravest. It was conceded that German shock troops had penetrated to one gate of that historic city, but a communiqué said the fighting was roaring unchecked, with the Nazis recklessly hurling new men and equipment into the inferno.

In stating that heavy fighting was continuing all along the front, the communiqué gave few details. It said, however, that the Germans had lost 15,000 men in a futile attempt to seize Oesel Island, off the Estonian coast. The figure, following up a Russian announcement Tuesday that an attack had been repulsed, was issued in response to German denials that Oesel was assaulted.

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, told a press conference that heavy Rumanian losses had eased the pressure on Odessa, but said the Germans apparently had sent in some reinforcements in response to a warning from Rumanian Gen. Ion Antonescu that the Rumanians could not continue the offensive unaided.

Under Two-Month Siege

Kiev has been under siege for more than two months, the Germans having announced on July 15 that *Panzers* were knocking at its gates and that it appeared doomed.

As the Germans thus pressed farther eastward, and nearer to the vast territories inhabited by Mohammedans, the chief of that religion in the Soviet Union called upon all Islam to rise up against "the devastation of Fascism."

There are about 235,000,000 Mohammedans in the world, unnumbered millions of them living in the Soviet districts of the Crimea, the Urals, the Caucasus, and in Asiatic Russia.

The head of the Orthodox Church made a similar appeal to members of his faith soon after the German invasion began on June 22.

Great Industrial City

Kiev, one of the oldest cities in Russia and repeatedly overrun during its long history, is important not only as an agricultural and market center but for its iron works and other heavy industries.

In stating that heavy fighting was continuing all along the front, from the Black Sea to the Arctic, the Russian communique gave few details.

Soviet Admits Setback.

Moscow, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The German armies attacking Kiev have penetrated as far as one gate of the city as the result of fierce fighting which had gone on for the last few days, the Soviet Bureau of Information announced early today. The Germans threw fresh units into the fight and succeeded in piercing the defense lines in one sector, the communique said.

"Especially intense fighting took place in the direction of Kiev," this afternoon's communique declared.

The communique said the Germans had lost 15,000 men in a vain attempt to capture Oesel Island off the coast of Finland in the action which the Russians announced last Tuesday. The new claim was made in reply to German contentions that no attempt had been made against the island, the communique said.

Other battles took place along the entire front, the later bulletin reported, and the Red air force struck blows at invading troops and at Axis aircraft on their own airdromes.

The fighting continued along the entire front, the early bulletin said, using the same phrase it has employed twice a day for some time in describing the conflict on the eastern front. In a recapitulation of air losses, it added that the Germans lost 112 planes on Tuesday while the Russians lost only twenty-nine.

Kiev, the ancient capital of the Ukraine, is the third largest city in Russia, with nearly 850,000 inhabitants. It has important iron smelters and other works. It lies some 500 miles southwest of Moscow and 300 miles north of beleaguered Odessa. Fighting has swirled to the north and south of it as the German forces seeking to advance directly upon Kiev found the resistance so fierce that they detoured in an effort to squeeze the city in a nutcracker.

[As long ago as July 15 the Germans announced they were at the gates of Kiev.]

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Russians Can Fight Without Ukraine, British Believe

Loss of Kharkov, Donets Basin Would Be Serious But Not Fatal to Effort

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Russians would be able to maintain a large army in the field even if the German threat to the Donets Basin and the industrial center of Kharkov were carried out, authoritative sources asserted today.

Acknowledging that the loss of coal and oil fields, steel plants and other war industries in the Ukraine had been a heavy blow to the Soviet effort, these sources insisted nevertheless that the Russians had alternative sources of supply so that these losses would not gravely curtail their resistance.

Some of these sources of supply are in the Urals, Central Asia, and the Moscow and Leningrad areas, it was pointed out.

Economically Prepared.

It was said that the industrial reserve areas had been operating on a rising scale and that the Russians apparently had prepared economically for such contingencies as the

KIEV IS MOTHER OF SOVIET CITIES

Industrial Center in Heart of Breadbasket.

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By Associated Press.

Kiev, "mother of Russian cities," once again appears to be in German hands, this time by conquest instead of by request. It had been under siege about two months.

The ancient capital of the Ukraine, rising in some places 300 feet above the Dnieper River, is almost a different city from the one into which the Kaiser's soldiers marched on March 2, 1918.

It is the third largest city in the U. S. S. R. (only Moscow and Leningrad are bigger) and its population of 846,293 by the last census is almost twice that of twenty-three years ago.

While the Ukraine has been called the "breadbasket of Europe" because from its black soil comes rich wheat, sugar beets and cattle fodder, Kiev is important for its industry and commerce.

Iron smelting, manufacture of tobacco and milling of flour are Kiev's principal industries. Four railroads have terminals in the city, trans-shipping goods carried along the Dnieper.

About 80 per cent of the population is Ukranian, the rest Russian, Jews, Poles, Germans, Moldavians, Greeks, Bulgars and White Russians.

There is no definite date marking the founding of Kiev, but it was the center of Slav dominion of Russia and by 988 it was established as the leading city of the country. In that year Kiev admitted the first Greek church when its ruler, Prince Vladimir rejected Islam and Rome to accept the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Peter the Great "Russified" the city in the seventeenth century.

30.24-11929

30.27-11929

Before then Kiev had been destroyed by the Mongols in 1240, had been a possession of Lithuania from 1320 to 1569 and then fell to the Poles who held it until 1654 when it was annexed by Russia.

Probably the oldest landmark in the city is the Cathedral of St. Sophia, constructed in 1037 and rebuilt many times.

Hard-pressed by the Bolsheviks in 1918, the Ukrainians called upon the Central Powers for help. Nothing could have pleased Berlin or Vienna more. Occupation of the Ukraine meant food, iron, coal, manganese and other war essentials.

When the Germans and Austrians under Gen. Eichorn took over, the Ukrainians were called on to produce more than was their custom.

Arguments ensued and on July 30, 1918, Eichorn was assassinated. Ukrainian revolutionary forces finally took possession of Kiev in December, 1918 after the fall of the Central Powers. Soon, however, the White Russians captured the city, but they were driven out in October 3, 1919, by the Bolsheviks.

Combined White Russian and Polish troops took over the city in 1920. Ukrainian independence was recognized by Russia and Poland in the Riga treaties of 1920 and 1921. The Ukraine became a Soviet republic in 1923.

MUFTI ISSUES CALL

Russian Moslems called to battle against Fascism

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Moscow, Sept. 19 (AP)—The head of the Soviet Union's central Mohammedan administration, the Mufti Abdurakhman Rasulev, appealed to Mohammedans of the entire world today to rise "in the name of Islam" against the "devastation of Fascism."

The Mufti appealed for "direct aid for the Red army everywhere, at the rear or at the front. In the struggle of Mohammedans against Fascism, which is annihilating religion and science, great and almighty Allah shall aid us Moslems."

The several million Mohammedans in the U. S. S. R., including the Tartars, are scattered in Crimea, the Volga region, the Ural Mountains, on the Kirghiz steppes of Central Asia north of the Caspian Sea, in the Caucasus and elsewhere.

RED CRUISER CLAIMED HIT

It And Smaller Warship Reported Damaged By Nazi Flyers

Berlin, Sept. 19 (AP)—A Russian cruiser and a smaller warship were heavily damaged in the Black Sea by the German air force yesterday, DNB reported tonight. It claimed also that three freighters totaling 10,000 tons were hard hit.

The news agency said a Soviet battleship was sighted in the Finnish Gulf west of Leningrad today and was badly damaged by German bombers.

Tells of Scorched Earth.

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Viipuri, Finland, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The Swedish Minister of Health, Gustaf Moeller, who is visiting Viipuri and other Karelian Isthmus cities, said today that the heavy devastation wrought by the Russian troops pursuing their scorched-earth policy in retreat before the Finns exceeded anything he had imagined.

fighting now has brought about.

The informed quarters here said it seemed obvious that the Germans were driving toward Kharkov and Rostov, the first on the Donets River and the second at the mouth of the Don, on the Sea of Azov, arm of the Black Sea. Both are important to maintenance of transportation facilities.

These quarters expressed the feeling that even if the Germans cut the Kharkov-Moscow railway, artery for Southern Russia, the Russians would be well served by other lines operating south and southeast from Moscow.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Saturday, Sept. 20—One German plane bombed this Soviet capital during a raid last night and today, but other raiders were driven off by anti-aircraft fire and Russian night fighters, it was announced today.

There was no damage, the communique said. The city was under alarm for nearly three hours.

Leningrad Fires Seen From Finnish Territory

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 19 (AP).—Fires in Leningrad have grown so great they can be seen with the naked eye from Finnish territory in broad daylight, Finnish Army dispatches said today.

Finnish troops driving toward Soroka, terminal of the Stalin Canal to the White Sea, have captured Rukajaervi, one of the most important Soviet bases in Karelia and 60 miles from the White Sea coast, front-line dispatches said last night.

Joint Mission Reported En Route To Red Capital

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—The United States and British missions to Moscow were reliably reported tonight to have left for the Soviet Capital.

The missions, bound for Russia to join in three-power conferences to coordinate the war effort against Germany, had luncheon with Prime Minister Churchill today.

W. Averell Harriman heads the American group, while the Minister of Supply, Lord Beaverbrook, heads the British.

Lord Beaverbrook, who has promised the Russians all the tanks that Britain builds in the week beginning next Monday, left the following message to be issued to all tank factory workers tomorrow:

"I am on my way, taking with me to Moscow your pledge and promise to the soldiers and workers of Russia.

"I leave you, each one of you, responsible for production results during my absence, and I rely on you to see the promise I make on your behalf is fulfilled.

"So send me a message September 30 telling me what you've done. And let me tell the Russians then that in the last days of September you devoted yourselves to their needs and that you built more tanks than ever before in the history of your country."

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Mission To Soviet Meets Churchill

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman and other members of the United States mission to Moscow had luncheon today with Prime Minister Churchill.

Also attending were the members of the British Moscow mission, including the head of the delegation, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply.

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'Chutists Landing In Bulgaria Slain

Moscow blames 'Italian radio liars' for fatal clash

Sofia, Sept. 19 (AP)—It was announced here today that a group of parachutists landed in Southern Dobruja Sunday and were killed in a fight with soldiers and police. Bulgarians said all evidence indicated the parachutists were Russians, and a protest was filed with the Russian legation.

The group managed to kill a Bulgarian lieutenant, a police chief and wound five other persons before they were slain, it was stated.

They had parcels containing explosives, weapons, radios, passports and Bulgarian and foreign money. There were reports that parachutists had also landed in other parts of Bulgaria.

The Soviet information bureau, quoting the Italian radio on a similar account, said, "the Italian radio has contrived to stage the whole battle between Bulgarian troops and six Soviet parachutists." . . . There is no need to prove that the Soviet Union did not and could not send its planes and parachutists to Bulgaria."

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A Berlin account said that the parachutists were aided by a "foreign submarine" which brought material and men for sabotage, chiefly against railways.

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BULGARS PROTEST ON RED 'CHUTISTS

Berlin Denies Threatening Turks on Dardenelles.

Berlin, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Advices from Sofia today said that Bulgaria had protested to Moscow against the alleged landing of Russian parachute troops in Bulgarian territory.

The Bulgarians said that the parachutists had landed on September 14 near Dobritsch and had been surrounded by the army garrison and police of that town. In an exchange of fire, all the parachutists were reported killed but first they killed a Bulgarian lieutenant and a police chief and wounded five Bulgarians.

Authorized sources said today that Germany was satisfied with the situation of the Dardanelles and asserted that reports of German and Bulgarian troop concentrations on the Turkish border were "deliberately spread to cause uneasiness in Turkey."

Last March Turkey closed the Strait to all ships except those having special permits and employing Turkish naval pilots. In June Germany signed a ten-year friendship treaty with Turkey pledging each country to take no direct or indirect measure against the other.

These sources said that Dr. Karl Clodius and his aids in Ankara were limiting themselves to negotiating details for executing the German-Turkish trade treaty. They denied that he was also conferring about the Dardanelles.

"We have no cause to desire a change," these sources said with regard to the Dardanelles.

Rumanian General Killed In Battle

Berlin, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Gen. Joanitziu, chief of the Rumanian General Staff, was killed on the eastern front Wednesday, DNB reported today in a dispatch from Bucharest.

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200 Britons Who Fought For Finland Interned

Volunteers In 1939-40 War With Reds Held In Sweden, Tanner Discloses In Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 19 (AP)—Some 200 British volunteers who fought with Finland against Soviet Russia in the 1939-40 war now are interned in Sweden at Finland's expense, Vaino Tanner, Finnish Trade Minister, disclosed today.

"There was no way for them to get back home and we could not keep them," said Tanner, who arrived today with a Finnish delegation for trade talks with German officials. "So Sweden agreed to take them, but we could not expect the Swedes to pay for their keep and this we are doing."

Tanner will leave for the Vienna Fair tomorrow and to visit the Slovak Government at Bratislava.

Publisher Sees Germans Halted

Ralph Ingersoll says U. S. material "to be felt"

Ankara, Turkey, Sept. 18 (Delayed (AP)—Ralph Ingersoll, publisher of the New York newspaper PM, who arrived in Ankara today from Moscow, said he believed the Germans might take a few more "limited objectives" in Russia, but ultimately would be stopped.

Then a mass of American material appearing on the Russian front will be felt, he said.

He praised the Russian staff work, which he declared demonstrated its excellence by holding together a 2,000-mile line against "the most efficient army in the world."

The front is actually 2,000 miles deep, with fighting going on all through that distance, Ingersoll stated. He described the German panzer tactics as continually surrounding Russian forces ranging from companies to divisions, with the Russians repeatedly sifting out of the encirclement, though often losing their equipment in doing so.

Allies Will Recognize New Shah of Iron

By the Associated Press.

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 18 (Delayed).—Russia and Britain will recognize the new shah of Iran, Mohammed Shah Pahlevi, by sending envoys to his reception for the diplomatic corps soon, it was authoritatively reported today.

Meanwhile, Britain's Gurkha riflemen from Nepal replaced Russian sentries at the Teheran radio station near the factory where the British are quartered. The Red Army continued to guard other communications centers, however.

By agreement, the Allies will not march through the capital's business section. The tanks and armored cars that the Russians furbished up yesterday in expectation of a triumphal review on Reza Shah boulevard remain parked at the airfields and in suburban gardens.

The Red troopers included women in blue-gray army tunics and forage caps who shopped in the picturesque bazaars for bouquets of flowers.

The Russian force appeared to be a second-rate reserve outfit by Russian standards of equipment, but its discipline, march technique and supply system impressed neutral military observers.

Youngsters do the minor guard duties, but important points are watched over by hard-jawed Asiatic looking troopers armed with submachine guns.

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Fifty Russians Depart

TOKIO, Sept. 19 (AP).—Fifty Soviet Russians, including the wife of Constantin Smetanin, the ambassador, sailed today from Tsuruga, western Japan, for Vladivostok. Scores of Russians have left Japan since the Russo-German war began.

Second Protest to Soviet

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (AP)—A strong Japanese protest against floating Russian mines in the Sea of Japan has been brought to the attention of the Soviet Government for the second time. The protest was made some time ago but no reply was received and the matter was put before the Soviet again yesterday through its Tokyo embassy.

Announcement of the protest yesterday said a Korean sailing vessel was sunk Sept. 1 off Nishisuira Promontory, at the northern edge of Korea, by a mine that drifted from Vladivostok fields. It was said nine Korean fishermen were lost.

The Foreign Office protest also embraced the explosion of a mine under a fishing boat Sept. 10, in which four men were said to have been killed.

The Sea of Japan has been traversed by American tankers en route to Vladivostok with gasoline for Russian planes. The Japanese protest note specifically warned of the danger to vessels of either Japan or "third powers."

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2 U. S. FLYERS BAG 2 NAZIS OVER FRANCE

Shoot Down Messerschmitts During Attack On Supply Trains

Both German Planes Said To Have Been Destroyed Over Channel

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 19—Two American Eagle Squadron pilots destroyed two German ME-109 fighter planes in offensive patrols over France today during which German troops and supply trains were strafed and German shipping bombed, the Air Ministry said.

One American pilot was said to have shot a German fighter into the Channel and severely damged another when the Eagle Squadron tore into a formation of Messerschmitts.

Another American knocked a second German into the sea when the squadron was attacked by four Messerschmitts on the way home, the account said.

The Eagles scoring today's successes were Pilot Officer G. A. Daymond, of Great Falls, Mont., and Pilot Officer J. Flynn, Chicago.

Hit Nazi Supply Ship

Meanwhile, a British bomber scored four hits on an Axis supply ship in the Bay of Biscay, off the coast of France, after diving down almost to funnel height, the Air Ministry reported.

Shrapnel from the ship struck a cartridge belt in the bomber's turret, exploding cartridges and wounding the gunner.

Last night, an authoritative British source said, a small force of R. A. F. bombers attacked docks at Le Havre, German-occupied French port.

DOCKS AT LE HAVRE ATTACKED BY R.A.F.

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Yesterday's Toll of German Planes Is Put at 17.

London, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—A small force of British bombers last night attacked the docks at German-occupied Le Havre, authoritative British spokesmen said today.

The German Air Force sent only a few night raiders against Britain, the Government announced, adding that bombs fell in South Wales and East Anglia, but that no casualties were reported and little damage was done.

In extended operations yesterday, the Air Ministry declared, Royal Air Force bombers and fighter planes sank two German minesweepers and two anti-aircraft ships and damaged four other vessels in the Channel off the Dutch and Belgian coasts. In another operation, hits were reported on a power station at Rouen, France, in the face of heavy ground fire.

The R. A. F. said it destroyed seventeen German planes and lost eleven yesterday.

London Says Dutch Sub Sank Two Italian Ships

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—Sinking of a 6,000-ton Italian supply ship and a 1,200-ton Italian sailing vessel by a Dutch submarine operating with British naval units in the Mediterranean was announced today by the Admiralty of the Netherlands Government in exile.

The announcement added that another Axis supply ship reported sunk by a Dutch submarine in the Mediterranean September 13 was the 5,915-ton Italian vessel Isarno. The captain and twenty-one crew members were saved, the Admiralty said.

MAXON KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

SEP 20 1941

Memphis Resident Was in Canadian Air Force.

London, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—James M. Maxon Jr., of Memphis, son of the Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, was killed yesterday in a crash during a test flight somewhere in Britain, the Royal Canadian Air Force announced today.

He had made at least ten trips over Germany as bomber and rear gunner in British air forays. On only August 30, after his ninth bombing expedition, the Air Ministry News Service quoted him as saying that he was yet to get into an air fight.

No details were disclosed regarding the fatal accident in relatively safe home air.

James M. Maxon Jr., who was reported killed in an English bombing plane of which he was said to be the rear gunner, is remembered in New York as the young journalism student who in 1931 was acquitted by a jury in Court of General Sessions of a charge of murder in connection with the death of David Paynter, 73-year-old printer, in a rooming house at 550 West End avenue.

Paynter died of injuries received in a free-for-all fight. The fight started, it was brought out in court, after Maxon had tried to awaken the landlady in the rooming house to find out where the illuminating gas cut-off was located so that he could turn off leaking gas pipe in a bathroom. On awakening she screamed that he was trying to attack her. The fight began when other roomers came running in response to her screams. In the scuffling, Paynter was felled.

Maxon, then 21 years old, had come to New York to study journalism at Columbia University. He was the son of the Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Tennessee.

While he was out on bail, pending trial, he worked on a St. Louis paper and after his trial he worked on a number of papers.

On August 14 last, an Associated Press dispatch from London told how Sergt. Maxon had devised his own style of bombing—dropping milk bottles from his rear gunner's position in the tail of a bombing plane in an attack on Berlin. It was explained that the milk bottles set up a fiendish whining noise on the way down.

Italians Waving To R. A. F.

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service issued the report today that some Italian civilians, like some Belgians, French and Dutch, are waving encouragement to R. A. F. bombers when they go raiding.

Describing a raid on munitions plants at Licata, Sicily, two days ago, a South African squadron leader said that about ten miles off shore he flew over a fleet of fishing vessels. Nearly all the crews stood up and waved cheerfully.

We were only a few feet above them. It was the same over the fields of southern Sicily."

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BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 20 (AP)—William Henry Nichols of San Carlos, Calif., one of many Royal Air Force pilots shot down recently, now is in a German prison camp, the official German news agency D. N. B. reported today.

Pilot Nichols and two other American Eagle Squadron pilots were reported missing on Sept. 9 by the British Air Ministry. The others were Eugene Quimbly, (Red) Tobin of Los Angeles and H. S. Fenlaw of Lewisville, Texas.

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BENGASI BOMBED

Tripoli Also Is Attacked by R. A. F. in North Africa.

Rome, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today announced that British warplanes had again bombed Bengasi and Tripoli.

A British attack on an advanced Italian position at Uolchefit, in northwest Ethiopia, was beaten off at a cost of "numerous dead" to the attackers, the communique also reported. The immediate intervention of Italian troops and artillery repulsed the raid, which was attempted under cover of heavy mist, it was added.

Suez Canal Is Raided Again

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 19 (AP)—An Egyptian communiqué said three persons were injured in an early morning air raid on the Suez Canal area today, but that damage was insignificant. Alerts were sounded in Cairo and several provinces.

A severe sandstorm hindered British patrol activities at Tobruk yesterday, the Middle East Command reported. British mechanized forces, nevertheless, were said to have been active again along the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.

Berlin, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen said today that the German air force sank a 6,000-ton British merchantman yesterday off the Faeroe Islands, 250 miles northwest of Scotland.

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Refineries Hit, Nazis Claim

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (AP)—In the Mediterranean area D. N. B., official German news agency, said oil refineries were set afire last night in the Suez roadstead. Harbor facilities at Port Said and Alexandria also were reported bombed.

U. S.-Made Tomahawk Proves Toughness In Smash Desert Landing

Cairo, Sept. 19 (AP)—America's Tomahawk fighters are tough, an Australian pilot testifies.

One Tomahawk, forced down by four Messerschmitts during a dogfight in Libya, hit the sand at a terrific speed and wrecked the undercarriage, yet the pilot suffered only a cut on the head.

"There was only just enough of the plane's belly left to hold me inside the cockpit," said the pilot when he returned to his squadron.

The Australian tramped seventy miles back to British lines and twice passed through strong German patrols without being challenged.

His experience qualifies him for membership in "the Western Desert Late Arrivals' Club," whose emblem is a winged boot.

Dentz Praises Australians

VICHY, Sept. 19 (AP).—General Henri Dentz, who was commander of Vichy troops in Syria, today paid a tribute to the Australian troops who defeated him there. He told newspaper men in an interview, "they are sportsmen and men who fought well. They are very hard on others as well as on themselves."

AIR-RAID ORPHANS TO WED IN EGYPT

Cairo, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Several scores of girls orphaned by air raids on Alexandria and other Egyptian cities will meet their husbands-to-be today under Government auspices.

The girls had become wards of the Ministry of Social Services. Many Egyptian bachelors in quest of wives wrote offering marriage, although they had never met the girls. The Minister sifted the applications and accepted them.

ALEXANDER THANKS U. S. FOR CONVOY AID

It 'Cannot Be Overestimated,' Says British Navy Minister

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The material and moral support of the United States in protecting war shipments part of the way on their Atlantic voyage to Great Britain "cannot be overestimated," First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander declared today.

Mr. Alexander, addressing the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, made the comment in connection with the disclosure Wednesday by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that United States naval vessels were convoying merchant vessels in the North Atlantic.

"The United States is undertaking duties which will greatly help us," Mr. Alexander said.

He said: "We are with Russia to the end in this business," and declared that British help to the Soviet Union was "conditioned only by physical difficulties."

"We are watching with profound admiration but deep anxiety also the swaying fortunes of the heroic resistance our Russian allies are offering," he added.

2,000 British Ships Constantly Employed In Carrying Supplies

U-Boats Believed Engaged In Wolfpack Maneuvers In July and August

SEP 20 1941

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

A BRITISH PORT, Sept. 19.—The British are keeping at least 2,000 ships constantly at sea and "never less than 400 in the danger zones," a War Transport Ministry official said today as an all-American cargo was being cleared through this port.

The cargo—including airplanes, Idaho beans, California raisins and Florida citrus fruit—was part of a steady stream of lease-lend goods coming from the United States.

The British said the flow of British imports, including lease-lend shipments, had averaged 850,000 tons weekly, for the past 10 weeks.

The War Transport Ministry official reported a big speed-up in the landing of lease-lend goods through a quicker turn-around of ships.

Items Brought in Convoy.

He said dock workers as well as officers of the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine "can take pride that Britain maintains never less than 2,000 ships at sea and never less than 400 in the danger zones."

Here's a quick run through some of the goods brought over in the latest convoy reaching here:

A dozen or more attack bombers from Santa Monica, Calif.; big sacks of beans from Hansen, Idaho; tubs from Chicago stamped "Wisconsin Brand" cheese; piles of brown cartons labeled "seedless raisins" from Fresno, Calif.; citrus fruit from Lake Wales, Fla., and hams from Chicago.

There was an ambulance, "gift from the people of Milford, Conn." Also machine tools from Michigan City, Ind.; aircraft parts from New Haven, Conn.; fire extinguishers from Brooklyn; dried apples from San Francisco; lard from St. Louis; canned pork from Chicago; boxes of fiber from Wilmington, Del.; insulation material from Trenton, N. J.; tank tracks from Chicago—and peanuts from Georgia.

BLAZE IS SET AS GERMANS PUSH REPRISALS

SEP 20 1941

Meanwhile, 2 More Are Executed For Attacks On Soldiers

Toll Of Purge Against Revolt Now Placed At Twenty-Three

[By the Associated Press]

Brussels, Sept. 19—Three alleged Communists were executed at Lille, France, for sabotage, a German newspaper here announced today.

Twelve Belgians already had been condemned to death here for espionage and other anti-German activity, and one Belgian woman was sentenced to seven years in prison, it added.

AT MIDNIGHT

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 19—Ten men set fire to a German army garage in Paris tonight in defiance of strict Nazi repressive measures. All escaped.

The German-requisitioned garage on Boulevard Gouvion—St. Cyr, near the Champeret gate, was set afire less than eighteen hours after two Communists died before a Nazi firing squad for anti-German demonstrations.

A passer-by saw the ten men leave as the garage burst into flames, but not one of them was caught.

Second Fire Of Kind

Another German garage was set afire in Paris on September 6, the day the first three Communists held as hostages were executed by the Germans in reprisal for attacks upon occupation forces.

Even before tonight's latest act of violence the most rigid restrictions

30,24-11931

30,27-11931

were put in force by the Germans in the occupied capital and in the whole of the Seine Department surrounding it.

A German command announcement described the two persons executed today as Communists, although the Germans now say they will shoot as hostages Parisians of any class whatsoever unless there is a halt to attacks on German soldiers.

23 Killed To Date

Altogether twenty-three persons have been executed by the Germans since the outbreak of what is known here as the "terror" in Paris, corresponding roughly with the course of the German-Russian war. Thirteen of these were killed as hostages, others were regularly condemned by German military courts.

Within the last twenty-four hours, however, the Germans claim to have broken up three separate bands of "gangsters," arresting eleven persons, including an Apache called the Escape King because he has eluded nine condemnations to date.

The French themselves were reported planning to bolster their police administration in Paris to help deal with the recent waves of night attacks on Germans, shifting part of the famed Surete Nationale back to the capital.

Communists Blamed

The newest victims were Raymond Gandon and Eric Louis Texier, who were condemned by a German military tribunal for "aid to the enemy by taking part in Communist demonstrations directed against Germany." It was not known whether this concerned the fatal shooting Monday night of a German non-commissioned officer.

At the same time French authorities in Paris sentenced the elderly valet of former President Albert Lebrun to a month in jail for "insulting remarks" about Marshal Petain, the Chief of State. They also interned the deposed Parisian judge, Paul Didier, for refusing to swear allegiance to Petain.

9 P. M. To 5 A. M. Curfew

For three days, beginning tonight, a curfew goes into effect in the Seine Department from 9 P. M. to 5 A. M. Between these hours all traffic is prohibited. Theaters, restaurants and other public places of amusement must close at 8 P. M. Violators of the regulations will, themselves, be arrested and held as hostages.

The commandant of the German forces in the occupied zone, Col. Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, declared he could no longer allow the lives of his soldiers to be threatened, although he blamed the attacks not on the general public, but on "paid agents of anti-German powers and criminal Communist elements."

Newspapers Play Up Decree

It is up to the French, he said, to decide whether the repressive measures will be further extended.

The newspapers of Paris used half their front pages to broadcast Von Stuelpnagel's warning and two others by Gen. Ernst von Schaumberg, commandant in Paris, announcing the curfew. The latter, based on the principle that the whole population is held responsible for the acts of the soldier attackers, said the public "has not sufficiently supported the searches" for the culprits.

In the unoccupied zone the Government purged Henry Chavin, secretary general of police, and the army dismissed nine generals, one of them a would-be leader of the anti-Soviet expeditionary force, as Freemasons.

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Nazis in Paris Shoot Two Communists for Demonstrations

Executions Follow New Restrictions on All In Seine Department

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 19.—The Germans announced today that two Communists were shot this morning for demonstrations in Paris against the German occupation as strife between the population and Nazi troops continued.

The executions followed new restrictions effective today on all residents of the Seine Department, which includes the city of Paris.

"I will no longer allow the lives of German soldiers to be threatened by murderers," declared the German commander for Occupied France.

Three-Day Curfew.

In the latest of a series of restrictive measures, which began August 23 after a German officer was stabbed to death in a subway, Col.-Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel imposed a strict three-day curfew, beginning tomorrow.

Traffic in the department was prohibited from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. and all theaters, restaurants and amusement places were ordered to close at 8 p.m. during the three days. Violators of regulations will be arrested and held as hostages. German Army units were ordered to patrol all streets.

On August 23 Lt. Gen. von Schaumberg, commander of the German troops in Paris, ordered all Frenchmen arrested by or for German authorities in France held as hostages for the subway assassination.

This order also declared that for any further acts hostages would be shot in numbers according to the gravity of the offense. There have been a number of incidents since then, including attacks on German soldiers in Paris, and some Frenchmen have been shot in reprisal.

"Paid Agents" Sow Unrest.

In imposing the new curfew, Col. Gen. von Stuelpnagel said he felt the majority of the French population was conscious of its duties, but that "paid agents of anti-German powers, criminal Communist elements," were seeking to sow unrest between the occupation forces and the French. It is up to Frenchmen, he said, whether his measures will be expanded further.

In declaring he could no longer allow the lives of German soldiers to be threatened, he said he would not hesitate to enforce "the sharpest measures in the fulfillment of my duties."

His declaration appeared this morning in all Paris newspapers.

It was announce dthe Paris branch of the state tribunal for persons inspiring, but not directly guilty of active opposition, had begun functioning. Special summary trials of Communists were reported from Paris, Amiens, Boulogne and Clermont-Ferrand.

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Philosophy professors at Vitre, occupied France, were sent to a concentration camp for having made "anti-national propaganda."

Eighteen Poles Executed

Berlin, Sept. 19 (AP)—Eighteen former Polish policemen at Poznan were executed today for murdering German nationals.

They were held responsible for many of the asserted deaths of 672 Germans who were said to have been abducted from their homes in Poland and slain as the German army invaded that country in September, 1939.

5 Put To Death In Bosnia

Berlin, Sept. 19 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Zagreb said today five alleged Communists had been condemned to death by a special court at Tuzla, Bosnia, and that the sentences were executed immediately.

Vichy Army Purge Brings Removal of Nine Generals

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 19 (AP)—Nine French generals—one of them a would-be leader of an anti-Soviet expeditionary force—were today removed in a government and army purge of Freemasons.

With the generals in the anti-Masonic purge went Henry Chavin, secretary general of police.

The ousted generals were Maj. Gen. Joseph Hassler, once announced, but never confirmed as head of an anti-Russian volunteer corps, Brig. Gen. Constant Lamiable, Paul Aeuser, Andre Hillairet and Francois Hupel and four generals from non-combatant services.

22 Amsterdam Citizens Sentenced In Strike Purge

Amsterdam, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Civil Supreme Court at The Hague imposed sentences ranging up to twelve years yesterday upon twenty-two Amsterdam citizens accused of instigating strikes last February and March.

The men were described as Communists, but because they had no leading functions in the Communist party and the alleged offenses occurred before the Russo-German war, the court said heavier punishment was not imposed.

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The Dutch were warned, however, that persons charged with Communist activity after last June 22—the day the Russo-German war started—would be subject to capital punishment.

Frenchmen Want Defeat Of Axis, Gayda Asserts

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—The authoritative Fascist spokesman-editor, Virginio Gayda, wrote today that "the majority of Frenchmen" are pro-British and that "the single, dominating idea of France is to beat Germany," according to a British radio broadcast heard here by CBS.

Gayda was quoted as writing in *Il Giornale D'Italia:*

"In the hearts of Frenchmen reigns one unshakable sentiment: Anti-German victory. All hopes are placed in Britain and the work of De Gaulle (the Free French leader).

"Today De Gaullism appeals to all the wishes of a people which refuses to recognize defeat. The majority of Frenchmen are the spiritual agents of Britain and supporters of De Gaulle."

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Berlin Jews Wear Stars

Berlin, Sept. 19 (AP)—Jewish residents appeared today wearing large yellow stars upon their left breasts for identification. Within each star was the word "Jude" (Jew).

115 Have Lost Lives In Week of Revolt

UNQUIET AXISLAND UNREST

By the Associated Press.

Bombs and gunfire in rebellious outbreaks in Axis-conquered lands and the answers of firing squads have taken the lives of at least 115 persons, wounded 71, and resulted in sweeping arrests of uncounted hundreds within a week.

Already 15 Frenchmen have died by the firing squad in retaliation for attacks on German soldiers. Twelve of them were shot this week.

The first attack on a German soldier occurred several weeks ago. He was stabbed to death in a Paris subway. Another German was clubbed on leaving a theater, and still later another was shot in the back on a Paris street. His subsequent death caused the grim warning that any Parisian was liable to seizure and death as a hostage.

Bombings Mark Serb Resistance.

Bombings and gunfire marked the continued resistance of Serbs in the mountain hamlets of Yugoslavia.

An explosion in the Zagreb, Croatia, central telephone exchange last Sunday wounded at least 12 German soldiers, one of them a major, and seven Croats. In another section of that city other Croats were attacked by four gunmen. The four were reported captured, and one of them, still clutching a hand grenade, was shot dead and left lying in the street as a warning.

A D.N.B. (German news agency) dispatch from Zagreb said today five alleged Communists had been condemned to death by a special court at Tuzla, Bosnia, and that the sentences was executed immediately.

At Sarajevo 61 Serbs were reported executed for such offenses as firing on military patrols.

The Sarajevo-Brod railway was blown up by saboteurs, and two bombs tossed at a bus wounded two German soldiers.

Courts Grind Out Sentences.

Trouble in France was not confined to the occupied zone. Anti-Communists courts in the Vichy-controlled area continued to grind out prison sentences, and at Marseille one Frenchman was sentenced to death for treason. In Algiers, French Africa, two others were condemned to death on the same charge.

In Japanese-held Nanking and Canton, China, the 10th anniversary of the Mukden incident which sent the Japanese marching into Manchuria was marked by bomb explosions which killed more than 30 persons, some of them Japanese. At least 50 persons were injured in the blasts allegedly set off by anti-Japanese agents.

Martial law was declared in Canton, and Japanese troops rounded up hundreds of suspects.

In Shanghai, gunmen recently shot and killed two men and seriously wounded two Japanese. One of the slain men was a former Chiang Kai-shek official, the other was N. A. Ivanow, chairman of the pro-Japanese White Russian Emigrants' Committee.

In Berlin five men died under the ax Tuesday, four charged with "preparation for treason," the other with espionage. Those executions in the heart of Naziland brought the year's total to 29 in Germany.

This week also marked the lifting of a state of civil siege in German-occupied Oslo which was imposed for exactly a week after strike movements had begun to trouble the administration. Two union leaders were executed at the outset of the period and hundreds were arrested, many being sent to concentration camps.

Taylor's Audience With Pope Postponed

Vatican City, Sept. 19 (A. P.). The farewell audience of Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy, with Pope Pius has been postponed until Sunday. It had been scheduled for today.

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London, Sept. 19-(AP)-An accident at the royal ordinance factory in Wales killed two workersand injured three others today but did not affect production, the Ministry of Supply announced.

TOKIO TO RULE ALL OF BUSINESS

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Every Type Comes Under Government on Oct. 1.

Tokio, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—A supply control ordinance will be promulgated on October 1 under the national mobilization law empowering the authorities to direct the production, distribution and disposal of all types of goods. The Government also will be empowered to order individuals and firms to co-operate in a further step to consolidate its wartime economy.

Still another step is scheduled for tomorrow when an ordinance unifying the marine transport business in fifty-one major ports will be promulgated.

U. S. OIL SHIP FINED

Japanese Punish Owners for Switching Consignment.

Shanghai, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Japanese spokesmen said today that a fine of 5,000 Mexican dollars (about $250) had been imposed upon the 6,750-ton American freighter Zoella Lykes because of irregularities in her manifest on a voyage in which her cargo included 2,000 barrels of fuel oil.

The oil was consigned originally to a Japanese firm in Shanghai. Recent embargo revisions prohibited Americans from selling such oil to the Japanese, however, and the shippers instructed the captain to take it to Manila. The Japanese-controlled Customs authorities blocked the sailing of the ship for Manila on Wednesday, and the spokesman said that the American President Line, agent for the freighter, had agreed to pay the fine and that the ship would head for the Philippines shortly. Officers of the line refused to discuss the case.

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Duff Cooper Rules Out Pact at China's Expense

By the Associated Press.

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, Sept. 19.—Alfred Duff Cooper, British co-ordinator for the Far East, arriving here today from Singapore, declared it was not intended to work out a settlement with Japan at the expense of China.

Mr. Duff Cooper said he had come here to get acquainted with Gov. Gen. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer and planned to fly back to Singapore today. Later he intends to visit Australia.

Mr. Duff Cooper told a press conference that "he would not allow the Netherlands East Indies to be attacked without giving every assistance." He said Dutch troops might be dispatched to British Malaya and that British troops might be sent to the Netherlands Indies, "depending on the danger point."

Asked whether an agreement existed under which the United States would use the big British naval base at Singapore in event of war, Mr. Duff Cooper laughed and said, "I shouldn't think it necessary to put in writing such an understanding."

Manila's Air-Raid Drills

Manila, Sept. 19 (AP)—Air raid drills will be held in Manila every other day until the population fully understands safety precautions, the commonwealth air-raid warden announced today. The first drill will be held next Wednesday.

Departure Of Japanese Delayed

Manila, Sept. 19 (AP)—British authorities in Singapore were understood to have delayed the departure today of the Japanese ship Hakone Maru with Japanese civilians from India, Ceylon and Malaya aboard until assured that similar facilities are granted Britons leaving Japan.

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AUSTRALIAN SPY FUND

Laborites Charge Use Is for Political Purposes.

Sydney, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—A political sensation was caused by the disclosure in the federal parliament today that a secret fund exists to combat subversive activities in Australia.

Labor members vigorously demanded details of the fund, which was described by government spokesmen as legitimate. Labor alleged that the fund was being used for political purposes.

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U. S.-made Bomber Falls in East Indies

Batavia, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—An American-made bomber crashed yesterday south of Sourabaya killing all four members of its Netherlands East Indies army crew, Aneta, the N. E. I. news agency reported.

Another bomber of the same type crashed near Magelang, September 5, killing five persons.

Mexico

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Sept. 19—A preliminary investigation has partially confirmed information that an unauthorized airfield and a clandestine Nazi radio station were operating near Las Palmas, in Chiapas state, the Ministry of Communications reported today.

The announcement said the original reports of the airfield and station came from Rafael Pascasco Gamboa, Governor of the state.

Inspector Jesus Aguilera, assigned to check the Governor's advices, has found substantiating evidence, and the investigation will continue, the Ministry said.

The inspector charged that he had been threatened by "Naziism" since undertaking the inquiry.

Anti-Nazi Bombing Is Farewell For Wiedemann At Buenos Aires

Argentine Group Sets Off Two Blasts At Embassy Just Before Envoy Leaves For Orient

By Joseph M. McDaniel [By the Associated Press]

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Buenos Aires, Sept. 19—A crowd of Argentine anti-Nazis set off two small bombs near the residence of the German Ambassador early this morning, a few hours before the envoy, Edmund von Thermann, escorted his much-discussed guest, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, to a boat en route to a new consular post in the Far East.

Von Thermann, whose expulsion has been demanded by Argentine Congressmen, laughingly described the demonstration as "a farewell to Captain Weidemann by our old friends the (anti-Nazi) Accion Argentina." Both he and Wiedemann said the bombs didn't disturb their slumber.

Damage Was Trivial

Police reserves dispersed about twenty men in the demonstrating group and arrested one. Nobody was hurt and the damage was trivial.

A small fire bomb exploded about 130 yards from the house and stones rattled against the wall during the disturbance.

Only a few persons were at the dock to witness Wiedemann's early departure aboard the Japanese cargo ship Manila Maru on a forty-day voyage to Tokyo, by way of the Straits of Magellan.

Expelled From U. S.

Wiedemann, former Consul General at San Francisco and expelled with other Axis consular employes from the United States, reached Buenos Aires last Sunday on his way to the Far East. It is reported that he will be assigned to North China. An Argentine Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities failed to carry out its threat to question him during his stay here.

From the deck of the Manila Maru he waved to Von Thermann and called: "I hope we don't strike any Russian mines."

It was reported the Manila Maru would not make any ports en route to Tokyo.

Argentina

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 19—Two small bombs were thrown today in front of the fashionable embassy residence of German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann during a hostile demonstration.

Von Thermann has been the object of a Congressional attack which reached a virtual demand for his expulsion from Argentina for alleged abuse of his diplomatic privileges.

Police made one arrest and dispersed a group of about twenty persons after extra police had been called out to suppress the disturbance shortly after midnight.

No damage was done the building other than stains left by a tar bomb thrown by demonstrators. Stones were also flung at the embassy, while a small fire bomb exploded about 500 feet away.

Fritz Wiedemann Leaves

Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, formerly German consul at San Francisco, Cal., boarded the Japanese cargo boat Manila Maru to sail for the Far East this morning.

Von Thermann and several members of the German embassy staff went down to see him off.

Von Thermann said no damage was done by last night's demonstration and "I did not even wake up."

Laughs At "Friendly Farewell"

Von Thermann laughingly described the demonstration as "a farewell for Captain Wiedemann by our old friends of Accion Argentina" (an anti-Fascist group which advocated von Thermann's expulsion).

Wiedemann, waving good-by as the ship pulled out, said, "I hope we don't strike any Russian mines."

Chile Protests to Reich.

Santiago, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The Chilean Government has instructed Tobias Barros, Ambassador to Germany, to protest against detention of Chileans in Germany, authorized Foreign Office sources indicated today. It was reported yesterday that a number had been taken into custody there.

German Press Launches Anti-Argentine Campaign

Berlin, Sept. 19 (AP)—The German press tonight began a strong editorial campaign against Argentina and said that anti-German agitation in that country could have "a reaction on diplomatic relations" between the two countries.

DNB, summarizing the press comment, said, "For some time we have been experiencing anti-German agitation in Argentina which barely fall short of that in the United States."

The Congressional committee headed by Raul Taborda Damonte which is investigating anti-Argentine activities was said to have "crowned its lying campaign with an unparalleled attack on Ambassador Edmund von Thermann."

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DNB said, "It is surprising that the Argentine Government raises no obstacles to this activity. . . . Should it turn out that the sovereign rights of the Argentine Government already have been so curtailed that it no longer is in a position to protect Germans, diplomatic relations certainly will be affected.

"Has it already come to a point in Argentina, as is Bolivia, where Roosevelt sets the limits of the Government's freedom of action?"

Youth Organization Closed

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 19 (AP)—Brazilian police today closed the offices of the organization, Juvenile Crusade for a Good Press, which has been distributing anti-Democratic and anti-Jewish propaganda in recent weeks.

The organization was reported to include anti-Government elements such as the green-shirted Integralists, whose party attempted an uprising in May, 1938.

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Mexico Ousts Axis Aliens

Several Hundred Told Tourist Permits Will Not Be Renewed

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19 (AP).—German and Italian nationals are being advised officially to quit Mexico, authorized circles said tonight. This was learned after an announcement that President Manuel Avila Camacho had asked Congress to adopt immediately a bill providing severe new penalties for "fifth-column" activities in Mexico.

Several hundred Germans and Italians, along with other Europeans, were said to have been advised that their tourist permits had expired, or that, when they did expire, they would not be renewed. The newspaper "Excelsior" also reported this development, but said that old established residents and political refugees would not be molested.

American Cities Accept Cooperation Program

Approve Long-Range Plan For Defense And Good Relations At Congress In Chile

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 19 (AP)—A long-range program of cooperation among American cities for defense of the Western Hemisphere and the maintenance of good international relations was approved by acclamation today at a plenary session of the Inter-American Municipalities Congress.

The program, covering economic as well as cultural projects, was presented by Daniel Hoan, chairman of the United States delegation.

Designation of a committee to study means whereby cities can aid in disposing of agricultural surpluses is planned. Hoan explained that this problem, "more than any other thing, leads to international friction."

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Inspects Brazilian Coast.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Brazil's War Minister, Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, left by plane to visit the northeastern military regions of the Brazilian coast lying nearest Africa.

U. S. to Get Bolivia's Lead

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Bolivian Government decided today to give the United States exclusive right to purchase Bolivia's lead output.

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Brazil Bars Ships From Combat Zones

Merchant Marine Acts For First Time To Curtail Movements Of Vessels In War Areas

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Brazilian Merchant Marine Commission today prohibited Brazilian ships from entering certain specified zones and warned them against going into others.

It was the first official general ban, although ships previously had to consult the commission before entering danger zones.

The Government's prohibited zones are: The whole coast of Europe except between Vigo, Spain, and the mouth of the Guadiana river (thus leaving the whole coast of Brazil's mother country, Portugal, and a small part of the Spanish Atlantic coast open to Brazilian ships); the coast of West Africa north from Luanda, Angola; the East African coast north of Lourenco Marques, Mozambique; the South Atlantic coast below Bahia Blanca, Argentina, and the whole Pacific Ocean.

37 Dutch Ship Survivors Reach Brazil on Tanker

Marken, Carrying War Cargo, Sunk by U-Boat Sept. 10

SANTOS, Brazil, Sept. 19 (AP).—The big Panamanian tanker Stanvac Manila docked here this afternoon with thirty-seven survivors of the 5,719-ton Netherlands freighter Marken, which was torpedoed Sept. 10 off the South American coast. The tanker previously had radioed news of the rescue.

The Marken, under British control, sailed from England with a cargo of war supplies which included airplanes and presumably was destined for Capetown, South Africa. Her last port of call before the torpedoing was Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Crewmen of the Marken said their ship was torpedoed about 400 miles off the Brazilian coast by a German submarine. They related that the U-boat halted them about 6 a. m. on Sept. 10, ordered the crew to abandon ship and fired three torpedoes into the Marken.

The three lifeboats bearing the survivors, well supplied with food and water, kept together for fifty-four hours until the Stanvac Manila came to the rescue the evening of Sept. 12.

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U. S. FLYER KILLED

Georgia Youth's R. C. A. F. Training Plane Crashes.

St. David's, Ont., Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Leading Aircraftman Fred Smith of Atlanta, Ga., was killed here today when his Royal Canadian Air Force training plane crashed into a farm field here after striking a high tension wire.

Witnesses said that Smith's plane went into a spin at a high altitude, fell out of control until it struck the power line and burst into flames.

Smith is survived by his parents and a brother. His mother arrived from Atlanta yesterday for a visit.

SWEDISH FREIGHTER LOST

Scania A Victim Of War, But Her Crew Of 14 Is Safe

New York, Sept 19 (AP)—The American Swedish News Exchange reported today that the 1,980-ton Swedish freighter Scania had been lost "due to the cause of war," but that her crew of fourteen had been saved.

The Scania, which plied between New York and South American ports before the war, left New York for Santos, Brazil, last February 7.

Apartment Rent Of $15 Raised To $82 A Month

Honolulu Official Calls It Worst Case Of Gouging In Hawaiian City

Honolulu, Sept. 19 (AP)—An increase from $15 to $82 a month in the rental for a three-room tenement apartment was termed officially today the worst case of rent gouging in this city of skyrocketing rentals.

John Wilson, director of the Territorial Department of Public Welfare, said it was one of many cases he had called to the attention of Gov. J. B. Poindexter. The landlord's notice, he asserted, asked the woman tenant, a relief client, to vacate or pay $6 a week for each room or $78 a month plus $2 for lights and $2 for water.

Sharp increases in navy and army personnel have put all dwelling places in or near Honolulu at a premium.

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German

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following today:

Concentric offensive operations of the army groups of Field Marshal von Rundstedt and Field Marshal von Bock led to a new gigantic battle of encirclement. Following the battle of Gomel strong forces proceeded against the lower and upper reaches of the Desna to force their way across the stream in stubborn fights.

From here the attack was continued toward the south in order to link up with the group of forces which had crossed the Dnieper River on both sides of Kremenchug under difficult conditions on a front of seventy-five miles and was attacking toward the north.

Since Sept. 13 the union of these forces 125 miles east of Kiev has been completed. A ring has thus been closed around the four Soviet armies. Their annihilation is now in progress.

The air fleets of Col. Gen. Alexander Loehr and Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring have played a large part in these operations.

German bomber planes attacked Moscow and the city and harbor of Odessa with good effect during the night of Sept. 19. Numerous fires were caused.

Bomber planes bombed various important war targets on the British east coast. During attempts by the enemy to attack Holland and the occupied territory on the Channel yesterday afternoon twenty British planes, including four bombers, were shot down by German fighters, anti-aircraft guns and minesweepers.

The enemy did not fly over Reich territory either by day or by night.

30.24-11933

30.24-11933

Losses of the Soviet forces up to now in prisoners have exceeded 1,800,000. The number of their dead is, according to experience, at least equally high, but probably higher.

On the other hand, enemy propaganda, intended to weaken the importance of German successes, which the enemy is unable to deny, has invented German losses in the field alone at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000.

In reality, according to precise establishment, our losses for the period from June 22 to Aug. 31, 1941, are as follows:

Army, including armed Elite Guards, 84,354 killed, 292,690 wounded, 18,921 missing.

Air force, 1,542 killed, 3,980 wounded, 1,378 missing.

The German air force lost on the Eastern Front up to Aug. 31 only a part of our monthly production. The total was 725 aircraft.

The German High Command also issued this communiqué:

German troops with a continued attack northeastward after crossing the Dnieper at Kremenchug took Poltava, seventy-five miles southwest of Kharkov.

A special communiqué from Adolf Hitler's headquarters said:

In the course of encircling operations annouced today, an attack against the capital of the Ukraine, Kiev, was begun.

After a bold penetration through strong fortifications on the west shore of the Dnieper, our troops have penetrated into the town.

The Reich flag has been flying from the citadel since this morning.

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Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau said in a communiqué today:

During Sept. 18 our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front.

Our air force dealt blows at enemy tanks, artillery and infantry as well as at planes on his airdromes.

During Sept. 16 our forces destroyed 112 planes. Our losses were twenty-nine planes.

Fierce fighting has taken place before Kiev during the last few days. The enemy threw in fresh units and succeeded in piercing our lines in one sector, penetrating as far as a gate of the city.

Fighting continued.

Later the Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué:

During the night our troops continued to fight along the entire front.

Especially intense fighting took place in the direction of Kiev.

Our aircraft struck blows at enemy troops and enemy aircraft on their airdromes.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued the following:

On Sept. 19 our troops fought th enemy along the whole front, particularly fiercely at Kiev.

On Sept. 17 in air combat and on enemy airdromes forty-five German planes were destroyed. We lost twenty-three planes.

In the course of stubborn fighting in the Murmansk direction our troops inflicted heavy losses on three German Elite Guard battalions and two Alpine Chasseur regiments.

The Elite Guard battalions were named "Fuehrer," "German" and "Death," and the 136th and 137th German Alpine Chasseur regiments lost about 1,000 men and officers killed and more than 2,000 wounded.

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British

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Air Ministry today issued this communiqué:

Aircraft of the bomber command attacked the docks at Havre last night. None of our aircraft is missing.

It is now known another enemy aircraft was destroyed in yesterday's offensive operation, making a total of seventeen destroyed during the day.

The Air Ministry issued this communiqué tonight:

Blenheim aircraft of the Coastal Command this morning attacked a small enemy supply ship in the Bay of Biscay. Four bombs hit the vessel.

Fighters have carried out a number of offensive patrols over occupied territories and the Channel today.

In the course of these, supply trains, enemy troops and a patrol ship were attacked with cannon and machine-gun fire.

Two enemy fighters were destroyed. One of our fighters is missing.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said:

During the night a small number of enemy aircraft flew over this country, mainly in coastal districts.

Bombs were dropped at a few points in South Wales and East Anglia.

No one was reported to have been hurt and little damage was done.

CAIRO, Sept. 19 (AP)—The British General Headquarters communiqué said:

Libya—A severe dust storm yesterday interfered with our patrolling activities at Tobruk.

In the frontier area advanced elements of mechanized forces have again been active.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué said:

Nothing particular to report from the land front in North Africa. British aircraft again bombed Bengazi and Tripoli.

In addition to enemy aircraft reported shot down yesterday two more enemy planes were shot down by merchant ships at sea.

In East Africa the enemy, under cover of heavy mist, attempted to attack our advanced position at Uolchefit. Owing to immediate intervention by our troops and artillery the enemy was put to flight, leaving numerous dead on the battlefield.

TWELVE BRITISH WAR VESSELS IN PORTS OF U. S.

SEP 20 1941

Navy reveals presence in first major modification of policy; Battleship Warspite included

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19 (AP)—The presence of twelve British war vessels in United States harbors—among them the 35,000-ton battleship Warspite—was officially revealed by the Navy today in the first major modification of Anglo-American publicity policies since such ships began streaming into American ports for repairs and supplies.

The decision to give out this information and follow it up with similar reports in future apparently was designed to enable both American and Britons to comprehend the full extent of naval assistance being given Britain by the United States under the lend-lease program.

(A few days ago, President Roosevelt reported that under the lend-lease program $78,169,377 had been spent in repairing and outfitting naval vessels and on military and naval bases. He gave no breakdown on this figure).

Policy Change Announced

Secretary Knox announced the policy change in a release issued by the Navy Department and said that it had been agreed upon after several weeks of consultation with British authorities. It was promulgated on the general basis that while a "reasonable degree' of information would be given out "no information will be disclosed which might be of value to the enemy."

The Navy statement then listed the names of the twelve vessels and the ports in which they are. The Warspite, completed by the British in 1915 and armed with 15-inch guns, was reported at Bremerton, Wash. Why she was there and the extent of her damages, if any, were not disclosed, nor were such facts given about any of the other vessels, listed as follows:

Aircraft carriers: The sister ships Illustrious and Formidable, both of 23,000 tons, finished in 1940, 735 feet long and normally carrying 1,600 officers and men each. They are at Norfolk, Va.

Cruisers: The 4,850-ton Delhi and the 5,450-ton Dido at Brooklyn, N. Y.; the 9,100-ton Liverpool and the 7,215-ton Orion at Mare Island, Cal.; and the Asturias, which Navy officials said was a "converted cruiser," at Newport News, Va.

Submarine: The 260-foot Pandora at Portsmouth, N. H.

Smaller vessels: The Corvettes (pocket-size destroyers) Nasturtium and Primrose at Charleston, S. C.; and the Menestheus, described as a coastal mine-sweeper, at Baltimore.

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Restrictions Listed

Only twice before had the Navy broken its silence—and relaxed its policy of so-called "voluntary censorship"—regarding the presence of British men-o-war in U. S. ports. In the first instance, several months ago immediately after the policy was instituted, it was acknowledged that the battleship Malaya had put into New York. Within the last few weeks it was also disclosed that the Illustrious was at Norfolk and it was there recently that her new captain, Lord Louis Mountbatten, ceremoniously took command.

Along with its modification of policy, the Navy listed half a dozen restrictions regarding British ship information. Among these it was specified that "information as to methods employed in any operation in which the ship may have been engaged shall not be published."

This was said, however, not to bare references to known facts of engagements such as the battle in which, the British admiralty reported, the illustrious was damaged in the Mediterranean on January 10th. Repeatedly attacked by dive-bombers, she was badly battered and 80 of her crew were reported killed.

Not the Only Ones

Less was known about the particular reasons for the Warspite's presence in Bremerton. That veteran of the World War battle of Jutland has seen much service in the present conflict, however. She led the April, 1940, attack on Narvik, Norway, in which seven German destroyers were sunk, and in May, 1941, as Mediterranean fleet flagship, led the fleet into the great battle of Cape Matapan which cost the Italians three cruisers and two destroyers sunk and a battleship and other cruisers and destroyers damaged. Two months later she beat off an Axis torpedo plane attack on a convoy between Crete and Libya.

Rear Admiral A. J. Hepburn, chief of the navy's public relations bureau, made plain at a press conference that the twelve ships listed were by no means the only British vessels anchored in U. S. waters, but that they were the only ones which, as the official statement said, "may be regarded as cleared for publicity" at thist ime.

Have Votes to End Neutrality

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Senate Foes of Law Could Win Repeal of Law by Margin of Twelve.

Washington, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—A leading opposition strategist conceded today that the administration could win Senate approval—by the margin of a dozen votes—if it sought outright repeal of the neutrality act in furtherance of its program of aiding Britain.

Pointing out that any such proposal was likely to provoke heated and lengthy debate in both houses, this legislator said that an informal count of noses indicated senatorial opponents of repeal could muster no more than thirty-seven votes, twelve short of a majority.

He declined, however, to speculate on the outcome in the House. Some observers have said that the division of opinion there is sharp and much in doubt, although the action of the American Legion this week in urging outright repeal of the law was expected to have some effect.

May Seek Part Revision.

This evident uncertainty, as well as the prospect of a long argument on all of the aspects of the act, has caused administration leaders to consider seeking only partial revision of the law to permit the arming of American merchant ships plying in the defense waters from which President Roosevelt has ordered the navy to clear Axis warcraft.

A proposal of that nature would leave temporarily undisturbed the law's other major prohibition against American vessels carrying war supplies directly to belligerent ports, but Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, one of the Senate's so-called non-intervention bloc, said the two issues ought to be joined if Congress was to pass on them.

In any event, Senator LaFollette told reporters, there was certain to be full discussion of the moves already made by the administration. He was especially critical of the disclosure by Secretary Knox that the navy was convoying ships of other nations carrying war materials.

Sees Pledges Broken.

"According to the President's own definition of convoys," he declared, "he has ordered the American Navy into a shooting war. He has taken this drastic action without the approval or consent of Congress, which, under the Constitution, has sole power to declare war."

Senator LaFollette charged that the administration had promised there would be no convoying and said this pledge had now been broken. Senator Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, took the same view.

Senator Van Nuys, who supported repeal of the neutrality act's arms embargo in 1939 and voted for the lease-lend bill, told reporters he was absolutely opposed to convoys because he believed they would lead to this country's involvement in war.

But Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, a supporter of the administration's foreign policies, said he could see no objection to the navy's convoying war supplies within American waters. Any attempt to extend this protection of shipping into belligerent areas, he added, would require revision or repeal of the neutrality act.

Agreeing to some extent with this view, Senator Burton, Republican, of Ohio, said he doubted that Congress could interfere with what he regarded as the President's right, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, to order convoys. He made it clear, however, that he was not indorsing the course that had been followed.

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FULL SPEED AHEAD FOR NEW LEND BILL

House Chiefs Seek Quick Vote on $5,985,000,000.

Washington, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Administration leaders in the House set the machinery in motion today for quick approval of President Roosevelt's $5,985,000,000 lease-lend request as all factions predicted little opposition.

Representative Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri, called for an informal meeting of the House Appropriations Committee, of which he is chairman, during the day to arrange formal hearings on the big fund, starting Tuesday.

Speaker Rayburn and Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts announced that they expected to have the legislation before the House for a vote in less than two weeks and said they saw no fight in prospect.

Republican leaders were reported to have decided that the appropriation would encounter no formidable opposition and they, too, predicted that the final vote would not be close.

Reports circulated that a Republican would propose to deny Russia any of the new appropriation and that attempts would be made to reduce the total, but all seemed certain to be defeated.

"It would be very unfortunate,"

Mr. Rayburn said, "if the Russian amendment—or any other change in the legislation as submitted by the President—were to be accepted."

PRESIDENT BARS ARMY CONTROL OF DEFENSE JOB

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Roosevelt to Keep Industry in Civilian Instead of Military Hands.

NEW DEAL VICTORY IS SEEN

Placing of Exports Under Wallace Board Sends Maxwell Back to War Department.

By LLOYD LEMERCIER

Washington, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, informed quarters reported today, has rejected proposals that would have placed a greater degree of control over defense industry in military, instead of civilian hands.

Refusing recommendations designed to extend the army's authority, Mr. Roosevelt took action to insure that the civilian-dominated governmental agencies administer measures affecting the supply of raw materials, priorities, production and export control.

The President's decision was the major development to date in what was described as a long and spirited behind-the-scenes battle for control of defense production and regulation of export trade.

The disclosure of the conflict followed the President's executive order of September 15 which transferred the export control administration to the economic defense board headed by Vice-President Wallace.

By that order the President not only transferred the hitherto separate, army-controlled export control administration to the Vice-President's board, but reduced it to a subordinate division which will be headed by a civilian, Milo Perkins, former head of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Maxwell Back to Army.

At the same time Brig.-Gen. Russel L. Maxwell, who has acted as administrator of export control since the office was organized July 2, 1940, was relieved of that assignment and ordered back to duty in the War Department.

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More than 100 other army officers—mostly from the reserves—are now on duty with the export control administration but there has been no decision yet as to their future disposition.

In the behind-the-scenes conflict, informed sources said, members of one faction described the others as New Dealers and were, in turn, called army bureaucrats.

The so-called New Dealers charged that the army bureaucrats had ambitious plans—even to the point of preparing proposed executive orders for the President's signature — which would expand and extend the export control administration's powers until it would be in control of the major part of defense industries.

Army Denies Ambitions.

This, the non-military faction argued would be detrimental to the best interests of American industry.

The military faction denied any ambitions to control industry, asserting the export control administration's powers were clearly defined in various presidential orders and had not been overreached.

The New Dealers, they charged, were chiefly interested in placing their proteges in the considerable number of positions in the organization and utilize the emergency opportunity to experiment with reforms.

Unchallenged facts in the controversy are:

After issuing a proclamation setting up the Export Control Administration the President, on July 2, 1940, issued a military order as commander-in-chief which stated that control of exports was essentially a military function, and designated Gen. Maxwell as administrator of export control.

On September 15, the President, reversing his position that export control was essentially a military function, transferred the Export Control Administration's functions to the Economic Defense Board as a branch of that organization.

As the official reason for the change, Vice-President Wallace announced that "the powers of the office of export control will will be more closely integrated into the broader work of the Economic Defense Board."

PRESIDENT STUDIES TAX BILL AS PASSED

Takes Huge Measure To Hyde Park—Does Not Know When He Will Sign

Holds Press Conference, But Refuses Comment On Foreign Situation

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[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 19—President Roosevelt came home today for the week end and indicated he would spend part of it studying the $3.553,400,000 tax bill. He said he did not know when he would sign it.

Some Treasury analysis of the bill were on the President's desk, and he said he did not think forty-eight hours was too long to consider the nation's biggest revenue measure.

Immediately after arriving by special train from Washington, Mr. Roosevelt busied himself in the library of his home, going through part of his extensive collection of naval books These are being put into condition for inclusion in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

No News To Give Out

The work with the books was interrupted for the usual Friday morning press conference, which set some thing of a record for a lack of news

Reporters tried with complete futility to sound the President out on the battle of the Atlantic, Japanese-American relations, and even domestic politics.

Over a direct telephone line linking the temporary White House with Washington, the Chief Executive received a report on foreign affairs from Secretary Hull. Then he had the afternoon free for a drive over Dutchess county roads.

Arnold Blames Industries And Unions for Defense Delay

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Tells California Bar Big Plants Restrict Output to Avoid Prospective Overproduction After War.

Yosemite, Cal., Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Organized basic industries have been restricting defense production in order to avoid prospective overproduction after the war, Thurman Arnold, Federal anti-trust enforcement officer, told the California Bar Association today.

For the last ten months, Mr. Arnold asserted, defense work has been hampered by powerful private groups, including "a few strategically located labor unions," working for their own selfish motives.

The industrial groups fear the expansion of production, he said, "because it may destroy their domination of industry after the war. . . . They have concealed shortages by over-optimistic predictions of supplies."

"The labor union restrictions, which have nothing to do with wages or hours or conditions of labor, are today costing the American consumer over one billion dollars a year," Mr. Arnold declared. "The cost is increasing."

Assails Bottleneck.

"I am not talking about wages. I am talking about holdups and bottlenecks in housing and in food, and in fuel and in transportation. "They are created by powerful labor unions which claim the legal right to institute strikes and boycotts for the following illegitimate objectives: to enforce price-fixing agreements and free channels of distribution; to eliminate small competitors and owner-operators; to restrict the use of labor-saving devices; to keep more efficient materials off the market which might interfere with static jobs; to prevent self-employment; to make arbitrary classifications of jobs which retard the efficient use of labor; to tie up huge industries in the struggle to determine which of two unions will dominate the field."

Mr. Arnold said that these corporations and organizations were not unpatriotic, but had "trained themselves to resist the development of new enterprise."

"They are obsessed with the idea that overproduction will interfere with their future domination," he said. "While they are willing to expand their own war production, they do not want others to expand, and they reserve the right to dictate to civilian consumers what they can buy and the prices which they can pay.

Says England Suffered.

"In dealing with the anti-productive ideas of these groups we are only repeating the experiences of other democracies which prior to this war had gone a long way down the path of static cartelization of industry. England, because of this set of ideas, wasted all the precious months before the fall of France."

The anti-trust official charged that during the past year "the leaders of our basic industries have been demanding that priorities be used, not to expand production but as an excuse not to expand it."

Mr. Arnold contended that the awarding of huge defense contracts to a relatively few large industrial organizations, leaving smaller firms without priority standing and unable to get raw materials for civilian production and also unable to obtain subcontracts for making defense materials was threatening to cause the disbandment of thousands of small businesses.

"Whether they ever can come to life again is doubtful," he added. "The loss to national defense is irreparable."

Mr. Arnold said the imposition of price control would not work effectively if costs were raised by artificial restrictions. He declared that the building industry was enmeshed by these, and that monopoly and private pools were taking advantage of a golden opportunity to raise prices for food in large cities.

He said that the situation called for the full use of the Government's anti-trust powers to protect the farmer, the small business man and the consumer.

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BARUCH WOULD CONTROL WHOLE PRICE EDIFICE

Tells Congress Universal Ceiling Is Greatest Necessity of Crisis.

SAYS INFLATION PERIL GROWS

Urges Single Administrator and Declares Henderson Best Qualified for Job.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch appealed urgently to Congress today to toss the "business as usual" theory out the window for the duration of the emergency, urged universal price curbs under one-man rule and, in passing, criticized the British conduct of the war.

The tall, white-haired New York financier who, as chairman of the war industries board ran the nation's industrial mobilization for the World War with what he said were inadequate price controls, urged the House banking committee to revamp the Administration's price controll bill drastically.

One Ceiling Proposed

Criticizing the measure as "piece-meal," he said it should provide for establishment of a ceiling over the entire price structure—commodity prices, wages and rents.

His mild criticism of the British war setup came when Representative Smith (Rep. O.) asked whether it would not be better, in providing for administration of the price law, to take a cue from the British who put it in the hands of the Board of Trade, rather than to give it to one man to handle.

"I don't think much of the British system of handling the war," Baruch replied, adding quickly he did not want to seem unpleasant. "But they have had a lot of trouble—a lot of disagreements, I wouldn't want to follow them."

In advocating a one-man administration of the law, Baruch turned to Leon Henderson, present head of the Office of Price Administration, and said "here is the best qualified man for this job."

Straddling a chair and folding his arms over its back, the witness repeatedly told the legislators that he and his associates had made many "grievous errors" during the World War and reiterated that in the light of those experiences, he had decided that the "greatest single necessity of our present crisis" was a strong price-control law.

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Unpleasant, Unavoidable

"No matter how you look at it, price control is unpleasant," he said, "but I just don't see any way out of it."

At the conclusion of his testimony, several members who had been critical of the administration's bill professed themselves much more in favor of Baruch's more drastic proposal.

"Talking among ourselves, some of us agreed," one Democrat said, "that a weak bill would be worse than no bill at all."

"We should go whole-hog, or nothing," Representative Kean (Rep. N. J.) told Baruch.

Questioned as to what date Congress should select as the base for the price control plan, Baruch replied amid guffaws from the spectators "as far back as you think you can get away with." When pressed for a more specific answer, however, he suggested January 1, 1941.

Under his plan, all prices would be "frozen" at the levels of that date but readjustments could be made by the administrator whenever conditions or governmental policy warranted. Much the same procedure would be followed as to wages.

Baruch said that the "danger of an inflationary price rise is imminent" and if not taken firmly in hand in time "may get beyond the possibility of control."

"Time is Essential"

"Time is very essential," Baruch said, rising at the conclusion of his prepared statement. "There are leaks in the dike all along the line."

The committee has had price-control legislation under consideration, since August 4th, including a month-long recess period, and

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Excerpts From Baruch's Testimony on Inflation

even after Baruch's testimony, some members expressed belief there would be at least six more weeks of public hearings.

Baruch criticized the pending bill as "piece meal" because instead of providing for the over-all price ceiling which he advocated, it would merely authorize the President to establish such ceilings for prices which get out of line. It would not cover wages and it specifically stipulates that no ceiling could be fixed for farm commodities at less than 110 per cent of the parity price.

"Won't Stop Inflation"

"The bill before this committee will not stop inflation," Baruch said. "It may lessen the degree of inflation that we will have."

Clashing with viewpoints expressed by several members on a number of phases of the problem, Baruch said he favored a single administrator for the proposed law, instead of the board advocated by some of the legislators, and then asserted that Leon Henderson, present head of the office of price administration, was the "best qualified man for this job."

Turning to Henderson, who sat a few feet away, Baruch said with a smile:

"It isn't going to be easy; here you have a man of courage and vision."

At another point, Baruch said "this poor fellow is going to be like a flea on a gridiron" and said he, personally, would jump off the dock with two anchors tied to his feet if he thought the job was going to be saddled upon him.

Some committee members have privately expressed opposition to Henderson being made what they called "the czar of this country's economy" and indicated they would fight for revision of the bill to put its administration in the hands of a board.

Baruch took issue with the effort to prevent fixing of ceilings for farm commodities below 110 per cent of the parity price. He said they could be fixed "up to the parity level—and no higher" and added that those demanding the 110 per cent limitation "are inviting the farmer to go on another binge which will leave him with the same terrible hangover he suffered after the last war."

(A parity price is a price which would give farm products the same purchasing power, in terms of industrial goods, that prevailed in 1909-14.)

Wants Low Price Structure

The witness emphasized that the United States must preserve a low price structure so as to "win the peace."

"If ours is a high price structure," he warned, "the lean and gaunt nations, which have learned to do without, even if defeated, will be able to undersell us in the markets of the world. The economic and social dislocations that would result might destroy all of the freedom for which we say we are fighting."

If England falls and this country is left to carry on against German domination, he said, "in the inescapable trade war that would follow, the higher our price structure, the weaker we would be."

During a lengthy discussion of his proposal to put ceilings over wages as well as prices, Baruch emphasized that he was not advocating any abridgement of the workers' right to strike or bargain collectively and said that they still would be able to take complaints to the defense mediation board if they were unsatisfied with wage levels set. He agreed with Chairman Stegall (Dem. Ala.) that the controlling of prices would go far toward removing the cause of strikes.

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Lucas Backs Control.

Differing widely from other farm-minded members of Congress, Senator Lucas, Democrat of Illinois, today urged immediate enactment of price-control legislation.

"I think we've waited six months too long now," he said in an interview. "I believe the country would be in much better shape if we had put in some effective price stabilization before recent increases in living costs and materials."

Senator Lucas's support for price-fixing was expected to sharpen the controversy now growing in Congress over this issue. The Illinois Democrat has been a leader and spokesman for the Midwestern corn and wheat belts in the bi-partisan Senate farm bloc which has won most of its battles for farm legislation and large benefit payment funds in recent years.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Excerpts from the text of Bernard M. Baruch's prepared statement before the House Banking and Currency Committee today in support of passage of a price control bill follow:

I am not only in agreement with the objective of the bill, which is price control, but I have been a crusader for that objective for twenty-four years. For reasons I shall state, I regard it as the greatest single necessity of our present crisis. I think we have to do it not only to win the war, but also to win the peace, and above all, in both peace and war, to protect our people from unnecessary suffering and our American economic system from dissolution.

Before proceeding to a more general discussion and as a sort of index to my two main points of disagreement — and I think they are vital—they are these:

1. I don't believe in piecemeal price fixing. I think you have first to put a ceiling over the whole price structure, including wages, rents and farm prices, up to the parity level, and no higher, and then to adjust separate price schedules upward separately, if necessary, where justice or governmental policy so requires.

2. I don't believe that you can treat price control as a separate effort. It must be intimately tied up and move in step with all other war controls, wage and rent controls, priorities, conservation, commandeering, war trade, war finance and so forth. They are like the fingers of a hand. Without all together, the job can't be done satisfactorily.

Outline for Total Defense

Price control must be treated as only a part of the whole of total defense made necessary by the threat of total war. By itself price control has no value and will fail. Therefore it must be discussed in relation to the whole scheme of industrial mobilization.

Total defense must plan to fight, to win and, above all, to survive war. It must mobilize men, money, materials, morale, all resources, so they can be tapped at will for national defense and without exploitation and with the least dislocation of civilians. The needs of the Army and Navy and other war agencies of our country and of those nations we desire to help through the Lease-Lend Act change and expand overnight.

It is not the function of industrial mobilization to decide what those needs are but to supply the materials, labor and organization to meet these demands. To do this, we must know what he have to do and then plan to do it.

A general formula of action must be evolved to coordinate and synchronize the multiplicity of national and international efforts and to organize supply and demand so that the things that are needed are provided when and where they are needed with the least injury to the industrial fabric of the nation.

Need for Full Mobilization

If we are to keep the war from reaching these shores or win any war into which we are thrust, it will not be done by "business as usual" but by the full mobilization of our economic resources as in 1918 and it must not be too little or too late.

Full mobilization means transforming American industry from a highly competitive economy to a practically single unitary system under which all producers will cooperate, sharing trade secrets, pooling patents, resources and facilities.

Production must be speeded up to disgorge unprecedented volumes of supplies, military and civilian, with the fullest use made of every factory, worker, machine, dollar, tool and material.

This means regional organization to discover untapped sources of supply and plants which can be converted to defense needs. It also means special emphasis on subcontracting, using small businesses, particularly those businesses which would be deprived of work because of shortages of material or labor.

Because the conversion of facilities from peace to war production was not begun soon enough, we now face virtually overnight widespread dislocations, temporary unemployment and possible business failures.

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What this postponement has cost the country is impossible to reckon. But it is comforting that the present organization apparently appreciates the seriousness of the problem.

An adequate flow of materials must be maintained. Great stockpiles of strategic materials must be accumulated. We can develop substitutes for many things we now buy and free ourselves for all time, as others are trying to do, from many of our present-day imported necessities.

Because shortages will occur, total defense envisages the establishment of a priority so that materials will go not to the longest purse but to the most necessitous use. Less essential industries must yield precedence to those more essential and conversion made from less essential to more essential uses. However, in no instance must an industry be destroyed. The fat can be taken off all business but the skeleton and vital organs must remain. I note with some gratification that the new SPAB is now discussing this.

Commandeering of Resources

Under conditions of war production there is no such thing as a competitive price. There is more business than all the producers in the nation can possibly handle. It is unthinkable that the government or the people should become the victims of "what the traffic will bear" or of runaway markets, or that essential goods can be withheld by profiteers and speculators who believe they can command higher prices later. The government must be able to get what it needs at reasonable cost, to fix fair prices and to commandeer supplies and materials for just compensation.

This power of Congress to commandeer the nation's resources was the true basis of our control of industry during the last war, supplemented by priorities, price control, conservation, simplification, substitution and conversion of facilities. These things remain the essence of control for effective industrial mobilization today. They all go together. None will work successfully without the rest.

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Cites Perils of Inflation

Except for human slaughter and maiming and all that goes with them, inflation is the most destructive of the consequences of war. It might double or more the cost of the war, it imposes the severest hardships on our people and, through inevitable deflation that follows, burdens the future with a constantly increasing debt and a long period of painful and bitter readjustment destroying the confidence of people in themselves and their government, leaving them open to all the old and new isms. Nor is inflation a danger which will hold back and wait for a formal declaration of a shooting war.

Some persons have said they fear price control might mean the end of our free economy. The demands of total defense already have suspended our competitive economy. The question to be answered is, will our industrial mobilization prove effective? If it is not, we may lose the chance ever to return to a free economic society. We returned after the last war, with such changes as we found necessary and helpful in the relationship between government, labor and industry.

The Question of Profits

We have talked for years of taking the profit out of war. Price control is one of the ways to do it. The inflationary process affords an opportunity to many to heap huge rewards, while the average person with a fixed income must tighten his belt.

More than a million young men have been drafted into the nation's armed services, taken from their homes, jobs and futures and given $21, $30 or $40 a month. Recently Congress decided the safety of our country required these youths to stay in service eighteen additional months. It is patently unfair to ask such sacrifices while other portions of society are permitted to accumulate exaggerated profits.

There is a great deal of concern these days over the state of morale of our soldiers. What will be the effect on their morale if the families of these soldiers have their budgets slashed by rising living costs while others wax rich?

America, which has refused to take a foot of territory for its own war profit, should show the way so that its citizens shall not profit from war. I cannot emphasize this too strongly. We have talked about it, we have written about it, we have preached about it, we have radioed about it. Veteran organizations and Congress both have adopted resolutions about it—that there shall be no profits from war. Let us now make good that promise.

Increased Taxes Expected

Of course we will also have to tax away the profits of war. In 1938 I advocated a two-ocean Navy, increased Army and an economic and cultural understanding with Latin America, the buying of strategic materials and a tax program to pay for it.

There has not been a time when increased defense has been discussed that I have not advocated increased taxes. In the two bills of 1940 we only played with it. The current bill is more like it, although it still doesn't go far enough. But I must emphasize that no tax program alone can recapture all excessive profits. Profits must also be controlled at their source, which is rising runaway prices. We must not have a crop of "defense millionaires" to parallel 1918 "war millionaires."

The second point I want to raise is that price control is essential if government salaries and appropriations are to have any meaning.

What will happen to the teachers, war veterans, social security beneficiaries, policemen, firemen, all the hundreds of thousands of government employes, Federal, State, county and city, if prices are allowed to run wild?

Will the Federal, State and city governments advance the wages of these people to meet increased costs of living? Or do they propose to leave them victims of fortuitous circumstances?

Chance to Save 20 Per Cent

Again with appropriations, so much is voted for guns, tanks and airplanes. Before they have been produced prices have jumped and to get the same number of tanks and guns and airplanes additional appropriations are needed.

Many members of Congress, worried over the size of government expenditures, have been urging economies in non-defense expenditures.

I say to them that no action could effect greater savings in the cost of government than to prevent inflation. Billions—20 per cent or more of all appropriations—can be saved. There is no

Important to "Win Peace"

The third point, not generally considered in the discussion of price control and of very great importance to us in the years to come, is that unless America has a low-price structure when the war ends we may win the war only to lose the peace.

When peace comes, as it eventually must, what will be our position at the peace table and in world trade?

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If ours is a high-price structure the lean and gaunt nations, which have learned to do without, even if defeated will be able to undersell us in the markets of the world. The economic and social dislocations that would result in this country might destroy all of the freedoms for which we say we are fighting.

With a low price structure, America can hold her own and demand as a price for economic collaboration just terms of peace.

If we have such a low price structure we can insist upon living standards everywhere being raised so that our own shall not be destroyed and we shall not be forced to undersell everybody.

With higher living standards and wages, the purchasing power for fuller world trade will be provided. What greater preventive of war can you effect?

Danger in High Prices

But with a high price structure we shall be powerless to write a peace treaty that will protect our own standards of living from attack by other nations. We will lose our foreign markets and to protect our home workers will have to take refuge in artificially high trade barriers.

The disparities between various segments of our economy, between farmers producing for export markets and industries producing for home markets, will be aggravated. We will be unable to provide full employment for all our workers. Such a situation created by our own lack of foresight and lack of planning might well wreck us.

If England falls and we be left to carry on against German domination, in the inescapable trade war that would follow, the higher our price structure, the weaker we would be. In economic war, a low price structure might very well be the deciding factor for victory.

So great are the stakes, there must be no compromise in drafting an effective program of price control.

Since every price is a resultant of the combination of all other prices, it is both unjust and impractical to regulate one segment of the industrial fabric while exempting or providing special concessions for other segments.

Administratively there might be good reasons why the agency controlling prices of raw materials and finished products should not be entrusted with the task of regulating wages or rents. I do not think so. Still, that is an administrative detail to be decided by Congress and the President.

Opposes Any Exceptions

As a matter of basic principle, a price control law should make no exceptions. All citizens should be treated alike as part of one nation joined in a great emergency and every segment of our economy, agriculture, labor, business, should be treated as parts of a single, living, sensitive organism.

In all plans for industrial mobilization, I suggested a method of price control. I proposed that some date on which the normal operation of the law of supply and demand can be said to have controlled prices, be selected and that the entire price structure be stabilized, I mean not freezing but subjected to a ceiling, as of that date.

Prices, rents, wages, commission fees, interest rates—in short, the price of every item of commerce or service—would not be permitted to rise above the maximum on that date. They could fluctuate below this ceiling.

A competent tribunal would then adjust any of these maximum prices, upward or downward, whether to cure incidental injustice or undue hardship or to increase production.

Foresees Plight of Farmer

The over-all ceiling does not mean that the producers of agricultural commodities or labor would get less. If the cost of all things were kept down, they might get more. Every one knows that after the war it will be impossible to maintain excessively high prices without debasing the purchasing power of the dollar.

Agricultural prices and probably wages will fall further than other prices—they always do.

If prices are allowed to skyrocket now, the post-war disparity between various groups will be far greater than if all prices are kept at a low level now. I have particularly in mind the unhappy plight of the farmer in the years following the last war.

The ceiling for agricultural prices can be set at "parity" which has become an accepted principle and this same "parity" relationship can be retained after the war. Thus agriculture could shift from war to peace with a minimum of dislocation.

Those who demand 110 per cent of "parity" and more are inviting the farmer to go on another binge which will leave him with the same terrible hangover he suffered after the last war.

Labor's Right to Strike

The plan I propose would not affect labor's right to strike or the right of every worker to bargain collectively.

What of the millions of workers who are unorganized—the vast army of white collar workers whose incomes are fixed and who have no pressure group to fight for them? Who is going to take care of them? How will they get the wage increases to which they are entitled if rising living costs cut their real incomes?

In times of war or great preparations for war when sacrifices are demanded of every one, all are entitled to equal government protection. There should be no tampering with labor's or agriculture's gains or with the status of industry. The status quo of all should remain until the war is ended.

Lease-Lend Shipments Boost Exports in July

Month's Total Is $359,000,000, Highest for Year—Imports Decline Slightly —Figures Are Tentative.

Washington, Sept. 19 (A. P.).—The Department of Commerce said today large shipments of lease-lend food and other supplies to England boosted United States merchandise exports in July to the highest level of the year.

Food exports, particularly, jumped in July, although they have been declining almost steadily since the war began. Food shipments totaled $46,000,000, more than double the monthly average so far this year, and included $11,000,000 of meat, $6,000,000 of lard, $9,000,000 of dairy products and $4,000,000 of eggs. The department no longer gives the destination of individual commodities, but indicated nearly all of this food went to England under lease-lend.

July reports so far available show that exports totaled $359,000,000, but the department said that delay in filing and tabulating export documents made it inadvisable to accept this as a final figure for comparison with other months. However, the figure compared with $329,737,000 in June and $316,669,000 in July of last year.

Imports Declined.

Imports declined slightly to $277,847,000, compared with $279,536,000 in June and $232,393,000 in July 1940.

For the first seven months of the year, exports totaled $2,445,676,000, imports $1,871,944,000, and the export excess was $573,732,000.

In the similar period last year exports were $2,381,056,000, imports $1,526,455,000, and the export excess was $854,601,000.

Aeronautic exports showed little change in July. Compared with June, shipments of airplanes increased from 352 to 360, but shipments of airplane engines declined from 478 to 298.

Farm Shipments.

Comparisons in foreign trade in certain leading agricultural commodities in July follows: (Figures given in this order—July 1940, June 1941, July 1941, first seven months of 1940, and first seven months of 1941):

Exports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds) — 74,341,000, 39,241,000, 31,745,000, 1,716,224,000, 268,916,000.

Imports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds)—12,196,000, 19,027,000, 19,483,000, 70,744,000, 151,288,000.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds) — 14,495,000, 14,916,000, 26,793,000 171,432,000, 127,616,000.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds)—7,780,000, 6,630,000, 6,042,000, 43,381,000, 43,347,000.

Exports of wheat (bushels)—1,888,000, 106,000, 30,000, 10,322,000, 4,895,000.

Imports of wheat for milling and re-export (bushels) — 598,000, 603,000, 53,000, 5,449,000, 4,382,000.

Export of corn (bushels)—6,670,000, 69,000, 1,354,000, 26,143,000, 4,073,000.

Exports of meat products (pounds) —6,561,000, 46,661,000, 51,954,000, 109,950,000, 128,109,000.

Imports of meat products (pounds) —6,771,000, 10,219,000, 10,279,000, 62,095,000, 86,582,000.

Exports lard (pounds) — 28,239,000, 20,101,000, 53,819,000, 148,449,000, 159,817,000.

Exports of dairy products—$2,041,000, $7,827,000, $9,200,000, $6,353,000, $28,105,000.

SPY SUSPECTS REPORTED AT SHIPS' RADIOS

Navy Officials' Senate Committee Testimony Protested By Labor

SEP 20 1941

Bill To Bar Operators Suspected Of Subversion Called "Anti-Union"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 19—Testimony by Navy Department officials that a number of spy suspects were radio operators aboard American merchant vessels roused a volley of protests from Maritime Union spokesmen at a Senate hearing today.

Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper told a Senate Commerce subcommittee that it should give speedy approval to a House-approved bill for denying or suspending licenses of ship radio operators suspected of being "subversive individuals."

Urged To Kill Bill

A group of labor representatives for both AFL and CIO martime unions urged the Senate to kill the House bill as "anti-union" and unconstitutional.

Senator Radcliffe (Dem., Md.), who conducted the hearing alone as chairman of the maritime subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, indicated that the controversial measure would be sent on to the Senate sometime next week.

James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, informed the committee by letter that unless the bill were given speedy approval navy radio operators must be placed aboard all merchant ships.

Says Most Are Loyal

Although the navy classed most ship radio operators as loyal, the Under Secretary wrote, "There is an appreciable number of these operators who are suspected of being members of subversive groups."

Joseph P. Selly, president of the American Communications Association (CIO), offered a substitute plan.

It included control by the master of a ship of all power for radio communications, reduction of such communications to a minimum and an automatic permanent record of all messages sent.

Record Defended

Hoyt S. Haddock, appearing for the CIO maritime unions, defended the record of American radio ship operators. He said they already had demonstrated willingness to face death in order to carry supplies to the "nations of Europe engaged in the fight against Hitlerism."

The only union spokesman supporting the measure was Andrew MacDonald, of the radio officers' division of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who said this group was formed when other maritime unions came under domination of the Communist party.

Says Party Line Changed

Since the break between Russia and Germany, MacDonald testified, the Communist party line changed from peace to war and "cleared the way for thousands of comrades to work their way into controlling positions in labor politics, defense and government."

Lawson Wimberly, of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said the pending bill was an "anti-union" measure and suggested numerous modifying amendments.

EX-FORD OFFICIAL SPY TRIAL TARGET

Former Plant Manager Accused In Alleged Plot To Give Data To Nazis

SEP 20 1941

Witness Tells Of Showing Edmund Heine Through Martin Plant

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 19—Middle-aged Edmund C. Heine's quest for American aviation information was translated by the Government late today into an alleged scheme to transmit to Germany important technical intelligence on prized developments in the aircraft industry.

Heine, a former $30,000-a-year plant manager for the Ford Motor Company, raised no objection to testimony of a dozen witnesses regarding his travels and his correspondence asking information on aviation subjects.

Among the day's witnesses was Gordon Spittel, a distant cousin of Heine, who said he showed Heine through the Glenn L. Martin plant, in Baltimore, and answered many of his questions about production there and in Hagerstown, Md.

Spittel, about 22 and a former employe of the Martin company, said Heine visited with his family for several days during the latter part of August, 1940. He said he took Heine on a tour of the airport, the Martin plant, the harbor and other places of interest.

Tells Of Letter

Then, some days after Heine's return to Detriot, the witness said, the Spittels received a letter in which Spittel quoted Heine as asking:

"Please ask Gordon was it 12,000 men working in the Glenn Martin plant for the three shifts per day, making 4,000 per shift, or was it 12,000 for each shift? Does he happen to know the figures for the Fairchild plant in Hagerstown, Md.? They would be very interesting for me."

Spittel said he furnished the figures asked and said that in another letter Heine asked "whether I knew about two other factories around Hagerstown—I forgot the names but one had Clark in it." He said he told Heine he did not know about them.

Other Witnesses

Other witnesses of the day included:

HARRY THORELL, now an army aviation photographer stationed at Westover Field, Mass., who testified that Heine came to his shop in Bridgeport, Conn., and purchased for $5 about fifty or sixty pictures of the "latest type" military planes.

NORMAN DAVIDSON, assistant contract administrator for the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Cal., who identified correspondence with Heine in which information was asked on the construction and facilities of a new bomber.

WILLIAM A. BAKER, president of the Firestone Steel Products Company, Akron, Ohio, who said that on a letter of introduction from his company's licensed dealer in Germany he had shown Heine through his plant and discussed a process for painting rubber used on planes.

Action By Defense

To the testimony of these and several other witnesses, Heine's counsel, George Gordon Battle, raised virtually no objection, developing these aspects of the case with a few friendly questions in each cross-examination.

But when two lengthy technical articles were offered, signed "Heinrich"—which the indictment cites as one of Heine's several aliases—Battle was on his feet protesting vigorously. He contended that the Government had not shown the connection between Heine's curiosity and the details which the Government said were passed on to a spy ring for transmission to Germany.

Proof Called For

Federal Judge Mortimer L. Byers, presiding at the trial of Heine and fifteen others charged with espionage conspiracy, admitted the papers subject to the Government's establishing Heine's authorship.

William G. Sebold, who said he was assigned to espionage by the German Gestapo and then turned his commission over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, identified the papers as having been given him by Lily Stein—one of seventeen who pleaded guilty to one or both counts of the indictment.

Sebold said that in June, 1940, he had queried the Hamburg Gestapo as to how they wanted the data sent. He was in charge of a secret "spy" radio on Long Island, which the F. B. I. helped him build and operate.

Nature Of Data

The papers, embracing several thousand words of condensed specifications, told of:

The development of Diesel airplane engines by S. A. Guiberson, of Dallas, Texas, and the Lawrence Engineering Company, of Linden, N. J.

The supply of Pratt & Whitney motors, in East Hartford, Conn., to Grumman, Lockheed, Bellanca, Waco and other planes.

A new General Motors engine, designed in Indianapolis, which developed one horse-power for each pound it weighed.

The Bell Airacobra, which "operates efficiently at 36,000 feet" altitude.

The principles of the Boeing stratoliner.

Bendix motors.

Hydraulic fuel systems.

Propellor types used by the army and navy.

New devices in landing gear.

A vast amount of other technical data.

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Court was adjourned until Monday before it was established whether the information ever reached Germany.

MORGENTHAU GOES TO MEETING OF CIO

Is Incognito Observer At Session Of U. A. W. Group In Michigan

30.24-11937 30.24- 11937

Notes Worry About Jobs. Says OPM Should Explain Funds To Them

SEP 20 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Sept. 19—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, spent several hours today as an incognito observer of industrial and human problems involved in turning production of huge automotive units here into armament and defense channels.

He visited a CIO union meeting and he stopped to put nickels in "Juke boxes" that had recordings of the Treasury's defense bond sale theme song.

Hears Discussion

When his tour ended, he expressed belief in an interview that "somebody" in the Office of Production Management should explain to workers worried over unemployment that "a very small percentage of the money which Congress has appropriated for national defense has been spent."

Secretary Morgenthau, his indentity unknown except for one union officer, heard a discussion of the pay-roll allotment plan of defense savings at a meeting, in nearby Pontiac, of members of Fisher Body Local No. 596 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

"Many people have urged forced savings," he said later. "I came away from the meeting convinced that it can be done on a volunteer basis, and unless we can do it this way something is wrong with the program."

Says Somebody Should Explain

Morgenthau said the workers "don't understand why provision is not made to give them other jobs when automobile production is curtailed."

"Somebody in the OPM should explain to working men and women," he added. "The money is there to pay, and it is up to the OPM. There must be and should be work for these skilled people. They did not question the necessity of the changeover or its purpose, but wanted to know what they were going to do in the meantime."

Morgenthau arrived last night in a Coast Guard lane. He arranged to depart for New York this evening after conferring with CIO and AFL officials, attending a luncheon meeting with Detroit bankers to discuss sale of tax anticipation bonds.

SHIP SEIZURE HELD URGENT BY COMMISSION

Maritime unit says transporting of supplies to defense bases necessary

SEP 20 1941

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Maritime Commission said today it had requisitioned for a single voyage three struck merchant ships, which ply between here and United States Caribbean defense bases so that there would be no further delay in the transportation of supplies.

They will be manned by present officers and such members of the crew who wish to rejoin the ships under the wage scale currently paid by their former employer, the Alcoa Steamship Company, the commission said.

Eleven Other Ships Affected

The ships, the Alcoa Banner, Alcoa Trader and Alcoa Scout, were seized yesterday after the Seafarer's International Union (A.F.L.) refused to submit to arbitration their demands for increased bonuses for war zone travel. The strike of unlicensed personnel called Saturday, has affected eleven other ships docked here, in Boston, New Orleans and Mobile.

Capt. Granville Conway, district director of the commission, said that "for the time being" the other vessels would not be requisitioned.

Both the Alcoa Banner and the Alcoa Trader are loaded with defense supplies and ready for departure. The commission said the Alcoa Scout was ready to load "but has not been able to commence loading since September 13th because there are no men on board the ship to supply steam for winches."

War Bonus Asked

The union is seeking a bonus of $60 monthly for travel in the West Indies, which they ask to be considered a war zone, as are Canadian waters where a $1-a-day bonu is paid. These demands were backed by the sailors union of the Pacific (A. F. of L.) which called its members off three ships here.

Seizure of the three vessels represented the first time the government has taken over ships because of labor trouble.

The commission said in a statement issued in Washington that the Alcoa seamen struck despite a clause in the existing labor contract stating "there shall be no strikes, lock out, or stoppage of work during the life of this agreement."

SAYS U. S. PREPARES FOR WAR ON NAZIS

Assistant War Secretary Calls On People To Face Realistic Fact

McCloy Asserts All Efforts Are Aimed Directly At The Germans

[By the Associated Press]

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 19—American defense preparations, John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, said today, "are not made in the abstract—they are pointed at only one source of infection and that is Germany."

McCloy, addressing the Michigan State Bar Association, ridiculed the isolationist viewpoint that the present conflict is no concern to the United States.

"We can no more ignore this war than a man can ignore an elephant in his parlor," he declared. "Whether we should take part in this struggle strikes me as about as realistic a debate as the medieval dispute as to which equidistant bale of hay a starving but theoretical donkey would move."

No Abstract Preparations

McCloy asserted that the American people, after years of apathy, now demand modern weapons in vast quantities and "would tear apart any government which failed to meet that demand."

"The preparations we have been making have not been made in the abstract," he said. "They are pointed at only one source of infection and that is Germany.

McCloy said we must not delude ourselves with isolationist argument that, since Germany could not invade England across the twenty-two-mile stretch of the English Channel, the United States is safe from the Nazi drive for world domination.

"It is generally felt in military circles," he told the lawyers, "that without sending a single soldier across the Channel, Germany could subjugate England with the full weight of her air force."

10,000,000 Under Arms

The War Department official said it is estimated by United States military experts that Germany has 300 divisions totaling nine to ten million men under arms and that perhaps 100 of these divisions are yet to be thrown into the battle of Russia.

He said it was probable that hostilities would spread to the Mediterranean area, Spain and North and West Africa.

Turning to the results of "our preparation for war," McCloy catalogued the ever-increasing variety of American fighting planes and described some of the bombing and pursuit ships as superior to anything yet produced by Germany or England.

He assailed those who complain over the slowness of American preparedness, declaring that after a country has permitted its munitions industry to die out and its army to evaporate it takes two and a half years to prepare for war.

"The United States is going to best that formula by a considerable margin but it cannot be done overnight," he said.

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NEW LEGION HEAD BACKS WAR POLICY

Stambaugh Would Use Army Wherever It's Needed.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 19 (A. P.).—Lynn U. Stambaugh of Fargo, N. D., new national commander of the American Legion, took charge of the organization's affairs today with the statement that he would carry forward the decision of the national convention to promote "unswerving support" of the Government's foreign policy.

He is a 51-year-old attorney who entered the world war as a private in 1917 and was commissioned a second lieutenant while serving overseas. He succeeded Milo J. Warner of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Stambaugh listed among the objectives of the legion the defeat of Hitler, repeal of the United States neutrality act and the use of American troops wherever the Government needs them to keep war away from the United States.

He said that the legion's refusal to go on record against lease-lend aid to Russia did not change its views against Communism, but resulted from a feeling that there should be no conflict with policy as determined by the President and Congress.

Mr. Stambaugh was elected on the first ballot as the legion's twenty-third national convention came to a close yesterday. Two other candidates, Edward N. Scheiberling of Albany, N. Y., and Raymond Fields of Guthrie, Okla., joined in making the choice unanimous.

Co-operation in the legion's defense program was pledged by Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate, Mass., who was elected president of the national auxiliary. Mrs Murrill also is a legionnair through her service as chief pet officer in the Naval Intelliger Bureau during the world war.

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2 Russian Flying Boats Leave U. S. For Home

Brought Military Mission Of 47 Men—Take Off From Seattle For Alaska

Seattle, Sept. 19 (AP)—Two Russian flying boats which brought a military mission of forty-seven men to this country two weeks ago took off today en route back to Russia via Alaska.

Aboard were ten Russians, all but one of whom made the original flight.

The expedition, headed by Brig. Gen. Mikhail Gromov, was non-communicative on the purpose of the mission.

LaGuardia Says Cities Must Plan Own Defense

Asserts It Would Take Nation Year And Half To Equip Self Against Attack

Cleveland, Sept. 19 (AP)—It will take a year and a half to equip the nation for adequate protection of its civilian population against the possibility of attack by a foreign power, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, asserted today.

The director of civilian defense said preparations primarily are a responsibility of municipalities, which he said must plan also to meet financial problems that will follow the present emergency.

"An auxiliary fire-fighting force three to five times the normal personnel will be needed, on the basis of England's experience," he told the Cleveland Citizens' League.

U. S. and Mexico Seeking Reciprocal Trade Pact

Hull Discloses Negotiations, Now in Preliminary Stages

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—Secretary of State Hull disclosed today that preliminary conversations were under way, seeking a reciprocal trade agreement with Mexico.

At present the United States does not have such an agreement, but has worked out previously a strategic-materials deal with the Mexican government.

The Secretary said the proposed reciprocal-trade agreement would not in any way be tied up with an over-all agreement now being discussed. That reportedly includes a proposed loan to Mexico and payment by the Mexican government to American firms whose oil properties were expropriated.

The Secretary said the reciprocal agreement was still in the preliminary discussion stage.

SEP 20 1941

U. S. Ferry Plane Victim Leaves Widow $52,000

By the Associated Press.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 19.—Capt. Sherwood Picking, United States naval officer killed in an R. A. F. ferry plane crash, named his widow, Elizabeth Warner Picking of Falmouth Foreside, Me., sole legatee of a $52,000 estate, his will filed for probate yesterday showed.

Capt. Picking was killed in England September 1 while going to London to assume the post of assistant United States naval attache.

Radio Warfare Planned On Naziism Inside Reich

Short-Wave Station Designed To Be Most Powerful In World To Send Programs

Boston, Sept. 19 (AP)—Plans to "try to break the German people away from the yoke of Naziism" by means of "intensified" radio broadcasts from an American short-wave station that is designed to be the most powerful in the world, were disclosed today by Walter S. Lemmon, president of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

Founder of Station WRUL which now is the strongest short-wave unit in the Western Hemisphere, Lemmon said the Federal Communications Commission had just authorized the establishment of new transmission facilities that would eventually add another 100,000 watts of power to the foundaiton's radio arm.

In the beginning, he said, the broadcasts will be directed to reach German listeners at night, but he said it was the foundation's hope eventually to broadcast other programs to them "before breakfast, before they have a chance to hear the Nazi propaganda that beleaguers them in busses, in factories and everywhere they go."

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Hitler's powerful and unrelenting offensives against the Russians on both flanks of the 1,100 battle line are creating a grave threat to the present Red positions.

The crucial engagement—having regard to its effect not only on the Russo-German war but on the European conflict as a whole—is in the Ukraine, which will provide a gateway to further tremendous adventures if the Nazi chief can force it.

There certainly is nothing in the strategical setup of the moment to guarantee that the fiercely resisting Muscovites won't be compelled to make widespread withdrawals to defenses further east. Indeed, the likelihood is that they will unless they have a quick break of luck.

Thus far the Bolshevist high command has pulled back its great, unwieldy front in such soldierly fashion as to keep it intact. But retreats are among the most dangerous operations of war, for once a line gives way there may easily be a debacle, and frequently the situation becomes more critical with each retirement.

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Eyes Turned Toward Tokio.

This increasing pressure on the Reds will make the Allies turn their eyes toward Tokio, where among the momentuous problems the Japanese government has been considering undoubtedly is whether Japan shall seize the opportunity to attack Russia. The feeling has existed in some Japanese quarters that war might be made on the Reds without bringing Nippon into conflict with the United States.

Thus it is interesting to note that today for the second time the Japanese government has protested to the Soviet against floating mines in the Sea of Japan. Here we have a possible basis for war—if Tokio feels that Russia is hard-pressed enough to warrant such action.

The military position in the Russian theater today gives the picture of a front which is flaming with death from end to end.

The Germans report they are now in Kiev.

The great city of Leningrad, Russia's doorway to the Baltic and the Red fleet, is still on its feet, but it

is bathed in blood and fire. The defense by troops, and civilian men and women, is an epic.

Berlin claims to have silenced the big guns of Kronstadt, the Soviet naval base which has guarded the ancient Czarist capital from sea attack. The Nazis now may be able to capitalize this with a naval assault to support their land operations.

In the center of the front near Smolensk, on the road to Moscow, the opposing forces are in a bloody grip which is swaying the line like a reed. The protracted engagement in this sector probably will be listed as one of the most costly of the war in human life.

The Crimean Peninsula, on which lies the Russian naval base of Sevastopol, is threatened if not actually cut off from the mainland. Meantime, the Nazis are reported to have gathered naval ships in the Bulgarian harbors ready for a drive across the Black Sea in an effort to land troops in the Caucasus and storm the Russians from the rear.

The development of the German strategy will be worth watching, for the scheme is a vast one. Should they be able to get a foothold in the Caucasus they not only would have the Bolshevists fighting on two fronts in Southern Russia, but they would have severed the Soviet lifeline to the Persian Gulf—a major disaster for the Reds.

At that juncture, of course, the Russian and British forces in Iran (Persia) would come into action. On this clash would depend whether Hitler could gain control of the Near East, thereby at one and the same time opening up the road to the riches of India and paving the way for an attack on Egypt.

The Hitlerian program which is now unfolding is one of the most colossal in all the history of the conquerors.

SEP 20 1941

BRITISH NIGHT FIGHTERS TAKE JOB IN STRIDE

They're up, they're away, they do their work, and they're back to bed again

SNS ADV

By EDDY GILMORE

A Bomber Station in England, Sept. 19 (AP)—They're cranking up the Bremen bus—that's what they call it now.

The night is warm, the moon a bright crescent. Young fliers dress outside the billets and lie around on the grass, talking and laughing. When all are ready, they climb into the bus, which once took vacationers over these country roads.

The bus winds through the village, past the old parish church. The villagers wave and the bomber crews wave back.

At the airdrome the night's flying rations are handed out. Someone discovers some oranges in his pack and whoops for joy.

Ambulance Rolls Up

An ambulance rolls up. The fliers show no notice. More buses roll in.

The crews pile into the bombing planes. They take off systematically, the engines' roar making the ground shake.

When all have gone, the night is strangely quiet. Back in the mess hall the radio blares. A blues singer moans . . . but finally the broadcasting ends. With the radio silent, there is no sound at all.

Then the engines of the first returning bombers roar in the distance.

One by one they land. The crews filter into the interrogation room. Sandwiches, coffee and cigarets are handed out.

Everyone talks freely, as though commenting on a cricket match. The reports start:

"Bremen hit hard . . many big fires . . . saw lots of bombs burst . . . lots of light flak (anti-aircraft guns) . . . heavy ones, too . . . plenty of searchlights . . .

Could See Everything

"Lucky we got a good patch . . . we could see everything . . . we glided in quietly, bombed and turned around to glide out again . . . terrific fires . . . could see girders standing out on flaming buildings . . .

"On way back beyond the Dutch coast we ran into that searchlight belt. It must be 60 to 80 miles long, twenty deep. They're working in cones . . . 20 to 30 lights in one cone."

It is nearly dawn when the last report is completed.

Outside, the bus is cranked up again to roll the heavy-eyed crews back to their beds. In five minutes they're all asleep on the bus as it rumbles past the old parish church again. The crescent moon is almost down.

The bus stops, the crews roll out. There's never a word about those who are missing.

The bus moves away. The night's work is over.

Our Navy Changes the Maps

Keeping Close Guard Over Ships Plying Between the United States and Iceland.

SEP 20 1941

By MORGAN M. BEATTY,
AP Feature Service Writer.

Aboard United States Navy Patrol Bomber Over the Atlantic.—Hot cakes for early breakfast in New England and a snack of Danish pastry for late supper in Iceland! That would be possible in these huge flying boats. They can cross whole time zones while you're taking your Sunday afternoon nap, but our flight's no stunt. We aren't proving anything about hot cakes and pastry. We're out on a serious mission in an area that's notorious for the worst weather in the world.

It's our job to watch over American merchant ships and navy vessels between the United States and Iceland. And we're doing it, precisely and accurately. At the moment, we have reached our farthest point east. Several hours ago we took off from our floating air base "somewhere off the coast of the American side of the North Atlantic." We're about opposite the southern tip of Greenland and it's time to back track.

* * *

"Station men in the blisters; keep a sharp lookout."

It's the voice of the flight commander through the plane's phone system. Gunners move along the runway aft, take observation posts in the big windowed area near the tail.

* * *

The navigation officer forward awaits order. He's got a lot of fast work to do. The commander speaks:

"Chart the course —— miles on either side of our outbound course. . . . Give us a turn at specified intervals. . . ."

The navigator bends over his big table. In a minute or two he passes a tiny strip of paper to the commander. It says: "Two-three-zero-m." That's our magnetic compass course for the moment. The commander relays the course to our accompanying plane, and we begin a slow turn.

"I'm crossing over. . . . You cross under . . ." says my left earphone. "Wilco," comes back the answer, signifying compliance.

The navigator sends an officer to drop a smoke bomb and get the wind-drift. Then he picks up the artificial horizon and squints at the sun, calculates rapidly. This checks the drift of the plane and our position in the wastes of the North Atlantic.

Our course develops in lines on the blank chart like a ladder. We cross and recross our outbound course, repeat the process endlessly. This is the way the navy air arm makes tracks in a trackless ocean. No guesswork, no fuss, no confusion. Just headwork and precise co-ordination.

Our aircraft and every man aboard is a team. The plane with us is another team, and our floating airbase is still another, holding us all together with the magic waves of radio. The commander back on that base is responsible to the chief of operations in Washington, Admiral Harold Stark, who reports to the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox. Mr. Knox is under the President.

The navigator calls me to a chart, points to a tiny spot on the American shore.

"We're heading for that lighthouse."

We receive a message from the base.

"Return not later than sixteen thirty plus X time. . . ." That means we must get in by 4:30 P. M., time zone X, west of Greenwich, plus one-half hour.

* * *

Just before 4 P. M. the navigator sights a jutting piece of coastline. Soon a tiny white lighthouse appears. The flight commander turns, makes a circle with his thumb and forefinger. We're right on the nose.

* * *

We had scanned more than 6,000 square miles of the North Atlantic in our ten-hour flight. As the crow flies, we'd gone more than 1,100 nautical miles. If we'd flown a great circle bee-line course eastward, we'd just now be landing in Iceland, instead of coming back to our base.

Boy, oh boy; If Miss Greene only knew what Uncle Sam's Navy has done to the geography she taught me back in the fifth grade!

Tomorrow: Jonahs in the Whale.

No Easy Chair on Navy Plane

Every Inch of Space Is Taken Up by Some Gadget of Importance.

SEP 20 1941

By MORGAN M. BEATTY,
AP Feature Service Writer.

Aboard United States Navy Patrol Bomber Over the Atlantic.—Jonah in the whale is perfectly plausible to the crew of a navy flying boat. That's the shape of their workshop, and you've got to play corkscrew to get around inside.

The men around me savvy the crooks and turns. That makes it simple for them, but I find dozens of gadgets to step on, trip over and bang my head against. Lucky the designer thought to pad some of these objects.

I seem to have developed a positive genius for sitting down on ration-filled seabags and knocking flare pistols sky-winding into the solarium—that's what they call the blisters on the fuselage aft. It's bright and sunny out there. It's the home of the gunners.

Things seem confused, as if it were moving day aboard a flying boarding house, but confusion turns out to be convenience, the way these men go about their work. This big whale belly is fantastically compact. There's a place for everything, and everything's fastened down, including ash trays and anchors. Smoking's permitted everywhere except near the compartment carrying the fuel lines.

* * *

Every inch of space is taken up by something. Neat squares of canvas tacked to the hull carry most of the stowage, including the yellow life jackets. These are rubber contraptions. Dangling down from them are two pieces of plastic about the size of dice. Pull them and you punch a hole in a carbon dioxide gas cartridge. Then your belt blows up like a pouter pigeon and you're supposed to be saved from drowning. If we get a ducking in that ice water down there I wonder whether that ten minutes of life would really be worth while.

* * *

There's no mistaking the wing de-icing mixture and drinking water, or vice versa. Everything's labeled but the paper towel rack. That's a recent addition, screwed to the back of the meck's (mechanic's) chair in the tower. You "wash" your hands with these towels.

The tower is a flying dash board. It's tucked in the space where the fuselage fastens on to the wing. There's room enough for duplicate sets of all the instruments in front of the pilot up front. The meck's chair hangs down from the roof. The tower watch climbs up narrow ladders takes his perch between windows, where he can see those two motors. His orders come from the flight commander through the phone system.

* * *

High pressure fire extinguishers are all over the place. They handle like pistols. Each engine carries a special extinguisher. It operates from the tower. The plane can take off, fly and land on one motor. That makes me several notches happier.

* * *

Almost underfoot along the sixty-odd feet of runway are chests of tools, spare parts and whatnot, all screwed down. Near each man's normal position is oxygen apparatus and mask. The ship will climb to 25,000 feet. At 15,000 men sometimes go silly without oxygen, try a waltz or play tag.

The various banks of indicators carry clocks, all of them with different brands of time. One usually is on Greenwich time. A copper still fills one small gap of space. In case of a forced landing the men can brew fresh water indefinitely.

We've got all the comforts of home except the easy chair in the living room. Somehow I don't seem to miss it up here.

Tomorrow: The Men Who Run a Flying Tunnel.

30.24.11939

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All-American Vs. the Ocean

Men Live Streamlined Lives in the Great Bombers on the Sea Patrol.

By MORGAN M. BEATTY,
AP Feature Service Writer.

SEP 20 1941

Aboard United States Navy Patrol Bomber Over the Atlantic.—Men live a streamlined life in these big aluminum tunnels. Everything's planned just like it is in those folding stove and bed apartments in New York, only ten times more so.

The men around me in this tiny speck over the ocean are all plain, alert, healthy Americans. They hail from various parts of the United States; have all kinds of backgrounds.

Take our commanding officer. He's from Washington, D. C. A few short years ago he was romping up and down football fields, urged on by thousands of fans. All-America mentio.., too.

He's calling signals up front right now, but they're vastly more complicated—and important—out here in mid-Atlantic. A slip means precious lives—trained lives—and taxpayers' money. There an poise and authority in his matur face.

* * *

The navigator's from the Mid-West. His is the same small town background I know so well. The radio operator's a New Englander, sharp featured. He's got nimble fingers, a quick mind. Crazy about radio since childhood. Now he's doing the ultra-ultra kind boys dream about, and he loves it. He works out our position on a direction finder; gets the same answer as the navigator. Quite a feat.

* * *

Accents are mixed. Piercing New England twang relays orders. A Southern drawl shoots back "Aye, aye, sir." Nasal Mid-western farmer voices tell us to come forward to balance ship for the take-off.

A gunner comes from the Southwest. I talk to him in the center section, where bunk bedding muffles the noise.

"Good jobs were scarce in Little Rock," he says. "Dad works in the post office. I'd pick him up often. I got to talking to the navy recruiting officers in the post office building a couple of years ago—and here I am with a steady job."

At this time of year the men wear summer weight coveralls that zip up all over the body. Watch them get in and out of this gear and you're reminded of an actor making a quick change. Some use flying helmets. Some don't. There are white caps cocked over eyes, just like you see them ashore; blue toboggan caps too.

The navigator sometimes wears the tradition aerial navigator's cap. Like a baseball or jockey cap. Each squadren has its special color or combination. The cap seems odd up here, but it protects the eyes from brilliant cloud glare, and you can wear the headphones over them.

* * *

The navy has put itself out for the comfort of these crews within the limits of military efficiency. They have special flying rations, a large seabag full of vitamin-packed food. The bread isn't white like a bakery's but infinitely better than any of the advertised kinds. They bake it aboard the floating base.

* * *

And do these boys annihilate the rations!

"We seem to get hungrier on these long flights," says the navigator, chomping down on a fig newton. Many sweets for quick energy: they need them. They're constantly climbing through, up down and around.

The navy wastes no weight or space in these patrol bombers on bathrooms and lavatories. Water comes in aluminum cylinders about the size of big fire extinguishers. There's little shaving or handwashing aboard. Some of the men especially the mecks (mechanics) wear beards. They stay aboard more than other members of the crew. Hair s forever mussed. Blame it on headsets.

Close quarters and common concern for safety develop a sense of toleration and comradeship aboard, but nobody wastes times on Alfonse and Gaston gestures.

* * *

Some conversation is pantomime, with smiles and frowns and eyebrow lifting. A slice with the hand across the neck means "Cut the engines" or "Bad weather ahead." Everybody seems to understand which. A frown means "I don't understand," a slap of the flat hand at the air means "Never mind."

* * *

The most frequent sign is the circle with the thumb and forefinger. It means, "O. K."

The flight commander peers just now through the port, grins a huge grin and makes that sign. We've sighted home base through the haze. Our flight is almost over, and efficiency or no efficiency—I want a good hot shower like nobody's business. This is downright plain hard work.

Tomorrow: Our Floating Base, the Answer to an Airman's Prayer.

Whale Boats Keep 'Em Flying

Brave Men Who Man Them are Life-savers for Those Who Fly Bombers.

SEP 20 1941

By MORGAN M. BEATTY,
AP Feature Service Writer.

Aboard United States Navy Patrol Bomber Over the Atlantic.—White caps are pretty from the air, but they're just plain brutal when you land in them in the North Atlantic at this time of year. It's risky for the plane, the crew and the boatmen who take their lives in their hands to come out and get us, but the navy's got a job to do and it's doing it, short of unduly risking men and material.

Today the whitecaps are unusually high. You don't know it from the air, but when you come down you bounce off a four-footer and leap many feet into the air. The darn things fall out from under you too. The shock puts accordion pleats in your spine, but somehow you emerge whole.

The floating base is always anxious during a landing—anxious for all the crews required to moor a plane safely. The crews'll be glad this winter when that $28,000,000 Argentia air base in Newfoundland is completed. Planes can be handled there with much more ease and safety.

* * *

Everybody admires these stout fellows who come out to get us. They drive their whale boats through the spray, unconcerned, risk arms and legs to get you off your boat. Minor accidents are not unusual. For instance, when we took off a big roller pitched a whaleboat up against the under side of a wing, ripped a big tear.

* * *

Our floating base is ready for all that. Like the plane's armament, the technical equipment is secret, but it can be told that a tear in the wing is only a few minutes' work for the monster of the sea we call an airplane tender or floating air base. They simply hoist the craft aboard and do the work. The tender is a cool $9,00,000 worth of the machinery required to keep a twenty-four-plane squadron flying. What she can't do for an ailing plane or an ailing seaman just can't be done anywhere.

The operating room is a surgeon's paradise. It may not be as dainty as Bellevue, but it's every bit as sanitary and effective. Dentist, barbers—every kind of service a sailor can get ashore he can get there.

And when a plane is hoisted aboard for attention they work about as fast as your small son with a toy plane. The ship's rolled into a giant hangar, where the mecks prescribe for her ills. If the motor's not working right they pull the thing out, put in another one quicker than you'd dream it's possible.

* * *

The emergency equipment is almost unbelievable. If fog closes in on a patrol, and they can't see to land, boats put out to clear water, give them a landing beam and bring 'em in right side up.

* * *

As we descend with benefit of sun from our ten-hour flight toward Iceland our floating air base, anchored "somewhere in the North Atlantic off the American shore," looks like the old homestead.

Now the boat puts out from the tender, then another. We aren't the only patrol in this man's ocean, it seems. The boat shoots up mountains of spray, and it's a leap for life like in the old movie serials to get aboard. But the trick's done, and in a few minutes we're alongside the tender.

After our shower and a change of clothes, we go after that dinner we've wanting ever since lunch. But it's no harum scarum affair—dinner aboard a floating naval city's wardroom. The officers are required to wear ordinary dress uniforms, with coats. They gather around, discuss the movie of tonight, the day's work. Banter is light-hearted, keen.

* * *

All this is another shock to an outlander. Down from a long patrol over ocean wastes to a drawing room conversation with remarkably courteous gentlemen is a pretty big adjustment, but it's everyday business for these f llows.

* * *

Tomorrow some of them are going to get up at an odd hour as we did today. They'll trek up to the operations officer's cabin for a conference. He'll sit at his desk, give them last minute orders.

They'll nod, pick up their gear, and leap aboard a bobbing boat for another foray into the Atlantic, just like driving to the office. The navy does things that way.

ANKARA--FIRST ADD INGERSOLL X X X IN DOING SO.

LOSS OF MATERIAL ON BOTH SIDES HAS BEEN HEAVY, HE SAID, AND IT IS PLAIN THAT THE ISSUE IS ONE OF GERMAN FACTORY PRODUCTION AGAINST THAT OF THE UNITED STATES PLUS THE PROBLEM OF DELIVERING AMERICAN PRODUCTS VIA VLADIVOSTOK AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY, VIA ARCHANGEL, AND THROUGH PERSIA.

THE RUSSIANS ARE LOADING ENTIRE FACTORIES ON TRAINS AND SHIPPING THEM BEHIND THE LINES TO NEW SITES EAST OF THE CASPIAN SEA, INGERSOLL SAID. HE OBSERVED THIS WORK BOTH AS HE WAS ENROUTE TO MOSCOW FROM CHINA AND WHEN LEAVING, IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION.

HE DESCRIBED RUSSIAN MORALE AS "SPECTACULARLY GOOD," THE RUSSIANS BEING AS PROUD OF THEIR WAR EFFORT AS A FATHER OF HIS FIRST-BORN.

"I'VE GOT THE REAL FEELING THEY WILL WIN THE WAR," HE DECLARED.

INGERSOLL HAD AN HOUR'S CONVERSATION WITH PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS CONFIDENT, DIRECT-SPEAKING AND IN VERY GOOD HEALTH.

THE PUBLISHER SAID HE WENT TO RUSSIA TO "FIND OUT ABOUT A LOT OF FEARS" WHICH ONE BY ONE HAD BEEN DISSIPATED.

TRANSPORTATION NOW IS BETTER THAN A MONTH AFTER WAR BEGAN, HE SAID, WITH NO SIGNS OF CONGESTION ON THE RAILROADS OR ON THE SIX-LANE MOSCOW-SMOLENSK HIGHWAY, PART OF WHICH HE TRAVERSED.

THERE WAS NO SIGN OF CIVILIAN PANIC SUCH AS PRECEDED THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE, INGERSOLL SAID. HE FOUND FOOD ADEQUATE AND GOOD, "CERTAINLY IN MOSCOW AND IN THE ARMY."

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HE CATED THE MOSCOW AIR RAID PROTECTION AS EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD, "AS GOOD NOW AFTER THREE MONTHS OF WAR AS LONDON HAD AFTER A YEAR BECAUSE MOSCOW PROFITED BY THE LONDON EXPERIENCE."

TWO MEN ARE POSTED ON EVERY ROOF, HOUSES ARE SANDBAGGED UP TO THE SECOND STORY, THE BAGS ARE COVERED WITH PAINTED PLANKING TO PRESERVE THE BAGS AND KEEP UP APPEARANCES, AND PERSONS NOT ON ESSENTIAL TASKS ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE SHELTER DURING CAIDS, INGERSOLL EXPLAINED.

HARRY HOPKINS' VISIT WAS A "BIG SUCCESS," INGERSOLL SAID, BECAUSE HE REACHED MOSCOW WHEN THE GERMANS WERE CROSSING INTO RUSSIA PROPER AND THE RUSSIANS WERE FEELING A BIT DOWNCAST.

"THEN HOPKINS CAME, AND THEY DISCOVERED A REAL FRIEND." 1A

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT 19-(AP)-GERMANY IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE OFFERING TEMPTING MILITARY GOODS TO TURKEY IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK DOWN THE ANKARA GOVERNMENT'S RESISTANCE TO NAZI REQUESTS FOR PART OF THIS NATION'S QUARTER-MILLION TON ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF CHROME.

GERMANY'S EAGERNESS FOR A A SHARE OF THIS VALUABLE WAR COMMODITY AND TURKEY'S RELUCTANCE TO DIVERT IT FROM BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, THE PRESENT CHIEF BUYERS, ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE DELAYING AGREEMENT ON THE PROJECTED TURKISH-GERMAN TRADE PACT.

FOR YEARS ENGLAND BOUGHT TURKEY'S CHROME PRODUCTION UNDER A CONTINUING AGREEMENT BUT RECENTLY MOST OF IT HAS BEEN SHIPPED DIRECTLY TO AMERICAN MUNITIONS INDUSTRIES.

MEXICO CITY—ADD—XXX MOLESTED.

MEANWHILE THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED A CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE SENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE OCCASION OF TUESDAY'S 131ST ANNIVERSARY OF MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE BY SAYING:

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"THE RELATIONS WHICH EXIST BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS IN THE PRESENT WORLD CIRCUMSTANCES HAPPILY EMPHASIZE THE SINCERE DESIRE FOR COOPERATION WHICH INSPIRES MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES IN THEIR COMMON AIM OF STRENGTHENING BY EVERY POSSIBLE MEANS THE DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY OF THE AMERICAS IN DEFENSE OF THE IDEALS OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY WHICH CONSTITUTE THE PROTECTED PATRIMONY OF OUR REPUBLICS."

PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO'S ANTI-FIFTH COLUMN BILL PROVIDES PRISON SENTENCES OF FROM THREE TO SIX YEARS FOR SPREADING PROPAGANDA OR INCITING THE PUBLIC IN FAVOR OF ANY FOREIGN POWER.

PENALTIES RANGING FROM SIX TO 15 YEARS ARE PROVIDED FOR ACTS OF ESPIONAGE CONNECTED WITH ANY DESIGN FOR THE INVASION OF MEXICO OR FOR INTERNAL DISTURBANCES.

THE PREAMBLE TO THE BILL SAYS THE PRESIDENT CONSIDERS THE MEASURE URGENTLY NECESSARY IN VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND BECAUSE FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES DURING PEACETIME PREPARED THE WAY FOR INTERNAL DISORDERS AND INVASION.

30.24-11941

MEXICO CITY,SEPT.19-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION OF THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS MEETING TONIGHT APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE A PLAN WHEREBY THE $120,000,000 COST OF COMPLETING THE CONTINENTAL ARTERY WOULD BE PRO-RATED AMONG THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR FINANCIAL CAPACITY.

A SUGGESTION ADVANCED BY SEVERAL SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATES THAT TOURIST CARDS VALID THROUGHOUT THE HEMISPHERE BE ISSUED NOW WAS OPPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES AND CUBAN DELEGATIONS BECAUSE OF "OBVIOUS WORLD CONDITIONS CREATED BY THE WAR."

TOKYO,SATURDAY,SEPT.20-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER MIYAKO COMPLAINED TODAY THAT AN OFFICIAL MOVEMENT WAS UNDERWAY TO RESTRAIN PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS SEPTEMBER 27 OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF JAPAN'S ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.

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RECALLING FOREIGN MINISTER TEIJIRO TOYODA'S REITERATION OF AXIS TIES UPON HIS ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE RECENTLY, THE NEWSPAPER SAID:

"NOW IT IS REPORTED THAT OUR GOVERNMENT IS DISPOSED TO HOLD IN CHECK THE INTENTIONS OF THE NATION TO WHIP UP REINFORCEMENT OF THE AXIS. IF TRUE, WE CAN ONLY SAY THAT IT IS INCOMPREHENSIBLE."

THE GOVERNMENT SEEMS DETERMINED TO LIMIT THE ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCES TO A FORMAL CEREMONY UNDER THE IMPERIAL RULE AID ASSOCIATION, MIYAKO SAID, AND BECAUSE OF THIS THE EAST ASIA FEDERATION AND THE TOHOKAI PARTY ARE PLANNING SEPARATE LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

MEANWHILE THE NEWSPAPER KOKUMIN WARNED EDITORIALLY AGAINST OPTIMISM ABOUT THE CHINA WAR "SIMPLY ON THE STRENGTH OF PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT."

"THE WAR HAS ONLY STARTED...IT IS ONLY BY OVERWHELMING PRESSURE THAT THE LINGERING LIFE OF CHUNGKING CAN BE COMPLETELY STAMPED OUT. FOR THIS WE HAVE NO OTHER COUNTRY BUT OURS TO DEPEND UPON."

30.24-11941

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 19-(AP)-BUSES WERE RUSHED TO THE IRANIAN FRONTIER TODAY TO PICK UP 600 GERMANS AND ABOUT 400 ITALIANS AND BULGARIANS SENT THERE FOR EVACUATION BY BRITISH and RUSSIAN OCCUPYING forces.

MOST OF THE REFUGEES ARE OLD MEN AND WOMEN, AND CHILDREN AND RELEASED DIPLOMATS. [redacted] GERMANS AND ITALIANS OF MILITARY AGE WERE INTERNED.

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THE 150 BULGARIANS WHOSE COUNTRY ACTUALLY IS NOT AT WAR WITH THE ALLIES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN EXPELLED AT [redacted] THE INSISTENCE OF RUSSIA WHO IS SHOWING AN INCREASINGLY HARDENED ATTITUDE TOWARD THAT GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

new york, sept. 19-(ap)-the german-controlled paris radio appealed tonight to marshal petain to order strong measures against those frenchmen not collaborating with germany.

the [redacted] said in a broadcast heard here by nbc.

the paris radio, according to the bbc, demanded

immediate action against one and all "without regard of rank or position."

Tokyo, Sept. 19-(ap)-Domei reported today that the Thai-French demilitarization committee for demilitarization of the Indo China-Thailand border had accepted a Japanese proposal for a temporary increase in the police force in the demilitarized zone which is administered by the japanese.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IS ASSURED ON HIGH AUTHORITY THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS NO INFORMATION TO SUBSTANTIATE A DISPATCH PUBLISHED IN LONDON TELLING OF RUMORS THAT THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS SUNK AN AXIS WARSHIP. THE DISPATCH, APPEARING IN TODAY'S DAILY EXPRESS, WAS MENTIONED IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PRESS CONFERENCE AT HYDE PARK TODAY. HOWEVER, FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND FOR USE WITHOUT ASSOCIATED PRESS CREDIT IF DESIRED, THE DISPATCH IS GIVEN BELOW:

(DAILY EXPRESS DISPATCH)

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BY C.V.R. THOMPSON.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 18---AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT CONGRESS TODAY A REQUEST FOR ANOTHER 1,500 MILLION STERLING TO PROVIDE LEASE-LEND EQUIPMENT FOR THE ENEMIES OF GERMANY UP TO 1943, THE UNITED STATES NAVY TOOK THE OFFENSIVE IN THE BATTLE OF THE OCEANS TO ENSURE SAFE DELIVERIES OF CARGOES AND THERE ARE RUMORS THAT THE FIRST KILL ALREADY HAS BEEN MADE.

THESE CAME FROM PANAMA, WHERE IT IS REPORTED A RAIDER HAS BEEN SUNK BY AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

COL. KNOX, NAVAL SECRETARY, HAD ALREADY ANNOUNCED THAT WARSHIPS HAD SEARCHED ISLANDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE CANAL TO FIND OUT WHETHER A SUSPECTED RAIDER WAS OPERATING THERE.

WASHINGTON KEPT SILENCE ON THESE REPORTS BUT DID NOT SPECIFICALLY DENY THEM. NAVAL OFFICIALS AT BALBOA IN THE CANAL ZONE ALSO SAID NOTHING.

ADMIRAL FRANK SADLER, BALBOA COMMANDANT, SAID "I'VE NO NEWS TO RELEASE TODAY ON THAT MATTER."

WASHINGTON, SEPT 19-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT OF POLICY CONCERNING BRITISH SHIPS IN UNITED STATES WATERS (ABOUT 325):

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS OF CONSULTATION WITH BRITISH AUTHORITIES, A MODIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO THE MENTION OF THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH WARSHIPS IN UNITED STATES WATERS HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED.

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IT HAS BEEN MUTUALLY AGREED THAT DEMANDS OF SECURITY CAN BE MET AND A REASONABLE DEGREE OF INFORMATION RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC IF EACH SHIP BE CONSIDERED INDIVIDUALLY AND ALL RELEASES BE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS:

(A) THAT MENTION OF A SHIP'S PRESENCE IN ANY PORT WILL BE WITHHELD UNTIL THAT INFORMATION IS RELEASED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. IN NO CASE WILL THE RELEASE BE MADE UNTIL SEVEN DAYS AFTER ARRIVAL.

(B) THAT NOTHING SHALL BE PUBLISHED WHICH MIGHT INDICATE THE PROBABLE LENGTH OF STAY, AND IN PARTICULAR NO MENTION OR SPECULATION AS TO DATE OF DEPARTURE OR FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

(C) THAT ANY DAMAGE A SHIP MAY HAVE RECEIVED SHALL NOT BE

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DISCLOSED.

(D) THAT NO MENTION AS TO MOVEMENTS IN THE IMMEDIATE PAST, I.E., THE ROUTE TAKEN ON PASSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.

(E) THAT INFORMATION AS TO METHODS EMPLOYED IN ANY OPERATION IN WHICH THE SHIP MAY HAVE BEEN ENGAGED SHALL NOT BE PUBLISHED.

(F) THAT IN GENERAL, NO INFORMATION WILL BE DISCLOSED WHICH MIGHT BE OF VALUE TO THE ENEMY.

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AFTER THE PRESENCE OF A SHIP HAS BEEN RELEASED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FURTHER PUBLICITY MAY BE RELEASED LOCALLY BY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COMMANDANTS OF THE NAVAL DISTRICTS CONCERNED AND THE SENIOR BRITISH NAVAL AUTHORITY IN THAT LOCALITY.

IN CASE OF DOUBT AS TO THE ADVISABILITY OF CERTAIN TYPES OF PUBLICITY THE MATTER WILL BE REFERRED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO THE U.S.NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON FOR CONSIDERATION.

ACCESS BY THE PRESS TO BRITISH VESSELS BERTHED AT U.S.NAVY YARDS, OR IN RESTRICTED WATERS, WILL BE GRANTED ONLY UPON THE INITIATIVE OF THE BRITISH COMMANDING OFFICER CONCERNED AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE EXISTING LOCAL REGULATIONS APPLYING TO ALL VISITORS.

WASHINGTON,SEPT.19-(AP)-CHAIRMAN CLARK (D-IDAHO) OF THE SENATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE SUBCOMMITTEE STUDYING THE MOVIE INDUSTRY REPORTED TODAY HE WAS PREPARING A LIST OF SENATE PRECEDENTS TO SHOW "THAT THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT THE LEGALITY OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THIS TYPE."

WENDELL L.WILLKIE, COUNSEL FOR THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY, HAS QUESTIONED THE LEGALITY OF THE INQUIRY ON THE GROUND THAT IT HAD NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE SENATE. TECHNICALLY, THE COMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING TO SEE WHETHER AN INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

CLARK TOLD REPORTERS THAT "THIS PROCEDURE CONSISTENTLY HAS BEEN FOLLOWED IN THE SENATE--THE ONLY QUESTION IS, WHOSE OX IS GORED? BEFORE WE CAN ASK THE SENATE TO AUTHORIZE A FORMAL INVESTIGATION WE HAVE TO HAVE SOMETHING TO PRESENT."

CLARK SAID THAT THE LENGTH OF HIS PRELIMINARY HEARINGS PROBABLY WOULD DEPEND LARGELY ON TESTIMONY RECEIVED NEXT WEEK, WHEN HEADS OF MAJOR MOTION PICTURE PRODUCING COMPANIES WILL APPEAR.

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"IF THE EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT THERE IS A COMPLETE MONOPOLY IN THE PICTURE BUSINESS AND THAT THE MONOPOLY IS PRODUCING PICTURES FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES," HE CONTINUED, "THEN WE MAY GO DIRECTLY TO THE SENATE AND ASK A FORMAL INVESTIGATION.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, IF NOTHING MUCH IS DEVELOPED IT MAY TURN OUT THAT A MORE EXTENDED INQUIRY IS NOT NECESSARY."

NEW YORK, SEPT 19-(AP)-SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER (D-FLA) DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE TIME FOR DEBATE AS TO WHETHER AMERICA IS AGAINST HITLER HAD PASSED AND THAT THE ONLY QUESTION WAS HOW THE NAZI RULER COULD BEST AND QUICKEST BE DESTROYED.

HE SPOKE AT THE OPENING OF A TWO-DAY CONFERENCE IN HOTEL ROOSEVELT, SPONSORED BY THE NEW YORK FIGHT FOR FREEDOM COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA. DELEGATES FROM 14 PATRIOTIC AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ATTENDED.

"THE ISSUE OF THE STRUGGLE NOW BEING WAGED ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT," HE DECLARED, "PROBABLY WILL DETERMINE THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR AND CERTAINLY THE TIME THE WAR SHALL LAST."

HE PREDICTED THAT THE GERMAN WINTER CAMPAIGN WOULD BE FOR THE SUEZ CANAL.

"IF HITLER SUCCEEDS IN THE SUEZ DRIVE," HE SAID, "THE QUESTION WILL BE NOT OF WHETHER WE WILL GO TO WAR BUT WHEN.

"THE FRONT OF AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION IS NO LESS CRITICAL. THE REAL QUESTION IS WHETHER AMERICA HAS LOST THE CAPACITY TO DEFEND ITSELF OR WHETHER LIKE DECAYED FRANCE IT IS INCAPABLE OF UNITY EVEN FOR ITS OWN LIFE."

MANY PROMINENT MEN, HE DECLARED, HAD REPUDIATED DEMOCRACY "NOT ONLY FROM SENTIMENT BUT REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE DECISIONS REACHED BY DUE CONSTITUTIONAL, DEMOCRATIC PROCESS."

AMERICAN NATIONS BAN SALE
OF WAR MATERIALS
TO OUTSIDERS

JOIN HANDS IN RIGID
EXPORT COONTROLS (550)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

SEP 20 1941

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, SEP 19-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-BULWARKING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL TO UTILIZE ALL NATURAL RESOURCES AGAINST THE AXIS, THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE PLACED APPROXIMATELY 95 PER CENT OF THE STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS PRODUCED IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE UNDER STRICT EXPORT CONTROL.

COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, AS THE ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY, AND THE OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS IS SAID BY OFFICIALS TO BE INSURING AN INCREASING FLOW OF THE RAW PRODUCTS NEEDED FOR CONVERSION HERE INTO WEAPONS, MUNITIONS AND OTHER SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN, CHINA AND SOVIET RUSSIA AS WELL AS FOR STRENGTHENING HEMISPHERE DEFENSES.

A SHORTAGE OF SHIPPING FACILITIES, WHICH DELAYED TRANSPORTATION OF SOME OF THE NEEDED RAW MATERIALS AS WELL AS FINISHED PRODUCTS TO LATIN AMERICA, HAS BEEN GREATLY REMEDIED, OFFICIALS SAY, BY THE ACTION OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS IN TAKING OVER LONG IDLE GERMAN, ITALIAN AND DANISH VESSELS IN AMERICAN PORTS.

AGREEMENTS FOR UNITED STATES PURCHASES OF RAW MATERIALS IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WILL EVENTUALLY TOTAL MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND, IN PART, MAKE UP FOR SOME OF THE TRADE THEY HAVE LOST WITH EUROPE AS A RESULT OF THE WAR.

THE COOPERATING NATIONS, IN TURN, HAVE IMPOSED STRICT EXPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS WHICH INSURE THAT NONE OF THEIR PRODUCTS WILL GO TO NATIONS WHOSE POLICIES ARE CONSIDERED DETRIMENTAL TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF ALL THE AMERICAN NATIONS.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHILE, PERU AND ARGENTINA BY WHICH IT IS HOPED VIRTUALLY ALL THE RAW MATERIALS PRODUCED IN THE AMERICAS WHICH ARE NEEDED FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION WILL BE RESERVED FOR THIS HEMISPHERE.

CHILE--ALONG WITH GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR--ALREADY IMPOSES SOME EXPORT RESTRICTIONS AND THE NEW DISCUSSIONS ARE PLANNED TO EXPAND AND TIGHTEN UP CONTROL OVER SHIPMENTS OF CHILEAN PRODUCTS. THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE HEAVY PURCHASES IN CHILE, PARTICULARLY OF COPPER AND NITRATES.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERU ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE MAKING FAVORABLE PROGRESS.

30.24-11945

30.24-11945

WHAT OFFICIALS DESCRIBE AS DIFFICULTIES HAVE ARISEN IN THE ARGENTINE NEGOTIATIONS AND THEY ARE ADMITTEDLY MAKING SLOW PROGRESS. LACK OF AGREEMENT ON ARGENTINA'S MINERAL AND WOOL EXPORTS, LEAVES THE ONLY MAJOR LOOPHOLE IN PLANS FOR INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY IN EXPORT CONTROL.

SATISFACTORY TWO-WAY AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN REACHED, OFFICIALS REPORT, FOR UNITED STATES PURCHASES OF RAW MATERIALS FROM COLOMBIA (PARTICULARLY PLATINUM), BOLIVIA (TIN AND TUNGSTEN), MEXICO, BRAZIL AND CUBA. THOSE NATIONS, IN TURN, HAVE SEVERELY LIMITED EXPORTS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS OUTSIDE THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

OTHER NEGOTIATIONS ARE IN VARIOUS STAGES OF PROGRESS WITH MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCING NATIONS OUTSIDE THIS HEMISPHERE, INCLUDING INDIA, TURKEY, CHINA, SOVIET RUSSIA, PORTUGAL, THE PHILIPPINES AND THE FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN COLONIES.

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TO ENCOURAGE THE UNITY OF ACTION ASKED FOR BY THE PRESIDENT, THE UNITED STATES, IS PREPARED TO PROVIDE AN ASSURED MARKET FOR MINERALS AND OTHER STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS WHICH THE AMERICAN NATIONS FORMERLY EXPORTED TO EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC NATIONS, PARTICULARLY RUBBER, TIN, COPPER, MERCURY AND A LONG LIST OF MINERALS.

THE UNITED STATES SET THE PACE FOR THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS BY PLACING APPROXIMATELY 95 PER CENT OF ALL EXPORTS FROM THIS COUNTRY UNDER EXPORT LICENSE CONTROL.

HIGH-GRADE AVIATION OIL AND GASOLINE AND SOME OTHER STRATEGIC SUPPLIES, ARE BANNED FOR SHIPMENT TO MOST COUNTRIES, BUT MAY BE SHIPPED TO NATIONS ON THIS CONTINENT, AS WELL AS BRITAIN, CHINA AND SOVIET RUSSIA, WHO COLLABORATE IN PREVENTING SUCH GOODS IN REACHING THE AXIS OR AXIS SATELLITE COUNTRIES.

Bulgaria Joining Axis In War, London Says

BORIS REACHES DECISION WHEN 'INDUCEMENTS' ARE OFFERED, REPORT STATES

Command Of Black Sea, Control Of Crimea Among Promises

SEP 21 1941

State Of Emergency Declared—Tension At Sofia High

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—The diplomatic correspondent of the *Sunday Dispatch* today said King Boris of Bulgaria has decided to bring his country into the war on the side of the Axis.

British news dispatches from Turkey said the Bulgarian radio announced the declaration of a state of emergency in the Balkan kingdom.

A Bulgarian police statement, relayed from Turkey, said a number of Russian parachutists and "other persons who had succeeded in reaching Bulgarian soil" had been arrested.

"Inducements" Offered

The *Sunday Dispatch's* correspondent said "among the inducements" which won Boris over were:

1. Naval command of the Black Sea.
2. Granting to Bulgaria a "protectorate" over the Crimea, Soviet territory which juts into he Black Sea and which has been reported cut off from the mainland by German armies.
3. A trading and transport monopoly in the Black Sea.
4. In event Turkey opposes Germany's plans, Germany and Bulgaria would establish a joint protectorate over the Caucasus with Bulgaria given part of the administration of the Baku oil fields.

Would "Protect" Thrace

Bulgaria also would get a protectorate over Thrace—the Greek and Turkish lands at the southern end of the Balkan peninsula.

Military sources put Bulgaria's total war strength at 500,000 men in the army. The Bulgarian navy and air force are virtually non-existent, having been forbidden by the World War treaty of Neuilly, whose restrictions were only lifted by the treaty of Salonika signed with the Balkan Entente powers in 1938.

Until 1938 Bulgaria was permitted to have an army of only 20,000 men, all volunteers.

Compulsory Service

Since May, 1940, military service has been compulsory for men between the ages of 17 and 65, who were eligible for two years of service.

Bulgaria was reported to have had 100,000 men under arms at the beginning of the year, but later demobilized some to harvest crops. Partial mobilization was ordered September 15, with the calling up of the class of 1921 and part of the classes of 1922 and 1923.

Twenty-seven high-ranking officers were retired last December for desiring to enter the war on the side of Germany.

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Premier Stiffens Discipline

Premier Bogdan Filoff issued a special statement calling on all officials to report any "breach of discipline," the broadcast reported.

Although the reasons for the emergency decree were not immediately clear, it was recalled that reports received in Turkey recently have indicated extensive military preparations were under way in the Balkan kingdom.

Russia has accused the Bulgarian Government of permitting its territory to be turned into a base of military operations against the Soviet, and the Bulgarians are reported to have mobilized several classes.

Sofia Reports Russian Saboteurs Wiped Out

Sofia, Sept. 20 (AP)—Police said today that three groups of Communists trained at the Russian naval base of Sevastapol for military and political sabotage in Bulgaria landed in this country in the last six weeks.

All have been wiped out, it was declared.

The first group arrived August 11 and immediately established contact with the Russian legation in Sofia through a Czech radio operator, police said.

These men, believed responsible for the blowing up of a munitions and fuel train at Varna, immediately committed suicide when traced by the authorities, the chief of police declared.

The second group landed August 28 and intended to operate in the Balkan mountains. These men also shot themselves, it was declared.

Parachutists who dropped from the sky September 14 were killed after a six-hour engagement, police reported.

Kiev Taken In Perfect Blitzkrieg, Nazis Say

SEP 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 20—A house-to-house mop up has completed the capture of Kiev to conclude what German war dispatches called today a perfect *Blitzkrieg* with all the elements of surprise, speed and irresistible might of man power and weapons.

Although in restrained language, the bulletin from Hitler's headquarters indicated that the high command counts the Ukraine capital as a captured city. It reported Russian forces in flight and said the garrison had capitulated.

Kiev saw the application of most of Germany's most terrible weapons—flame throwers, dive bombers and tanks—in a furious burst of military power, German reports said.

Strategic Plan Described

According to these advices, the weight of the German assault fell first on one small point and fit in with a broad strategic plan for an offensive in the whole Ukraine.

They said the Russians apparently misjudged the long pause at the city's gates, presumably thinking the besiegers too weak to storm the city. Actually, they declared, "the reduction of Kiev was awaiting development of a large encirclement being worked out far to the north and south."

When the attack started, they said, everything began at once: Dive bombers smashed at fortifications, engineers swarmed forward to clean up land mines and clear the way for tanks, flame-throwers shot their blinding fire at bunkers, infantry charged with a barrage of hand-grenades.

Civilian defenses for which elaborate preparations had been made quickly collapsed, the Germans said.

The Citadel, one of the bulwarks of the Kiev defenses, was said to have been reached at 11 A. M. yesterday and the red and black German warflag unfurled from its tower ten minutes later.

Although resistance still continued, mopping up progressed rapidly and the Kiev garrison shortly signaled its readiness to surrender.

Destruction Reported Prevented

Reports still were scanty on what the Germans found, but it was said the reduction of the city took place so swiftly the Russians had no opportunity o start many fires or explosions and it was presumed, therefore, that destruction was not as great as it might have been.

A communique from Hitler's headquarters said today:

"After the higher leadership of the Soviet troops had fled, the whole garrison threw down their arms and ceased further resistance."

Northern Gains Claimed

New gains toward mastery of the waterways leading to Leningrad were claimed by the communique which said German forces had held the Riga Gulf islands of Muhu and Vormsi, stepping stones to Oesel, Russia's sentinel island at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, since mid-September.

Muhu and Oesel are linked by a causeway and the German attacks toward eastern Oesel had created conditions for operations aiming at the occupation of this island, it was asserted.

Air Assaults Reported

Air attacks on Odessa and Moscow were reported by the high command and other German sources said twenty-four grounded Russian planes were destroyed on airdromes in *Luftwaffe* assaults yesterday on Leningrad's defense lines.

DNB said the *Luftwaffe* "successfully" attacked Russians fleeing eastward from Poltava and said important railway lines and junctions in the area were disrupted.

Extent Of Control Vague

(Conflicting German and Russian reports of the battle of Kiev and the vague language of the communiques still left in doubt today whether the Germans are masters of the city or only have thrust a foot across its threshold.

(In speaking of "the retreating enemy," the German high command did not make clear whether it meant all Kiev's defense forces or merely fortress troops at the point of the breakthrough.

(Neither did it specify whether the top officers said to have retreated were commanders of the stormed citadel or of the whole city. Hence, it was not clear whether only that strong point of resistance or all the defenses of Kiev had capitulated. The citadel is on the river front, and most of Kiev lies behind it to the northeast.

200,000 Estimate Made

(If the Russians stuck to their determination not to yield the city without a house-to-house defense, therefore, capture of the citadel might mean only the opening blow.)

A military spokesman, asked about the strength of the four armies, said 200,000 men would be a conservative estimate. Some sources thought the number considerably greater (perhaps as high as 500,000).

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DECLARE ALL WEAPONS JOIN IN MOPPING UP

Report Capture Of Two Islands In Drive On Leningrad

Hitler Program Envisions Annihilation Of Trained Red Soldiers

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 20—Flame throwers, dive bombers, tanks and infantry, working in perfect unison, have completed the mop-up of Kiev in a *Blitzkrieg* operation, German dispatches reported today, while Nazi armies rushed forward to carve out the heart of European Russia's industrial system, the rich Donets basin.

As Germans marked up their greatest victory to date in their 91-day war in the East, authoritative sources disclosed that Hitler's five-point purpose in invading the Soviet on June 22 included annihilation or capture of the last trained Russian soldier and paralyzation of Russia's centralized government.

Claim Dnieper As Own

The Dnieper for all practical military purposes is now a German river, said German quarters, who declared the thin band thrust far east to encircle Kiev had now been strengthened.

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The breaking of resistance in Kiev was regarded as complete, although it was admitted a few snipers and isolated strongholds may have been overlooked in the first mopup.

A steady stream of prisoners is being produced by the encirclement operations east of Kiev, where one large town, ten trains and other material were reported taken despite wild Russian resistance and attacks to break out.

The Germans claimed their troops now occupied the eastern portion of Oesel Island, "Leningrad's natural Baltic fortress."

Called Perfect Blitz

Front line dispatches pictured the operation against the capital of the Ukraine as a perfect *blitz*, with the elements of surprise, terrific military power applied all in one place, and a localized campaign all fitting neatly into full-scale operation.

These dispatches declared the German infantry for weeks had been waiting within the outer ring of casemates protecting Kiev until large encirclement drives were worked out from the North and South.

In this respect, it was recalled that German dispatches reported in mid-July that the German armies were at the gates of Kiev. Nothing more was heard of this column, however, until yesterday, when the high command first reported the entrance into the city.

Every Weapon At Once

When the hour struck for the final attack, German reporters said, every weapon in Germany's armory was released at once. Dive bombers thundered down on fortifications and strong points.

Flame throwers crept forward from house to house, shot their fire into windows from which snipers operated, and scorched out the defenders of gun turrets and bunkers. Shells screamed into dugouts and trenches.

Waves of engineers rushed to eliminate land mines and to bridge or flatten tank traps. Tanks charged along the streets, and infantry well supplied with grenades came close behind.

Citadel Reached From South

In a surprisingly short time, the war reporters said, crossings of the small Weta and Irpen rivers were effected, and by 11 A. M., yesterday the citadel had been reached from the south. Ten minutes later Germany's black and red war flag fluttered from the tower.

Elaborate preparations for a civilian defense speedily collapsed, and a concerted onslaught by militarized units of the OGPU, Russian secret police, was repulsed, said these reports.

The Soviet officers fled, the high command said, and the rest of the garrison speedily offered to surrender.

Reports still were far from complete on the condition in which the Germans found the city. It was said, however, that the desperate defenders lacked the time to carry out the far-reaching demolitions which they had prepared.

Kharkov Believed Target

While the Germans were officially declared to have completed an encirclement 125 miles behind Kiev, trapping 200,000 to 500,000 Russian troops, the progressing operations were presumed to be aimed at Kharkov, vital communications center eighty miles east of Poltava, which already has been occupied.

The Germans thus were nearing the vital Donets basin with its complex of mines and mills upon which a great part of Soviet industry is based.

Planes Blast Leningrad

DNB reported tonight that "a very heavy" air attack was carried out yesterday against Leningrad and Soviet troops encircled in the city's defense zone.

A number of fires were started in the city and anti-aircraft positions, supply centers and barracks were hard hit, the dispatch said. The main force of the *Luftwaff's* attacks, however, was said to have been directed against Russian artillery positions and bunkers.

The high command only reported the capture of the islands of Muhu and Vormsi (Moon and Worms islands), which are stepping stones from the mainland to the island of Oesel where the Russians are basing air and naval operations off Estonia.

Linked By Causeway

Muhu and Oesel are linked by a causeway, and the high command said infantry advance over this causeway four days ago had opened the way to further operations. Air and naval units aided in the capture of Muhu and Vormsi, it was said.

What arrangements will be made to govern the Ukraine, now that its capital is in German hands, the Germans were not prepared to say today. It was recalled by observers, however, that the Ukraine was in the hands of a German-sponsored Ukraine government for a time during the World War, and that some Ukrainians long have agitated for a separate Ukraine nation.

Five Points Listed

"But you may be sure Bolshevism and all its works will be uprooted," said one spokesman.

Authorized sources said Hitler's five-point military program was:

1. Tap the Russian reservoir of men until "the last trained soldier is either killed or captured." Untrained rookies are not a problem.
2. Destroy or capture Russian war material—already accomplished "to a certain degree."
3. Weaken the economic and war potentials to prevent a rally for new offenses later.
4. Disrupt vital communications between the various sectors and between the front and the industrial rear.
5. Paralyze Russia's administrative centers by encirclement or air attack so as to break up Russia's centralized system of government.

Capture of Kiev and encirclement of Leningrad are huge steps in this direction, it was pointed out.

In the opinion of these quarters Hitler's plan thus differs radically from that of Napoleon, who permitted the Russian armies to retreat before him.

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Kiev Is Resisting Bitterly, Reds Assert

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that a "savage, life and death struggle" is raging in the northern suburbs of Kiev.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 20—The Red army announced today it was waging a terrific fight for possession of Kiev, indicating that all was not lost there, and that ten German divisions—perhaps 150,000 men—had been wiped out on the approaches to the Ukrainian capital, along with hundreds of planes and tanks.

That picture of the defense of Kiev was given by the Soviet Information Bureau and the army newspaper *Red Star*.

"During the night of September 19-20," said the communique, "our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front. Fighting was particularly heavy at Kiev."

Heavy Cos. Forecast

Red Star said, "The gunners of Kiev are fighting the enemy until death.

"The Germans shall pay dearly for the city. The Red army is sparing no efforts to inflict the greatest possible losses upon the German hordes."

Dispatches said that "a savage life-and-death struggle" still was raging in the northern suburbs of the city.

At the same time, dispatches from the Leningrad front indicated a stiffening in the defense of that industrial center.

The defenders were said to have adopted the slogan, "No step in retreat."

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Kiev Called One Phase

The battle for Kiev, with Red army tanks, artillerymen and infantry opposing encircling Nazi units, was one phase of a vast struggle to decide the fate of the whole territory between the lower Dnieper and the Donets river basin.

Fifteen hostile planes were declared to have been destroyed by pilots of the Red navy's Black Sea fleet on the approaches to beleaguered Odessa.

On the approaches to Leningrad planes of the Baltic fleet were said to have shot down sixteen German aircraft. The communique added that there was "great activity" by guerrilla groups in the Leningrad area.

Foe Admitted At Gate

The long battle for Kiev was reported by the Soviet Information Bureau in an early morning communique to have flamed yesterday into exceptional violence, but the bulletin did not say how the fighting was going. It was officially admitted previously that Nazi detachments had driven to a gate of that Ukrainian political, industrial and shipping center.

30.24 - 11947

30.24 - 11947

Nazi planes struck at Moscow during the night for the first time in ten days, but the Government said only one plane succeeded in bombing the capital, which was under alarm almost three hours.

"No damage was caused," an announcement reported.

Crack Troops Reported Lost

Three German S.S. battalions and two German Alpine chasseurs regiments were said to have "lost about 1,000 men and officers killed and more than 2,000 wounded" in fighting in the Murmansk zone in northernmost Russia.

A communique identified the units (which may have totaled 6,000 men) as the "Führer," "German" and "Death" S.S battalions and the One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Alpine Chasseurs regiments.

SAVAGE FIGHT RAGES AT KIEV, REDS DECLARE

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German Losses Of More Than 150,000 Estimated By Moscow

Sinking Of Large Nazi Transport In Barents Sea Reported

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 20—Soviet marines at Odessa were reported, in a Moscow radio broadcast tonight, to have routed a mixed force of German and Rumanian troops in a "fierce night battle."

The report, picked up by CBS, said the Germans and Rumanians withdrew to Lake Leman at the mouth of the Dniester river.

BY HENRY CASSIDY

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sunday, Sept. 21—A "savage life and death struggle" is still raging about Kiev, the Russians said today.

The Germans have lost upwards of 150,000 men and are hurling a quarter of a million more of their best troops into the great battle, Russian dispatches declared.

The Red army pledged itself to a last ditch resistance to make the Germans pay as dearly as possible for this Ukrainian capital — Russia's third largest city—and for every inch they advance beyond.

Say Foe Lost Ten Divisions

Russian advices from the Kiev front said that bitter no-quarter fighting swirled back and forth in the northern suburbs of the city while today's early-morning communique of the Soviet Information Bureau, without giving details, said fighting continued along the whole Western front and was "particularly fierce at Kiev."

All told, the Russians said the Germans had lost ten divisions in this vast struggle with fifteen more Nazi divisions pounding in endless waves at the Red army defenders.

With the struggle about Kiev apparently storming toward an imminent climax, the Russians reported a victory in the far northern waters of the Barents Sea—the sinking of a big Nazi transport by Soviet warships.

Sum Up Air-War Results

Summing up the results of the air war in the three-month-old conflict, today's communique said that the Germans had lost more than 8,500 planes. The Red air force, it added, continues to blast the *Luftwaffe* in the air and on airdromes behind the lines with *Panzer* troops, infantry and artillery providing additional targets.

But despite the continuing fierce tempo of the struggle from the Arctic to the Black Sea, the battle of Kiev provided the outstanding action of the moment.

The Russians seemed ready to carry out previously announced plans to yield Kiev only after a house-to-house defense.

[The Germans flatly acknowledged Saturday that fierce fighting was going on in the immediate vicinity of Kiev, reporting that the Russians trying to break out of a trap just east of the city, had fallen back before heavy German fire.]

The ferocity of the battle was thus described in the Russian army's official organ, the newspaper *Red Star:*

"The gunners at Kiev are fighting the enemy until death. The Germans shall pay dearly for the city. The Red army is sparing no efforts to inflict the greatest possible losses upon the German hordes."

Into the assault the Germans were reported to be throwing fully fifteen divisions, including numerous *Panzer* units and great concentrations of aircraft.

All reports indicated the struggle might continue, at least in the vicinity, for days.

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Credit Navy Pilots

Before Odessa, important Soviet Black Sea port encircled at the southern end of the front, fifteen German planes were said to have been destroyed by pilots of the Soviet Black Sea fleet.

In the North, the Russian defenders of Leningrad continued to hold off German forces, according to Russian reports, with planes of the Baltic fleet shooting down sixteen German aircraft. In addition extensive Russian guerrilla activity was reported in the Leningrad area.

To Uphold City's Record

Dispatches from Leningrad said the Red Army and people's army fighting in the approaches of the city had adopted as slogans:

"No step in retreat. Victorious Russian troops once were in Berlin, but no invader ever has set foot in St. Petersburg; our enemies perished of the approaches of Petrograd; they shall find their doom on the approaches of Leningrad. These three names of our city are three eras of great glory unstained by defeat."

To Produce New Tank

The determination of Leningrad's defenders was declared to be reinforced by all the city's enormous industrial machine, supplying the front with all needs—planes, tanks, guns and munitions.

The Putilov works announced it had launched mass production of a new type tank designed to check and repulse the Nazi Panzers.

Z. Y. Kotin, creator of this tank, was designated by the Supreme Soviet as a hero of Socialist labor, and 186 workers and engineers in the plant were decorated for bringing it to reality.

Street Fights Reported

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Tidningen reported today that street fighting was continuing in some sections of Kiev. The report was relayed here by Reuter.

Moscow Raided.

Moscow, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—One German plane bombed this Russian capital last night but other raiders were driven off by anti-aircraft fire and Russian night fighters, it was announced today. There was no damage, the communique said. The city was under alarm from 11:40 P. M. to 2:20 A. M.

Russian Radio Kibitzer Tells Berlin Listeners He Cannot Be Stopped

London, Sept. 20 (AP)—"Ivan the Terrible," the Russian kibitzer the Germans tried to shake by switching their news broadcasts to different wavelengths, broke in on the Berlin radio tonight and shouted: "my voice cannot be suppressed."

"Hitler does not want you to hear me," said the "ghost voice" interrupting a 9 P. M. news period of Berlin's powerful Deutschland-sender station. "He does not want you to know the truth but I shall come again and again."

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Finns Claim 13 Planes

Helsinki, Sept. 20 (AP)—Thirteen Soviet planes were shot down on the Russian front yesterday, a Finnish communique said today.

Would Seize Alien Property

Helsinki, Sept. 20 (AP)—President Risto Ryti submitted a bill to Parliament today to authorize the Government to confiscate all foreign property in Finland.

Norway Taxes Rise In Income

Oslo, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Finance Ministry announced today a new income tax which in certain brackets takes 85 per cent. of any excess of 1940 income over that of 1939.

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Finns Intern British Brigade

Volunteers Who Fought for Little Nation Against Reds Now in Swedish Camp.

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

Berlin, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Some 200 British volunteers, who fought for Finland against Russia in the 1939-40 war, are now interned in Sweden at Finland's expense, the Finnish Trade Minister, Vaino Tanner, disclosed today.

"There was no way for them to get back home and we could not keep them," he said. "So Sweden agreed to take them, but we could not expect the Swedes to pay for their keep and this we are doing."

[These Britons presumably include many recruited in England by Major Kermit Roosevelt.]

Dr. Tanner arrived here today with a sizable delegation for economic talks in the Wilhelmstrasse. He will leave for the Vienna Fair tomorrow and will visit the Slovak Government at Bratislava.

Envisions U. S. of Europe.

In an interview he envisioned a United States of Europe as an outcome of the present war.

"You mean only an economic United States of Europe, don't you?" he was asked at the Finnish legation.

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"No, also political—why not?" was his quick reply. "Unfortunately, it does not seem possible to achieve such a United States without war."

A prerequisite of such a union, however, is the elimination of Bolshevism, Dr. Tanner said, adding: "This unhappy doctrine must disappear from the world. It has wrought nothing but misfortune."

Has Not Heard Nazi Plan.

Dr. Tanner declined to answer directly the question of a German correspondent concerning Finland's attitude toward the Axis plans for a new order.

"I cannot answer that question," he said with a smile as, leaning back comfortably, he puffed at a cigar. "We Finns don't yet know the plans for such a New Order. Even when I asked our German friends for details they could not tell me."

"But how do you stand personally with reference to the New Order for Europe?" the German persisted, and it was here that Dr. Tanner referred to a possible United States of Europe. "Customs barriers on forbidding frontiers have brought Europe no luck," he added.

Norse Back at Moscow.

Moscow, Sept. 19. (Delayed) (A. P.).—Diplomatic relations between Russia and the refugee Norwegian Government were restored today when Ivar Lunde arrived here to reopen the Norwegian legation as Charge d'Affaires. It was expected that Rolf Andvord, newly appointed Minister to Moscow, would arrive shortly from Buenos Aires, where he has been serving as Minister to Argentina.

Ousted Before Russian War.

The diplomatic representatives of Norway and other German-occupied countries were asked by Russia to leave Moscow prior to the beginning of the Russo-German war on the ground that their governments could no longer be recognized. The Norwegian Government-in-exile in London instituted negotiations recently for a resumption of diplomatic relations through the Russian Ambassador in London.

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Trap East Of Kiev Doubted

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—Strong doubt that the Germans have completed an encirclement move reported east of Kiev in the Ukraine was expressed today by an authoritative source.

This authority also scouted German claims that four Russian armies were in process of annihilation within the circle.

"On the basis of recent news," this source said, "the reports of German successes probably contain some truth." But, he added, it is strongly doubted whether the Nazi pincers have closed over so wide an area.

Russian sources were not inclined to consider the possible loss of Kiev as tragic.

"What many people fail to realize," asserted one source, "is that the traditional Russian strategy is that of planned withdrawal.

BLOCKING OF HELP FOR SOVIET FEARED

London Circles Apprehensive of a Nazi Drive Along North Coast of the Black Sea

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BUT KIEV TRAP IS DOUBTED

British Think German Success and Activity in Bulgaria May Shift Turks' Policy

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—A qualified source declared today that Russia's situation in the Ukraine was more precarious than ever in the face of German claims of a juncture of Nazi columns behind Kiev, the capture of Poltava far to the southeast and a drive across the Perekop Isthmus to isolate Crimea.

Should the Germans succeed in the manoeuvre they are apparently attempting, this source said, they would virtually shut the door against entry of United States and British arms through the Persian Gulf and Iran.

Kharkov, Rostov and the rich Donets Basin would also be exposed to the next German pincer thrust, it was added. The Germans would be in a position to cover and support a new drive along the north coast of the Black Sea.

Doubt was expressed, however, that the Germans had completed the encirclement move reported east of Kiev. Authoritative sources discredited Berlin claims that four Russian armies were being annihilated within the Kiev circle.

A reliable neutral military expert said a first-hand study of the conflict convinced him the Russians were still "fighting magnificently," but he added that danger lay in the preponderance of weapons and equipment possessed by the Germans.

Rostov, some 200 miles east of the Perekop Isthmus and the obvious objective of a north-coast drive along the Black Sea, is the terminus of one of the Baku oil lines. Strategists regard it as an ideal

jumping off place for a land offensive toward Stalingrad and Astrakhan on the lower Volga, or southward toward the Causasus.

Another possible danger from the German victories, authoritative sources said, lay in the psychological effects on Turkey. With indications that German naval preparations were proceeding in Bulgarian ports and that a German attack upon Turkey through Bulgaria still was a real possibility, these sources observed, Turkey's determination to resist would be likely to decline proportionately with Nazi successes against Russia.

Russian sources were not inclined to consider the possible loss of Kiev as tragic.

"What many people fail to realize," asserted one source, "is that the traditional Russian strategy is that of planned withdrawal.

'We might be obliged to give up Kiev, Leningrad and Moscow—not willingly or easily, of course—but that is not defeat. We would not even think about defeat or collapse until forced into the eastern depths of Siberia."

would take the place on the Moscow delegation of Gen. George H. Brett, now in the Middle East, because Brett will be unable to complete his business there in time.

Harriman's press conference spiked a report that he already had left.

"Hundreds Of Planes"

Regarding the particular supplies which will be sent, Harriman said: "There will be hundreds of American planes and tanks sent to Russia, but I would not wish to specify when or what types. The flow will be constantly increasing and eventually will be limited only by problems of transport."

It is "reasonable to assume," he added, that the question of replacement of raw materials lost by Russia through German conquests or bomb damage, also will be considered by Britain and the United States.

London, Sept. 20—W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States mission to Moscow, wound up his London conferences today making ready to hasten to Moscow to join in British-American arrangements to stiffen Russian resistance in the face of terrific German onslaughts.

A qualified source declared Russia's situation in the Ukraine was more precarious than ever in the face of German claims of a juncture of German columns behind Kiev, capture of Poltava far to the southeast of Kiev and a drive across the Perekop Peninsula to isolate the Crimea.

Would Shut Door For Arms

Should the Germans succeed in the maneuver they are apparently attempting, this source said, they would virtually shut the door against entry of the United States and British arms through the Persian Gulf and Iran.

Kharkov, Rostov and the rich Donets coal valley would also be exposed to the next German pincer thrust, it was added, and the Germans would be in a position to cover and support a new drive along the north shore of the Black Sea.

Doubt was expressed, however, that the Germans had completed the encirclement move reported east of Kiev, and authoritative sources scouted Berlin claims that four Russian armies were in the process of annihilation within the Kiev circle.

Says British Understand

Declaring "the British people have a much better realization of the gravity of the Russian situation than do the people of America," Harriman said the United States and British missions to Moscow already had reached an agreement on immediate material aid to Russia.

He will follow Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British mission, to Moscow as soon as possible to continue their planning there on replenishing of Russian supplies.

The two missions were agreed, Harriman said, that the flow of guns, tanks, planes and raw materials to Russia should be limited only by the physical problems of transportation. He intimated he shared increasing British concern over the gravity of Soviet losses of material.

Fears Freeing Of Nazi Machine

The British are repeatedly emphasizing that unless production is maintained and supplies sped to Russia, Hitler may achieve another one-enemy-at-a-time victory and free his whole war machine for a power drive against Great Britain.

A reliable neutral military expert said a first-hand study of the conflict convinced him the Russians were still "fighting magnificently," but added that danger lay in the superior quantities of weapons and equipment possessed by the Germans.

Rostov Obvious Objective

Rostov, lying some 200 miles east of the Perekop Peninsula and the obvious objective of a north shore drive along the Black Sea, is the terminus of one of the Baku oil lines. Strategists regard it as an ideal jumping-off place for a land offensive toward Stalingrad and Astrakhan, on the lower Volga, or southward toward Caucasia.

Another possible danger from the German victories, authoritative sources said, lay in the psychological effects on Turkey. With indications that German naval preparations were proceeding in Bulgarian ports and a German attack upon Turkey through Bulgaria still was a real possibility, these sources observed, Turkey's determination to resist would be likely to decline proportionally with Nazi successes against Russia.

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Moscow Aid Conference Viewed As Turning Point

Moscow, Sept. 20 (AP)—The English language publication *Moscow News* in the first Russian press comment on the forthcoming United States-British-Russian conference called it today "the turning point in the present gigantic struggle, opening new perspectives for those combating Hitler."

The vital task now, the paper said, was "concentration of forces against the common enemy on the decisive front and frequent shattering blows on all other fronts."

"Hitler," the article said, "is compelled to concentrate at least nine tenths of his resources in the East. He is now faced with a hard winter which will render his position still more precarious. The simple, obvious conclusion is that Hitler must be smashed by a united effort in the East, for it is here that the forces of the aggressor have been concentrated. Hence, the first line of defense of world civilization and democracy lies in the East."

British Report Nazi Convoy Blasted

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—The R. A. F., continuing its smashing one-two offensive of night raids on Germany and day attacks on German-occupied coastal zones, was reported today to have set fire to at least four ships in a Nazi convoy off the Netherlands.

At the same time waves of bombers swept over the Channel to France this afternoon. Watchers on the English shore heard the clatter of heavy anti-aircraft fire and the crunch of bombs a few minutes later, then saw the British planes winging homeward.

An early unofficial report said one R. A. F. squadron alone shot down six German planes over occupied territory during the day.

Nazi Baltic Port Blasted

Considerable air activity throughout the Channel area was reported, with Blenheim bombers said to be leading the attacks, but no official details were published.

Last night the R. A. F. heavily bombed Stettin, Germany's largest Baltic seaport.

Many fires were left burning among Stettin's docks, warehouses and railroad yards, an Air Ministry communique reported.

Coastal command planes, it said, bombed Nantes, in German-occupied France, overnight. The communique said only two British planes were lost, both in the Stettin raid.

Berlin Attack Denied

German reports that Berlin also was the object of air attack brought from the authoritative Press Association, however, the assertion that the R. A. F. had not attempted to raid the Nazi capital.

The assertion stirred speculation here that Soviet bombers might have struck at Berlin.

Stettin, on the Oder, is the German seaport closest to Berlin. Lying about one hundred miles northeast of the German capital, it was last bombed by the R. A. F. August 12.

In a heavy raid there last October the British said an important synthetic oil plant, producing 1,000,000 metric tons of motor fuel annually, was the main target.

The Germans apparently made no attempt to attack Britain last night, the morning communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security being limited to a terse "nothing to report."

Berliners Driven To Shelters

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 20—Citizens sought refuge in air-raid shelters early today as bombers stabbed at Berlin, but an official announcement which identified the raiders as British said they failed to penetrate the city's defenses. One was reported to have been downed.

In northern Germany, however, the announcement said, British raiders dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on several cities, causing "a number of dead and wounded among the civilian population."

(The authoritative Press Association said in London that the R. A. F. made no attack on Berlin last night.)

special communique on the radio tonight that the British lost 38 planes in fierce battling along the English Channel coast today.

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LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Fifteen German planes were shot down in RAF sweeps over the Channel and northwestern France today, the British reported tonight. Seven British fighters and three bombers are missing.

At the same time, a special German radio announcement, picked up here, claimed 35 British fighters and three bombers were brought down over the Channel this afternoon and that only two German planes were lost.

Blenheims escorted by fighters attacked a convoy off the Dutch coast early this afternoon. Four ships were left on fire and another with its back broken, it was said.

Other air forces attacked railway centers at Hazebrouck and Abbeville, shipyards near Rouen, docks at Cherbourg, and a fish oil factory on the coast of Norway. Fortress planes also attacked Emden, it was said.

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Flash

Berlin, Sept. 20 (AP)—DNB reported that thirty-one R. A. F. planes were shot down over the Channel coast today in "bitter and extensive" combat which was said to have cost the Germans only two planes.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 20—The German radio asserted today that a total of 3,480 "enemy" planes were brought down by German anti-aircraft artillery from the start of the war through last August 31. The broadcast was heard by the NBC here.

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Russia's War: General Policy Still Unsettled

Moscow, Sept. 20 (AP)—The English-language publication Moscow News in the first Russian press comment on the forthcoming United States-British-Russian conference called it today "the turning point in the present gigantic struggle, opening new perspectives for those combatting Hitler."

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—An agreement on immediate material aid to Russia has been reached here by the United States and British missions to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman, head of the American delegation, said today.

Harriman emphasized that the agreement was on immediate shipments only and that no settlement had been reached on general policy. The American delegation expects to go to Moscow soon.

Replace Brett

Saying that Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply and head of the British mission, already was in the Russian capital, Harriman added laughingly: "I have no concern over who arrives first as this is a contributing mission."

He said that Gen. James E. Chaney, special military observer in London,

MISSION HEAD CLOSES LONDON CONFERENCES

British Source Points Out Drive From Kiev May Shut Door To Arms

American Says Transport Puts Only Limitation On Assistance

BY ROBT. BUNNELLE

[By the Associated Press]

Nazis Claim 38 RAF Planes

But British Say Foe Lost 15 in Fierce Channel Battle

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (AP).—The German High Command announced amid martial music in a special communique on the radio tonight that the British lost 38 planes in fierce battling along the English Channel coast today.

30.24 - 11949

R. C. A. F. Lists Casualties

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20—Seven airmen whose next of kin live in the United States were named today in the Royal Canadian Air Force's seventieth official casualty list which reported fifty-four men dead and missing overseas and in Canada. Dead and missing since the outbreak of hostilities total 760.

The American casualties and their next of kin included:

Killed on active service overseas:

Smith, William Henry, sergt., Mrs. W. H. Smith (mother), Evanston, Ill.

Missing after air operations overseas:

Park, Thomas Hill, sergt., Mrs. J. Park (mother), Jersey City, N. J.

Malkemus, William R., sergt., D. Malkemus (father), Knoxville, Tenn.

Killed on active service in Canada:

Percival, Loriman Samuel, flying officer, Mrs. V. P. Nickel (mother), Oakland, Cal.

Seymour, John Paul, leading aircraftman, Mrs. E. Seymour (mother), Topeka, Kan. (Seymour was killed September 15, near Rathwell, Man.)

Shand, William Simon, lac., Mrs. R. F. Shand (mother), Kerville, Texas. (Shand was killed in same crash as Seymour.)

Drowned in Canada:

Holt, Charles Ray, lac., no next of kin listed. H. Ferguson (friend), Portland, Ore.

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Alexandria, Raided 130 Times, Speeding Bomb-Shelter Work

Alexandria, Egypt, Sept. 20 (AP)—Alexandria, Egypt's most-bombed seaport, is rushing construction of 200 new air-raid shelters.

About 230 public refuges providing for 49,000 persons already are in use. The city has been bombed 130 times in twelve months by British count.

Ancient Roman cisterns, once the source of the city's water supply, now protect thousands during air attacks. Four enormous underground chambers supported by pillars of dark green marble where Roman inscriptions nearly 2,000 years old still can be read, have been converted into other shelters. They are several hundred feet deep. One accommodates 1,080 persons.

The city is surprisingly undisturbed by the frequent bombings. The streets and shopping centers throb with activity, and restaurants, bars, cabarets and cinemas do a rushing business.

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Italian Troop Ships Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 20—Two Italian motor ships transporting troops to Libya were torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Tripoli, but nearly all the soldiers and crew on board the vessels were saved, the Italian high command reported today. The rescue was made by other ships in convoy with the motor ships, the high command added.

British planes bombed Tripoli, the principal point of entry into Africa for Axis forces, and Bengasi, the advance coastal base of the German-Italian troops.

Raids Repulsed

A British armored car raid on Italian position ni North Africa was repulsed, the high command's report said.

The Italians told of two "daring operations" by their troops in East Africa.

The garrison of Uolchefit, in Ethiopia, "attacked and conquered an important position after strong resistance on the part of the enemy," the communique declared. "The enemy was routed and suffered heavy losses. Arms, ammunition and large quantities of supplies were captured."

300 Reported Killed

The other sortie was at Chilga, Ethiopia, north of Lake Tana, where, the communique said, Italian national and colonial troops beat strong enemy forces.

"After a hard fight, the enemy troops were compelled to retreat in disorder, leaving over 300 killed on the battlefield," the communique said.

The high command also reported Fascist planes attacked and heavily damaged a small merchant ship in the eastern Mediterranean.

Japan's Legation In Iran Put Under Close Watch

Teheran, Sept. 19 (Delayed) (AP)—The Japanese Legation was under strict surveillance of the British and Russians today, partly because the legation's diplomatic mail pouches and radio code messages have greatly increased in recent days.

The Allies suspected the Japanese of helping the Nazi cause, especially since Axis legations have been forced to close.

Neither had the Japanese replied to a demand of the Iran Government for the surrender of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and a number of Nazi fugitives. The Grand Mufti long has been a leader of Arab dissidents against the British in the Middle East.

The abdicated Shah was confined to his quarters at Isfahan while the government began an inquiry into his wealth. The British Legation said that a republican faction in the Iranian Parliament had demanded a trial of the former Shah.

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Refugees Drift 2 Days At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—The adventurous escape of four Belgian men and a British woman, who drifted in a nine-foot dinghy for three nights and two days on the choppy English Channel in their flight from Nazi-held Belgium, was related today by the *New Chronicle*.

Their outboard motor worked at first, the fugitives said, but later it sputtered out and finally an SOS signal on a handkerchief smeared with lipstick was flown from an upraised oar.

They said they almost had given up hope of reaching land last night when they were sighted by a Spitfire twenty miles from England.

The woman, wife of a Belgian subject, was the mother of one of the men in the group.

Dutch Stone Troops

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 20—Aneta, the Dutch news agency, said today that sabotage and anti-Nazi demonstrations are on the increase throughout Holland and that resistance has reached a point where the Nazi-controlled newspaper *Nieuwsblad van Het Noorden* has had to appeal against the spreading of the slogan "The more chaos the better."

Among incidents mentioned by the news service were these:

A 9 P. M. curfew has been imposed on the town of Hoensbroeck in reprisal for thefts from the German armed forces.

Storm Troopers Stoned

Inhabitants of the town of Enschede have been fined 50,000 guilders for sabotage.

A group of fifty W. A. men—storm troopers of the Dutch Nazi Party—were stoned by local air-raid wardens from a roof as they paraded through the village of Wouw and the Mayor and clergymen looked on while police refused to interfere.

Special bicycle-mounted park guards have been called to assist police in Utrecht as a result of rowdyism, robbery and vandalism.

The Rotterdam public prosecutor announced during a trial the inability of the authorities to cope with the wave of "outrageous offenses" and demanded heavy penalties to meet the situation.

Report Nazis Kill 12 More in Paris Reprisal

Slaughter Follows Attack on German Soldier 3 Days Ago

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Reuters quoted the Nazi-controlled Paris radio today as saying that the Germans in occupation of the French capital had shot 12 more hostages in reprisal for attacks on German soldiers.

An announcement by Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, commander of German forces of occupation in France, was quoted as saying that the men went before the firing squad as reprisal for an attack on a German soldier three days ago.

Aneta, the Dutch news agency, said today that sabotage and anti-Nazi demonstrations are on the increase throughout Holland, and that resistance has reached a point where the Nazi-controlled newspaper, Nieuwsblad Van Het Noorden, has had to appeal against the spreading slogan, "the more chaos the better."

Germans Shoot Twelve More In Paris

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[By the Associated Press]

Paris, German-Occupied France, Sept. 20—The Germans announced today the shooting of twelve more hostages as a reprisal for an attack in which a German non-commissioned officer was killed September 16.

For the first time the Germans announced the specific reasons for the selection of hostages.

Seven Were Communists

Col. Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, commandant of the occupying forces in France, said that seven of the twelve were picked and shot as Communists, two for attacks against German soldiers and three for illegal possession of arms.

Two of those shot were formerly minor Government employes.

One of the twelve was listed as a Jew who allegedly had engaged in Communist propaganda.

25 Hostages Die

Stuelpnagel in curt phrases warned that in case of further attacks "many more hostages will be shot."

The new executions raised to twenty-five the number of hostages brought before Nazi firing squads and to thirty-five the number of persons executed as hostages and on charges.

Vichy Releases Laborites

Vichy, Sept. 20 (AP)—Interior Minister Pierre Pucheu announced that twenty-four more union leaders interned in seven different concentration camps had been released. This made a total of sixty-four labor leaders liberated in the past month.

Officials have explained that bona fide labor leaders, erroneously arrested as Communists, were being freed.

At the same time it was announced that three more persons had been released from internment at Val-les-Bains.

The arrest Wednesday of Marcel Cachin, communist Senator for the Paris area and former director of the communist daily, L'Humanite, which was banned by the Daladier government, became known today.

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Nazis Take 12 Lives For 1

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 20—A dozen Frenchmen went before a German firing squad today in a twelve-lives-for-one reprisal.

This mass execution of hostages was a ratio increase in punishment of the Paris population for acts against the occupying force and was the occasion for a warning that the reprisals would be further stepped up in the event of more attacks against German soldiers.

The twelve died in retaliation for an attack in which one German non-commissioned officer was killed early last Tuesday. It was the largest number of hostages yet shot and raised the total to twenty-five.

3 To 1 For Previous Attacks

The ratio which previously had stood for reprisals was three hostages executed for each German attacked. None of the other Germans was killed, however.

The executions were announced by the German military commander of occupied France, Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, who warned that in case of further attacks against the Germans "many more hostages will be shot."

Today also saw Paris subjected to the stiffest penalties yet imposed by the German administration. Starting tonight restaurants, cafes and movies must be closed on the dot at 8 P. M. for a three-day "mourning period," and the populace must be off the streets from 9 P. M. to 5 A. M.

Adds Somber Note

To this General von Stuelpnagel added a somber note in a proclamation: "Observation of these orders will be controlled by German patrols."

The grand total of persons executed since a German ensign was shot in a Paris subway August 21 now is thirty-five. In addition to twenty-five shot as hostages, seven were executed as Communists and three as spies.

The German non-commissioned officer whose death was responsible for today's mass execution was shot in the back early on the morning of September 16 while walking home through one of the city's busiest commercial districts.

A woman, the only real witness to any of the series of attacks against Germans in the capital, said she saw a number of shots fired from an automobile in the Boulevard de Strasbourg. She ran into a subway station, where she babbled her story to a station attendant. Later she answered a police appeal to testify, but so far as announced none of the attackers has been arrested.

Explain Choice For Penalty

For the first time today the Germans announced the reasons for the selection of the hostages. General von Stuelpnagel's announcement declared that seven were picked and shot for being Communists, three for illegal possession of arms and two for attacks against German soldiers.

Two of the twelve were listed as former Government employes, apparently in minor positions. One was Jewish. Some of the others came from the "Red Belt" of Parisian suburbs where Communist propaganda is recognized to be widespread.

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Reports Indicate Rise In Acts Hostile To Nazis

An apparently growing wave of hostile acts against German occupying authorities throughout the Nazi-dominated continent was indicated Saturday in a flood of reports from abroad. Such activity, frequently bringing German repressive measures, was reported from Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia as well as from France.

The Dutch news agency *Aneta* said that sabotage and anti-Nazi demonstrations are on the increase throughout Holland. A 9 P. M. curfew was reported imposed on the town of Hoensbroeck in reprisal for thefts from the German armed forces; inhabitants of the town of Enschede were said to have been fined 50,000 guilders for sabotage and in Rotterdam a public prosecutor was reported to have announced during a trial that the authorities were unable to cope with the wave of "outrageous offenses" against them. Heavy penalties were demanded.

Windows At Ypres Broken

The Belgian Government-in-exile announced in London that fresh inci-

dents of sabotage and demonstrations against the Germans was reported from Belgium. At Ypres a 9 P. M. curfew was imposed in punishment for the smashing of windows of a German army building.

At Lille, France, near the Belgian border, three Belgians were sentenced to death by a court-martial for starting fires. Another Belgian was reported sentenced to die for attacking a German soldier, and many acts of sabotage were reported, with many prison sentences imposed.

The British radio reported that Yugoslav guerrilla soldiers were fighting against both German and Italian troops on an extensive scale.

Italians Admit Losses

"In one district," a broadcast said, "the occupying forces lost 200 killed and wounded during a fight which lasted eight days. The Italians admit losing 1,300 soldiers in killed and wounded in Herzogovina and Montenegro during August. It is believed the true figure is even higher."

In Paris, according to the British radio, a platoon of German soldiers was attacked Friday. "Several of them were wounded and in the exchange of shots five Frenchmen were killed," a broadcast said, adding that so far no reprisals had been taken. Another British report said that a demonstration was staged in Paris Friday night against the pro-Nazi legions formed to fight in Russia.

Nazi Garage Set Afire.

Vichy, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—Defying stern Nazi repressive edicts, ten men set fire to a garage requisitioned by the German Army and calmly walked away from the blazing building in Paris last night. A passer-by saw them leave, but none was captured.

The French Council of Ministers, with Mashal Petain present, discussed today the "situation created by attacks on isolated members of the German Army and studied proposals to end foreign propaganda which inspired these acts," an announcement said.

The fire—the latest in a series of acts of sabotage and violence against the Germans—came less than eighteen hours after two communists had died before a Nazi firing squad for anti-German demonstratioins. It also came to pass in spite of the fact that Paris and the entire Department of the Seine are under a strict, three-day curfew imposed by the Germans to protect their soldiers. The curfew became effective only last night.

The Germans have executed twenty-three persons since the recent beginning of what is known in Vichy as the Paris Terror. Thirteen were described as hostages, while the others were condemned by German military courts.

Meanwhile today the Germans claimed to have broken up within twenty-four hours three separate bands of "gangsters," while the French were reported planning to strengthen their police in Paris.

More Union Chiefs Freed.

Interior Minister Pierre Pucheu announced that twenty-four more union leaders interned in seven different concentration camps had been released. This made a total of sixty-four labor leaders liberated in the past month.

Officials have explained that bona fide labor leaders, erroneously arrested as communists, were being freed.

At the same time it was announced that three more persons had been released from internment at Val-les-Bains. These were Aviation Gen. Cochet, Jacques Cazaux, former Inspector-General of Colonies, and Deputy Tixier Vignancourt, former head of the information services.

Vignancourt was arrested on July 26 for "insulting remarks" against Marshal Petain. The other two were arrested on September 3.

It was disclosed that 2,976 persons are being held in six internment camps of the unoccupied zone for what are considered crimes against the Petain regime. In addition about 17,000 foreigners are held in eight camps.

had met their death at the hands of German firing squads in Paris.

The Parish branch of the State Tribunal, created to forestall the spread of German reprisals against terroristic outbreaks, sentenced Adolphe Guyot, Communist leader of the Seine (Paris) Department, Jacques Woog and Fosco Fosserdi, an absentee, to death.

Two Life Sentences Given

The State Tribunal was created to show the Germans that the French could deal with the problem of opposition themselves.

In addition to the three death sentences, two persons were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor, one *in absentia*, and a number of others were sent to jail for shorter terms without hard labor.

A number of persons were acquitted, including five women.

Reprisals Stir Vichy

The German execution of twelve hostages in Paris today in reprisal for the killing of a single German soldier has created a stir here.

In the first comment on the executions authorized circles acknowledged that French public opinion was "sadly hit" by the reprisal measures, even if it could not approve of acts of violence against German-occupying troops.

VichyCalls Story 'Fantastic'

Says Division and a Half of Regulars Are Not Fighting for Nazis

VICHY, Sept. 20 (AP).—Authorized French sources described today as "fantastic" reports frequently heard in Vichy that a division and a half of regular French troops are fighting for the Germans on the Russian front.

Some sources described as "equally fantastic" other reports that Vichy has signed an agreement with the Germans to send even more troops to fight Russia. The only French aid thus far, it was said, consisted of two small contingents, which left the occupied zone recently to be trained and outfitted by the Germans at Posen, in Poland.

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Vichy Tribunal Sentences Paris Communists To Death

Court Created To Forestall German Reprisals Imposes Penalty On 3 To Curb Opposition

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 20—The Vichy French, in a race with German authorities to mow down opposition, announced tonight the condemnation of three Communists to die after twelve hostages

Drastic Restrictions Put On Jews In Netherlands

Race Excluded From Almost All Public Places, Including Cafes, Hotels, Theaters

Amsterdam, Sept. 20 (AP)—Drastic limits on the movements of Jews in the Netherlands were decreed today by Arthur Seysz-Inquart, Reich commissioner.

Jews were excluded from public parks and zoos, restaurants, saloons, coffee houses, hotels, pensions, sleeping cars, restaurant cars, theaters, cabarets, vaudevilles, cinemas, sports grounds, concerts, artistic performances, libraries and public reading rooms.

Jews might change their residences only with official permission, and beginning October 1 they will be barred from public markets, auctions, produce exchanges and slaughter houses.

Fines up to 1,000 florins and imprisonment up to six months were ordered for offenders.

Archduke Felix Gets U. S. Visa

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Archduke Felix, younger brother of Archduke Otto, claimant to the non-existant throne of Austria, has received a visa and is leaving for the United States next week, it was learned today.

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U. S. Role To Enforce Post-War Peace Seen

Britain's Home Secretary Believes It Will Be Up To America To Help Keep Order In Europe

Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 20 (AP)—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison told the annual conference of the Scottish Labor party today that he hoped the United States "will not turn its back on Europe after the war" when, he said, armed strength will be necessary to preserve peace.

When a delegate criticized the clause in the Roosevelt-Churchill war-aims declaration proposing post-war disarmament of only aggressor nations, Morrison replied that somebody must be in a position through "force and arms" to insure peace during reconstruction.

He suggested that the job be done by Britain, the United States, Russia and "other peaceful nations."

TOKIO SOFT PEDALS AXIS CELEBRATION

Treaty Anniversary to Be Observed Quietly.

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Tokio, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The newspaper Miyako complained today that an official movement was under way to restrain public celebrations on September 27 of the first anniversary of Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy. Recalling Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda's reiteration of Axis ties upon his assumption of office recently, the newspaper said:

"Now it is reported that our Government is disposed to hold in check the intentions of the nation to whip up re-enforcement of the Axis. If true, we can only say that it is incomprehensible."

The Government seems determined to limit the anniversary observances to a formal ceremony under the Imperial Rule Aid Association, Miyako said.

Meanwhile today Japanese Army and Navy planes flew above the municipal airport, wheeled over the business section of Tokio and dropped explosives in Tokio Bay in a martial observance of Aviation Day. A heavy fog obscured the craft and only seven were visible over the city. Reverberations of the bay bombing were felt slightly.

The Ministry of Commerce announced a 20 per cent increase in the 1941 subsidy to oil importers and refiners, and the Ministry of Agriculture announced that the Government would take control of the distribution of meat effective October 20 to spread inadequate supplies more evenly. All available poultry, beef, pork, horse meat, goat meat and mutton will be purchased thereafter solely by the Japanese Meat Control Company, which will resell quotas to wholesalers' guilds.

Manila, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The British authorities in Singapore are understood to have delayed the departure yesterday of the Japanese ship Hakone Maru with Japanese civilians from India, Ceylon and Malaya aboard until assured that similar facilities are granted to Britons leaving Japan.

Japan Bombs Tokyo Bay

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 20—Japanese army and navy planes flew above the municipal airport, wheeled over the business section of Tokyo and dropped explosives in Tokyo Bay today in a martial observance of "Aviation Day."

A heavy fog obscured the craft and only seven were visible in the maneuvers over the heart of the city. Reverberations of the bay bombing were felt slightly in downtown buildings.

Home Minister Harumichi Tanabe, meanwhile, reported on details of matters under his jurisdiction in an audience with Emperor Hirohito.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced a twenty per cent. increase in the 1941 subsidy to oil importers and refiners. Oil storage establishments are supposed to keep a six-month supply on hand.

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Alien Ban Beaten In Siam

[By the Associated Press]

Bangkok, Thailand, Sept. 19 (Delayed)—A bill to ban entry of foreigners of any nationality into Thailand was rejected, 32 to 24, by the People's Assembly today.

Major Chaveng Sanki Songgram, Minister of Interior, expressed Government sympathy for the bill, which was presented by an Assemblyman, but declined to indorse it.

He said Thailand already has adequate means of suppressing fifth-column activities, at which the bill was aimed.

He admitted, however, the possibility of fifth-column work among certain sections of the foreign population and warned citizens against disclosing any national secrets.

Noting that agents of a certain country had recently been buying automobiles in Thailand at unusual prices, the Assembly approved a Government bill for control of transfers of title.

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U. S. Protests Detention

[By the Associated Press]

Peiping, China, Sept. 20—The American Embassy protested today to the Japanese Embassy the detention two days ago of Mrs. Johana Kramer, an American citizen, who was prevented from catching a boat train, then was questioned nine hours before being released.

Takes Japanese Home

Singapore, Sept. 20 (AP)—British authorities granted clearance today for the Japanese vessel Hakone Maru, which will sail from here tomorrow with nearly 200 Japanese nationals homeward bound from India, Ceylon and Malaya.

American Ship, Detained At Shanghai, Released

Japanese-Controlled Customs Free Zoella Lykes And It Sails For Manila

Shanghai, Sept. 20 (AP)—The 6,750-ton American freighter Zoella Lykes, freed of her difficulties with Japanese-controlled customs authorities here over her manifest, sailed today for Manila.

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The American President Line, agent for the vessel, denied it had paid a fine of 5,000 Mexican dollars (about $250) which Japanese sources declared yesterday had been levied on charges of irregularities in the papers covering her cargo, which included 2,000 barrels of fuel oil consigned originally to a Shanghai Japanese firm.

Recent embargo revisions prohibited Americans from selling fuel oil to the Japanese here and the shipping company ordered the Zoella Lykes to take the 2,000 barrels to Manila. The President Line said the matter was settled by negotiation.

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Aussies Get U. S. Guns

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 20 (AP)—Arrival in Australia of the first shipment of American-made machine guns for the use of Australian troops was announced today by Army Minister Percy Spender.

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New Argentine Steps Proposed

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 20—Argentina's "Dies" committee has made public the text of four bills to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies, probably Monday or Tuesday, to prohibit totalitarian propaganda, regulate or prohibit anti-democratic news agencies, tighten laws governing "diplomatic valises" and prevent political use of Axis-controlled investments in Argentina.

A street group in Buenos Aires—in one of a series of demonstrations which the German press said could have "a reaction on diplomatic relations"—shouted denunciations of Germany last night and tossed leaflets attacking the Reich's Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann. Nine persons were arrested.

In Rio de Janeiro, Brazilian police closed offices of an organization known as "the Juvenile Crusade for a Good Press," charging that it had been distributing anti-democratic and anti-Jewish propaganda.

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Mexico Aims At Agitators

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Sept. 20—The Government, considering adoption of a bill providing severe penalties for fifth-column activity, was said by authorized circles today to be notifying many German, Italian and other European tourists that they would have to leave Mexico.

Times of departure depend upon the expiration dates of six-month visiting permits. Most of these already have expired, it was eported, and visas will not be extended.

Authorized circles said several hundred Germans and Italians were affected by the action, interpreted as a precaution against the possible presence of agitators.

Presiden Manuel Avila Camacho has asked Congress to adopt immediately a bill providing prison sentences ranging from six to fifteen years for espionage and from three to six years for spreading propaganda or inciting the public to favor any foreign power.

Nye Hails German-Americans, Condemns Roosevelt Policies

Senator Assails "Will To Instill Racial Strife" In Address Before Steuben Society

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 20—Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.) said tonight that "nothing is so destructive of the grandest ideals of Americanism as the will to instll racial strife and racial prejudice" which has pointed the finger of suspicion at Germanic Americans.

In an address prepared for brodacast before the Steuben Society of America, marking the two hundred and eleventh anniversary of General von Steuben, of George Washington's Revolutionary War staff, the Senator added:

"Here are you, who pay annual tribute to the memory of one who contributed so largely to the divorcement of America from the hates, the intrigues, the jealousies, the politics and the wars of Europe.

"But you who continue year in and year out that tribute—you are under suspicion. Those who spring from a race that contributed General von Steuben to the winning of independence for America, you are under suspicion."

The meeting, also marking the one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution and the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the society, was held at the Biltmore Hotel where a guard of nearly 250 policemen was ordered stationed.

Nye paid tribute to "your splendid record of Americanism" and added that "with all my heart and soul I detest the planting of foreign 'isms' in our land and among its people."

Charges 'Deception'

The Senator declared there never can be unity in this country as long as "it is proven that deception is resorted to in winning that unity.

"For example," he added, "we once heard it said by our leadership that 'there might be Nazis in Greenland' when there were no Nazis in Greenland.

"Again we have been told that the Nazis were infesting South America and especially Colombia; that they had secret air landing fields in Colombia.

Congressmen Report

"Recently a delegation of Congressmen visited Colombia and returned with the word that there wasn't even Nazi sympathy in Colombia; that there were no hidden air fields in Colombia."

President Roosevelt referred to reports of hidden air fields in that Latin American country in a recent speech.

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"Americans, when America is at stake, will give every ounce and every measure of unity that an intelligent people can and will afford," Nye said.

He Urges "Frankness"

"But that unity can be invited only by frankness, that unity can never be won on the issue of hunting for and building for a war for America.

"If the danger to America is as great as some would have us believe," he said, "we ought not to let loose of a single ounce of powder, a shell, a ship, a gun or a plane.

"When, if ever, war is declared by the Congress . . . America will stand united. But until that time there cannot be, there must not be, unity in inviting involvement in war."

Sees Fifty-Fifty Choice

In an interview before the meeting, Nye said there was still a 50-50 chance for this country to stay out of war if it followed a policy of making those nations receiving lease-lend aid carry it in their own bottoms.

"Whatever degree of emergency that confronts the country now has been deliberately created by the President and his foreign policy," Nye said.

Pickets Kept Away

Police kept pickets away from the hotel entrances when Nye arrived. One picketer carried a sign which read, "Senator Nye, the Führer Thanks You For Your Many Services." Told later about the sign and its inscription, the Senator said with obvious sarcasm: "Well, that's very nice of him."

In a message to the society, Theodore H. Hoffman, national chairman, said Americans of German extraction would not be found in any fifth column "but in the first column,' ready any crisis dealing hard blows for the priceless heritage of liberty and justice fighting for the preservation of the ideals, institutions and Constitution of our beloved country, the United States of America."

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Nye Indorses Lindbergh

[By the Associated Press]

Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 20—Senator Nye, North Dakota isolationist, said here last night "I agree with Charles Lindbergh that the Jewish people are a large factor in our movement toward war.

"There is no evasion of the truth that the Jewish people are among the leaders in this movement," he said. "I do not say they are the largest factor, but they certainly are one of the leading factors. This is only natural for the Jewish people have suffered under the Nazi regime."

Senator Nye addressed an America First Meeting. About 2,000 people attended.

In an earlier speech at Cincinnati, Senator Nye referred to a recent speech by Lindbergh at Des Moines in which Lindbergh listed the Jewish people as among those leading the United States into war.

"I know . . . there is not a shred of anti-Semitic spirit in the mind and heart of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh or of Senator Burton K. Wheeler," Nye said.

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Lindbergh Reference to Jews Rejected by Anti-War Group

Keep America Out of War Congress at Meeting Here 'Deeply Disagrees,' Says Protestants, Catholics and Jews Work Alike for Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—The Keep America Out of War Congress today announced its "deep disagreement" with what it said were the implications of Charles A. Lindbergh's recent statement on the relation of the Jewish race to efforts to involve the United States in the war.

Speaking at Des Moines on Sept. 11, Mr. Lindbergh said the "British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt administration" were the three most important groups "which have been pressing this country toward war."

The anti-war organization, holding its quarterly meeting in New York on Thursday, unanimously adopted, it announced, a statement which said:

"Mr. Lindbergh quite properly stated that 'no person with a sense of the dignity of mankind can condone the persecution the Jewish race suffered in Germany.' But the Keep America Out of War Congress most deeply regrets and disagrees with Mr. Lindbergh's implication that the American citizens of Jewish extraction or religion are a separate group, apart from the rest of the American people, or that they react as a separate group, or that they are unanimously for our entrance into the European war."

Meanwhile, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, New York, said in a message to American Jews on the approach of their new year that "Hitler's well known, well worn tactics of weakening his prospective victims from within by inciting racial animosities and divisions, will never succeed in free America."

The anti-war congress said that both itself and the America First Committee, of which it noted that Mr. Lindbergh was a member, had received "most valuable help" from Jewish Americans, and from Catholic and Protestant Americans, too, in "their efforts to keep this country out of war." The statement continued:

"The Keep America Out of War Congress has made no distinctions on that score, and no American organization interested in preserving, strengthening and extending our democratic institutions can make such distinctions."

The statement said the Lindbergh speech had been "improperly used by leaders" of what it called "the war party." The latter, it said, had "concealed" Mr. Lindbergh's denunciation of the treatment of the Jews in Germany, and also had concealed "the fact that" their greatest support comes from "the Southern states—those with the least democracy in the country, poll taxes, unpardonable racial prejudice and discrimination against Negroes."

The Keep America Out of War Congress was organized some months ago with the announced aim of uniting efforts of various groups opposing entry of the United States into the war. Among members of its governing committee are Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War; Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Helen Alfred, secretary-treasurer of the Citizens Peace Petition Committee, and Fay Bennett, executive secretary of the Youth Committee Against War.

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Jewish Congress Defies "Threats" Of Lindbergh

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 20—A Rosh Hashana message from the American Jewish Congress today expressed "confident hope that the day of deliverance from Hitler is not far off" and advised Charles A. Lindbergh that "Americans Jews will neither be bribed nor blackmailed into renouncing their just and equal status as citizens of the United States."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, congress president, released the message which added that American Jews intend "to stand four-square for the defense of the American way of life, whatever the consequences with which Mr Lindbergh dares to threaten them."

Praises Jews In Palestine

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, praised the 550,000 Jews in Palestine for their stand at the side of England and said it had been "a source of inspiration and hope to Jews everywhere, especially to those Jews who have been imprisoned behind the ghetto walls set up by the Nazi regime in so many parts of the European continent."

The Church Peace Union said in a message to Jewish organizations that "the rise of anti-Semitism and the more recent attempts in the United States to arouse racial hatreds must be faced with right thinking by all democratic-loving peoples."

In Washington, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, paid tribute to the contributions which the Jews have made to American life.

Senator Bailey Urges Full Aid To U. S. S. R.

North Carolinian Tells Young Democrats 18 Months May Bring End To Hitler's Plans

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sept. 19 (AP)—Senator Bailey (Dem., N. C.) told North Carolina Youing Democrats in convention here today that "it is not beyond the realm of possibility that within eighteen months, the Germans will realize that Hitler's ambitious designs were beyond him and them, and that his sun will set in some abandoned isle, if not in a fate far worse.

"Sooner or later the morale will crack somewhere and it must not be in Great Britain, nor shall it be in the United States of America," the State's senior Senator said.

Bailey came out wholeheartedly for aid to Russia, saying that the United States was "not condoning Communism, but defending the security of the democracy of our republic."

"When I see a Russian shooting a mad dog, I raise no question as to his culture and his politics," he said. "I wish him to kill the mad dog, and am glad to give him a gun."

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Paraguay To Get U. S. Aid

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull and the Paraguayan Minister signed an agreement today extending an undisclosed amount of lend-lease aid to Paraguay.

Another Lindbergh Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 20—R. Douglas Stuart, national director of the America First Committee, announced tonight that Charles A. Lindbergh would address a rally under the organization's auspices at Fort Wayne, Ind., October 3.

Stuart said Lindbergh's speech at an America First rally in Des Moines September 11 had been discussed Thursday at an executive session of the group's national committee and that a statement would be issued later.

In his Des Moines address Lindbergh declared that "the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration" were the three most important groups "which have been pressing this country toward war."

Lindbergh, a member of the national committee, did not attend Thursday's meeting.

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La Follette Plans 1942 Fight On Foreign Policy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 20—Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog., Wis.) served notice today that the foreign policies espoused by President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie would face a vigorous attack in the 1942 Congressional elections.

Charging that the President had broken his pledges to the American people by "ordering the navy into a shooting war," the Wisconsin Senator called upon all those "who are opposed to entering this war to mobilize for the political battles which lie just ahead."

Sees Two-Party Purge

Reelected last year with Administration backing after he had indorsed the President's bid for a third term, La Follette has been a frequent critic of Administration foreign policy moves although a strong supporter of its domestic program.

Despite Mr. Roosevelt's press conference rebuke this week of those who would inject party politics into the present critical world situation, La Follette told reporters there appeared to be a "collaboration to purge the Democratic and Republican parties of all those who do not agree with the Administration's foreign policies." He said this issue was going to be such an important one in next year's Congressional campaigns as to force a political realignment.

Charges Broken Promises

"President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie both promised to the voters of this country that they would keep us out of war," he said. He declared that the President, evidently with Willkie's approval had accomplished "the breach of this promise by short-circuiting the constitutional power of Congress to declare war" when he told the navy to shoot on sight at Axis warcraft in "defensive waters."

"The first primaries of the 1942 campaign are but a few months away," he continued. "As one who hopes and believes that democracy can survive here at home, I urge those who are opposed to entering this war to mobilize for the political battles which lie just ahead."

WALKER ACCLAIMS ROOSEVELT COURAGE

Postmaster General Says War Policy Is Aimed At Creeping Monstrocity

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[By the Associated Press]

French Lick, Ind., Sept. 20—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said tonight that President Roosevelt's decision to protect the America "is an action of inescapable defense against a creeping monstrosity of terror."

In an address before the annual fall meeting of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, broadcast nationally, Walker said the President's pronouncements on international affairs bore witness "to a remarkable insight and a prophetic struggle carried on by him before most of us had heard the roar of guns or knew the direction of their firing."

For Self-Defense

"As Chief Executive of the United States, prayerfully mindful of his grave responsibility, President Roosevelt has declared that the time has come when the Americas themselves must now be defended and stand their ground against assault upon their sovereignty and freedom," the Cabinet member said.

". . . This is no action of intervention. It is no action of isolation. It is not an action selected by choice; it is an action compelled by circumstance. It is an action of inescapable defense against a creeping mostrosity of terror."

The American people do not want war, Walker continued, "but we know now that the war is upon us; it is upon us through the necessity of defense."

Aggressor Called Maniac

"We are poised on no arbitrary adventure; we are aligned by no artificial choice," he added. "But we stand embattled before an insane and fratricidal tyranny that strikes, with the lawlessness of a maniac, to enslave the world.

"To that tyranny our President has said: 'You shall go no further.' And at his summons we, all of us, stand ready, watchful, waiting."

HENDERSON SEES BELTS TIGHTENED

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Tells Trade Editors All Must Aid Defense.

Princeton, Sept. 20.—With a new spirit visible in Washington which recognizes that an era of business as usual is out, the American people as individuals are going to have to pull in their belts as the civilian goods output is curtailed, Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, declared here last night.

Mr. Henderson spoke at a dinner at the Nassau Tavern given to editors and publishers of trade papers by the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, in celebration of its 100th anniversary.

Warning that as the durable-consumer-goods industries feel an increasing squeeze due to the defense program, those companies, particularly in the metals-fabricating line, which have no defense contracts, will fall victim to priorities, Mr. Henderson said that the only real answer to the defense program is actual curtailment of consumer goods.

"The American people are even yet not fully aware of what an all-out defense production effort will mean to them," Mr. Henderson said. "As individuals we are going to have to pull in our belts.

"There is a new spirit in Washington. During the past few weeks there has come a clearer realization of what is required from industry, from labor, from the rank and file of American citizenry if we are to win. There is growing recognition of the clear fact that business as usual is out," he stated.

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END EASY LIVING, IS FARLEY'S PLEA

Addressing Testimonial Dinner At Syracuse, N. Y., He Says Defense Comes First

Warns Capital And Labor Not To Wear Out Patience Of Public

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[By the Associated Press]

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 20—New York State Democratic Chairman James A. Farley, speaking to a party gathering for the first time in a year, expressed belief tonight that capital and labor will cease bickering "lest they wear out the patience of the American public."

In a nation-wide broadcast at a testimonial dinner honoring his services to the party, the former National Democratic Chairman and Postmaster General called for "a moratorium on easy living" because, he said, "defense comes first."

Earlier, as more than 1,200 Democrats of national and State prominence gathered for the affair, Farley quickly discouraged a movement booming him as a candidate for governor next year. He made it clear to leaders and newspapermen he would not even consider such an office, mainly because of business reasons.

Says U. S. Must Lead

The chairman, whose relations with President Roosevelt were reported cooling in last year's campaign, asserted in his address that "no matter how hard we Americans might try, we could not avoid leadership in the world today."

"And that leadership," he added, "is embodied in the shining spirit of our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Expressing "complete confidence in the astute administration of our foreign affairs" by Secretary of State Hull, Farley declared the major premise of America's policy, as he saw it, is "the stronger we can make ourselves and the stronger we can make the enemies of Hitler, the less likely it is that we will be called upon to do the job ourselves."

Action, Not Words, Needed

"If we have learned anything in the last two years," he asserted, "we have learned that mere words will not help us. We must take to heart the lessons of the European countries now living under the iron heel. In a world where force alone talks, it would be folly to rely on words.

"There must be a moratorium on easy living. I believe that capital and labor will forego the luxury of unnecessary squabbles lest they wear out the patience of the American public. Defense comes first."

Auto Rationing Seen By Spring

[By the Associated Press]

Denver, Sept. 20—Take good care of your automobile—the time may not be far off when they will be rationed to buyers who need them most.

The tip came today from L. Clare Cargile, president of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, who said in an interview that this country's automobile production has been curtailed fifty per cent. and the curtailment "will be far more drastic as time goes on."

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Cargile also said this may result in a jump in driving hazards because with the new-car output cut, fewer old cars will be junked. "Then the percentage of unsafe jaloppies on the highways will go up," he asserted.

Expects Rationing Next Spring

Cargile believes some sort of rationing system may be made effective next spring when "the problem will be to see to it that the fellow who needs a car the most gets first chance at one."

"How far the curtailment of automobile production can go is a headache for all of us in the industry," he added. "Deprive Americans of automobiles entirely and your whole modern system of national life breaks down."

He said that "production is going to be flush during September, October and November because many automobile manufacturers with defense contracts have not yet been able to build and equip their armament factories. To curtail production now, before labor and materials are needed in those factories, would create a serious unemployment lag."

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Film Inquiry May Perish by Lack of Funds

Lucas, Ruler of Senate's Cash, Says He Will Not Approve Its Spending

Would Limit Outlay To $250 Maximum

May Ask Legislators to Vote Curb on Costs of Unauthorized Sessions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A dispute over how much a Senate committee may spend on an unauthorized investigation threatened tonight to put the brakes on the inquiry into charges of war propaganda and monopoly in the film industry.

Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, who handles the Senate's own purse strings as chairman of the Audit and Control Committee, said he would not approve any expenditures for the film inquiry "until I am informed how long this is going to run and how much will be spent." Furthermore, he said he might ask the Senate to limit to $150 or $250 the sum which may be spent on an investigation which has not been approved by the Senate itself.

Such a Senate decision might abruptly halt the film investigation, since its costs for expenses of witnesses and keeping a record of its hearings presumably have already passed $250.

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Merely Considering Resolution

Technically, the Interstate Commerce subcommittee conducting the inquiry is merely considering a resolution, introduced by Senators Bennett G. Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, and Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, proposing an investigation.

In the past Senate committees frequently have conducted long and expensive hearings on legislative proposals, and the costs always have been paid without question.

In view of these precedents, D. Worth Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, chairman of the Interstate Commerce subcommittee, insisted that his group had ample authority to continue its hearings and, in fact, was obligated to do so.

Sees Vast Difference

But Senator Lucas said that in his mind there was a vast difference between lengthy hearings by a Senate committee or subcommittee on a proposal for definite legislation and a "mere proposal that an investigation be conducted into this or that."

Under Senator Clark's view, Senator Lucas said, a subcommittee of two or three Senators could prolong hearings and "spend $5,000 or $10,000 or several times that much just on fees for reporting and witnesses."

Limiting such costs to $150 or $250, he said, would force any Sen-

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ate committee to win express Senate approval before spending more on an inquiry or hearing.

Nicholas Schenck, president of Loew's, Inc., is to testify about the financial background of the film industry at Tuesday's session.

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50,000 Gift Boxes For Children In Britain

Red Cross Christmas Presents, Collected By School Groups, Will Be Shipped Soon

Washington, Sept. 20 (AP)—The first of 50,000 junior Red Cross Christmas gift boxes for England's bomb blitzed children soon will be on their way.

The Red Cross said today it had made special arrangements with the British Ministry of Shipping to permit early shipment of 50,000 gift boxes collected by school groups. Another shipment of 50,000 will go to other lands and to children in territories and insular posessions of the United States.

Small, unbreakable things capable of going into standard boxes supplied by the Red Cross compose the gifts—marbles, dolls, crayons, balls, books, hair ribbons, writing paper. But no candy. The Red Cross noted that the holds of ships are hot and candy melts.

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Ashes Of U. S. Attache Scattered Over Waters

Wishes Of Capt. Sherwood Picking, Plane Crash Victim In England, Carried Out

Falmouth, Maine, Sept. 20 (AP)—The ashes of Capt. Sherwood Picking, 51 who died September 1 in an airplane crash in England while en route to a new assignment as assistant naval attache at the United States Embassy in London, were scattered on the waters of Casco Bay today in compliance with his expressed wishes.

After memorial services at his Falmouth foreside home, a submarine took the ashes to sea where the vessel's chaplain performed another service.

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U. S. Soldiers May Wear Uniforms in Dominion

Must Be Unarmed; Canadians Win Same Rights Here

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Unarmed soldiers of the United States may now wear their uniforms while visiting Canada, the War Department reported today, and Canadian soldiers, if unarmed, may wear their uniforms while in the United States.

The agreement reached with the Canadian government in no way modifies immigration regulations which forbid the actual movement of troops from one country through the territory of another, the department said. Visiting soldiers must carry valid military papers such as a leave of absence, soldier's pass or official orders.

Normally only military attaches and members of military missions of the United States are permitted to appear in uniform in other countries, and others must obtain permission from the United States military attache in the country visited.

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NAVY TAKES DANISH SHIP

Freighter Rita Maersk One Of 39 Seized Last March

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—The former Danish freighter Rita Maersk has been taken over by the navy, Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the Third Naval District, announced today.

The 1,889-ton ship, among thirty-nine Danish vessels seized by the Government in United States ports last March, will be converted for navy use at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

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TO OPERATE ITALIAN SHIP

British-Directed Service Will Handle Craft Seized By U. S.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 20 (AP)—The Italian motorship Leme, seized by the United States after its crew sabotaged its machinery, will operate in British-directed war service, the Portland Cunard Line agent revealed today.

Port Line, Ltd., London, will operate the craft, George Clark, agent, said. The Leme is being fitted as an armed merchantman.

MONTBATTEN TO HAWAII

Commander Of British Warship To Be Guest Of U. S. Navy

New York, Sept. 20 (AP)—Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander of the British aircraft carrier Illustrious, under repair at Norfolk, Va., left La Guardia Field tonight for Los Angeles where he will board a Clipper tomorrow for Honolulu.

He said he was visiting Honolulu at the invitation of United States naval officials and would spend two weeks there before returning to New York and later to Norfolk. Lady Mountbatten is on a lecture tour in the West.

Americans Are Taken On Tour Of British Warships On Coast

Officers Of Liverpool, Orion And Warspite Tell Of Experiences In Mediterranean Battles

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[By the Associated Press]

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 20—British naval officers, speaking from their battered ships, told calmly and dispassionately today of England's battles at sea during an unexpected break in the secrecy which has guarded the presence of British warcraft in American harbors.

At Mare Island Navy Yard newsmen were conducted on tours of the 9,100-ton cruiser Liverpool and the 7,215-ton cruiser Orion. At the Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard reporters boarded the huge British dreadnaught Warspite.

Damaged By Bomb

Commander T. C. T. Wynne, skipper of the Orion, said his vessel was damaged by a German bomb during the evacuation of Crete.

He described the battle of Calabria, in which three Italian destroyers were sunk, as a "brush—just a late-evening chase" and prosaically told of the battle of Matapan, near Crete.

"The battle started with contact about 8 A. M. During the early stages there were maneuvers by cruisers on either side. Then one of the new vast Italian battleships appeared on the scene.

Heavy Ships Come Up

"Heavy ships came up to the battle area. During the night three 8-inch cruisers were destroyed and probably some destroyers, too."

Commander R. S. Dawson, chief engineer of the Liverpool, said an engagement "in the neighborhood of Crete" brought damage to his ship from an aerial torpedo.

"I was in the after part of the ship and I knew we had been hit by a torpedo from the way the ship shook.

Worked Out Best Plan

"After we were hit, all the organization we had been working on so long to deal with this sort of thing went into operation. I found myself doing all the things I had trained so long to do.

"When we found out how much damage was done, we worked out the best plan of action and within a short time had everything under control."

As to the pilot of the plane launching the torpedo, the commander said:

"He was observed to be flying rather shakily afterward. I think we hit him."

At Bremerton, the Warspite's commanding officer, Capt. Douglas Blake Fisher, told how his ship disabled two Italian cruisers and blew a destroyer to bits in the brief span of four minutes last March 28 in the battle of Cape Matapan.

"Our light forces had been engaged during the day with an enemy force that included at least one battleship," he said. "Our forces had caused damage to the battleship and at least one cruiser with gunfire and torpedo aircraft attacks.

"The Italians, as usual, were running for home and our battle fleet was panting after them. We were miles behind at first, of course, clear out of sight.

"Then about 10.30 at night we came across three Italian crusires and at least one destroyer.

"One of the destroyers illuminated one of the cruisers with her own searchlights. We turned slightly away to get all our guns to bear and fired a broadside of sight 15-inch guns.

Result Astonishing

"The first broadside hit her right along—I mean every shot went through her—and the result was really astonishing. Her stacks and all her upperworks went off her like the lid off a burning box.

"Then we put two more broadsides into her, just to make sure, and illuminated the next cruiser with our searchlight. We gave her just one broadside with the same result.

"By this time the battleships behind us, the Berham and the Valiant, were firing on the third cruiser so we looked around for other ships and found a destroyer which had been following the cruisers. We put a broadside into her and she simply disappeared.

"The whole thing took four minutes—of course, we didn't time it carefully but it was right about that time."

Proud Of Part Played

Captain Fisher was proud of his ship's part in the battle of Crete, in which the vessel was damaged.

He said the action was continuous and furious from May 20 to 23.

"The final outcome was that we had to evacuate Crete. We found it quite impossible to contend against the enemy's overwhelming air superiority. I don't know how many planes there were in action against us, but I've never seen so many aircraft at one time in my life. The air was simply full of them."

NEW NAVY NEWS POLICY PRAISED

SEP 21 1941

Lifting of Ban Gratifies Seattle Paper.

Seattle, Sept. 20 (A. P.).—The Post-Intelligencer, outspoken critic of the Navy Department's relations witn the press, expressed gratification today over the new navy publicity policy which permits publication today of news of twelve British warships being in American ports.

The newspaper, published by John Boettiger, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, said in a page one editorial that it always has felt that publicity regarding the presence of British warships in American repair yards "could only serve the most helpful purposes."

"In the presence of the Warspite and its crew in our midst (it is at Bremerton, Wash., across Puget Sound) is an eloquent demonstration of the aid which America is giving to Britain, and could not but inspire people to a wholesome realization of this fact," added the editorial.

While agreeing that vital naval and ship news of value to an enemy should be withheld during the period of danger, the paper added:

"There are still in effect, however, some trifling and unnecessary naval restrictions concerning the navy's relations with the press.

"It is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Navy and his staff will now move to a more enlightened policy throughout and insure the American Navy a place of highest affection and support from the American people."

The newspaper criticized policies of Secretary of the Navy Knox toward the press after a naval station guard fired four shots to stop a boat carrying another paper's photographer in a restricted zone at the arrival of a Russian military mission on September 4.

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British Warships In U. S.

Besides the battleship Warspite at Bremerton, the Navy Department announced that two aircraft carriers and four cruisers were among the dozen British war vessels now in American ports. The aircraft carrier Illustrious, whose presence here was disclosed some time ago, and the carrier Formidable are at Norfolk.

The cruisers Delhi and Dido are at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn, and the cruisers Orion and Liverpool are at Mare Island, Cal. The Asturias, listed as a converted cruiser is at Newport News; the corvettes Nasturtium and Primrose are at Charleston, S. C.; the submarine Pandora at Portsmouth, N. H., and the mine sweeper Menestheus is at Baltimore.

Nazis See Long Drive

The German radio, recorded here today by CBS quoted the announcement of the United States Navy Department that twelve British ships were being repaired in American shipyards, and said that these ships would be out of service for at least three-quarters of a year.

Said the German radio:

"This fact shows with complete clarity, what deficiency is caused to Britain through damages which the British Admiralty is carefully concealing. To take only one example, the aircraft carrier Illustrious has been bombed and severely damaged many months ago by German bombers. More months will pass before the ship can be put into service again. A very conservative estimate is the assumption that the ship cannot be used by Britain for three-quarters of a year."

Tanks Need Land-Air Support, Says Chief

[Associated Press]

With Second Army In Louisiana, Sept. 20—Air superiority and motorized infantry are needed for complete success of tank attacks, Maj. Gen. Charles S. Scott, commander of the nation's only complete tank corps, declared today.

"The day of trying to operate without airplanes is past," he asserted, "and putting foot troops with tanks is like sending a plow mule and race horse out together and expecting them to go at the same speed."

This was demonstrated in the Second-Third Army maneuvers this week when General Scott's armored forces led a spearhead of an armored infantry-cavalry-air attack to split the Third Army's central front.

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"Had To Wait For Infantry"

"Because we had to wait for infantry troops to move on foot, we could not attack with our tanks when we were in a position to cut the Third army to pieces," Scott said. "We should have gone right in and hit them before they got set."

In a combined attack on the Third army, General Scott's tanks drove ten miles from Leesville, La., a point behind the Third army's lines chosen for the tank columns to fan out and disrupt Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's rear communication and supplies.

But infantry troops were unable to follow the rapid pace because they were on foot. General Scott was forced to withdraw his tanks, and before they reached safety several were surrounded by Third army artillery and infantry.

Men Resting Till Monday

All infantry troops move over long distances by motor, but shuttle in several trips. Even with full equipment all foot troops cannot be transported.

A half-million men of the two arm-

ies are resting until Monday night, finished with five days of gruelling test in which a smaller army with armored divisions lost the popular decision to a bigger but slower force. Combat planes stole the show.

From before dawn Monday to late yesterday the men of the Second and Third Armies toiled in hot, sultry central Louisiana. There was no immediate official decision but the Third Army claimed an "unquestioned victory" in a communique.

Opposing commanders and pilots, Dargue said, carried out the precautions faithfully.

Among "don'ts" listed for airmen in the war games were: head-on flights, formation flying close to other formations, individual dog fights, engagements as low as 500 or 1,000 feet, and bad-weather flying for the highest speed planes.

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New Bombers Draw Praise

[By the Associated Press]

Lake Charles, La., Sept. 20—Maj. Gen. H. A. Dargue, praising the safety tactics of pilots of 800 planes in the Louisiana war maneuvers in which five airmen have been killed, said today that the air force's new-type bombers have withstood their first tremendous field tests.

Among the new ships tested under simulated war conditions was the B-26 bomber, which Robert A. Lovett, Under Secretary of War for Air, has described as the fastest in the world. Army airmen said it could fly faster than 350 miles per hour.

"Handled Superbly"

Dargue, commanding 400 planes assigned to work with the Third Army against an equal number with the Second Army in the maneuvers, said: "These maneuvers have been a test of new equipment of the most powerful type and highest speed we have had in our air force. It has been handled superbly by the pilots, but it is highly significant that it has withstood the gruelling test that has shown its worth."

Other planes which airmen said were given their first real field test were the A-20, a light attack bomber, and the A-24, an army dive-bomber.

Other ships used included pursuit planes, P-38 and P-39, the B-25, a medium bomber, and navy and marine dive-bombers.

"Record Remarkable"

Dargue said the 800 planes were flown "many thousands of hours" in the maneuvers and declared their pilots' "remarkable record" was made as a result of safety precautions in protecting life and property, and was an excellent example of discipline and control.

What The French Wanted

His son interposed diffidently, "I don't know, Pa," he said. "The Russians are doing what everyone else wanted to do to the Jerries—let them come through and then hit them in the rear. The French wanted to do it, but they couldn't pull it off."

One of the dock workers said heavily, "Don't know about all this strategical stuff. But I ain't going to believe no one about Russia no more. Thought they was great, I did, until I kept readin' and hearin' from the nobs in Whitehall that they weren't no good, that they didn't have no church and that they starved folk for the fun of it."

He paused as though he expected an argument, then continued:

"'Eard as how they'd fall apart if anyone touched 'em. Well, they ain't fallin' apart and there ain't no signs they will. Looks as though they've shown some of these War Office toffs how to fight Jerry."

I asked the dock worker if there was a feeling of sympathy for the Russians.

"People Like Us"

"I hope to see my wife again, there is," he replied. "Why shouldn't there be? They're people like us. They're fighting bloody well. I ain't never been a Commie, but damned if I don't think we all oughta be after seeing what they can do."

He told me there were only a few Communists in his borough of Stepney. "There's a lot who thinks things are all wrong but not many really in the party. Probably be a hell of a lot of them if this keeps up"—he gestured around the ruined bar—"and the Russians keep fightin'."

Now these people are important. They have endured and survived the greatest air attack in history. They were singularly unprepared by their Government to meet this attack. They currently are getting ready to endure another such attack.

The coming winter holds no terror for them. They can, they say, "stick it and come out" no matter how many bombs are dropped. They place their faith in underground shelters such as subways and cellars. When I mentioned the new surface shelters the Government is building, I was greeted with a shout of laughter.

"Nice for kids to play in during the daytime," said the young soldier, "but they ain't no good in a raid. You don't feel safe, so you don't sleep."

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"East End" Looks At Russia

A Report On What The British Worker Thinks Of The New Ally---And Of West End

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

(SNS CORRES.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The bobbie said, "They'll be talkin' about Roosia in the pub; seems as though that's all they ever talk about these days."

It wasn't much of a pub. Bomb blasts had knocked out the windows and cracked the mirror in back of the bar. The air was heavy with cheap tobacco and the smell of stale beer. Even so you could catch the sickeningly sweet smell of decay which covers the East End on heavy, foggy nights.

It comes from bodies buried under ruins. You never mention it. The men you mention it to may be the husbands, fathers or sons of those bodies. If you keep your pipe lit and don't think about it, it isn't bad.

For And Against

They were talking about Russia, just as the bobbie said. Two dock workers, an infantryman on leave from an old and famous regiment, an A. R. P. warden off duty, a quiet kid in army uniform with the white band on his cap that signifies officers' training unit and a man who looked like a small shopkeeper. He was the kid's father.

He and the infantryman were arguing about Russia. The soldier kept saying, "The Reds have them stopped, by God! They kept their eyes open, they did. Knew what was comin', they did."

The shopkeeper said, "It's just luck for us so far. When 'Itler gets really going they'll hand the Bolshies a 'iding, you wait and see."

East End And West

One thing about which these people were uneasy was whether the hazards and risks of bombing were evenly distributed. They wanted to know about the West End. I told them it had been heavily bombed and that a great many people who made in a week what they make in a year had been killed.

"Ho, jus' that's all right," said the docker, "but them's the folks who gets out of town nights there's a big one on. Why, they get out of town seven nights a week. Them that's killed in the West End is almost all soldiers and their girls in night clubs and such."

I went around to see a dwarf I know in that section. His name is Mickey Davis. He is about three feet in height and about ten feet in courage. When his optician's business was blown out from under him last September, he went to an underground shelter. He found it a hell of misery and chaos.

"Used To It Now"

He has remade it with Government help. This night it was clean, well ventilated. There was a canteen and bunks for all. The shelter holds a maximum of 4,500. Even this summer, during the long lull, there have been between 1,100 and 2,000 people sleeping there each night.

"Poor people, they ain't got any homes and they won't leave their old neighborhoods for the billets the Government offers them," said Mickey.

I asked him what he thought about the coming winter.

"It don't matter how much they bomb us, it won't be so bad as last year," he said. "We know how to live down here now and people are used to it. If we are lucky about disease it will be all right."

He said "his people" weren't going into the new surface shelters. "They ain't crazy. Those things may be safe against a direct hit, but who wants to stay above ground when it's noisy. You can't sleep and sleep's what you miss most."

East End And "Winnie"

In politics the East End curiously is more strongly Conservative than a year ago. This is mainly because "Winnie" is a Conservative and these people have faith in Winston Churchill—as he has in them—despite all they've gone through.

"They may turn Commie in another year or so," Mickey said, "but they ain't thinking that way now. Course they think lots of Russia. When they hear the admiral of the Baltic Fleet started life as a tailor and this fella with the big mustaches, Budyenny, was a sergeant and now is a marshal, it gets 'em to think. They figure the tailor and the sergeant a e doin' pretty well compared with some of our admirals and marshals who thinks tailors are dirt and sergeants just a funny fella for cartoons in *Punch*."

Ruins At Night

Mickey and I walked down to the subway station. We passed block after block of ruined homes, crossed streets still pocked with bomb craters, saw vast and stately St. Paul's rising above the ruins of the city.

It was nearly dawn and the piles of debris, the shattered buildings were strange and eerie in the half light. It was hard to believe you were in London.

You remembered Louvain and the ruined buildings near the library on another dawn. You caught yourself listening for the 155's to open up. That was the front line. This is one, too.

Strong and confident from the cloudy skies came the drone of a bomber returning from a target in Germany. Mickey lifted his little head, his eyes bright.

No Complacency

"Terrible, ain't it?" he said. "Those fellas been doin' to them what they did to us. But it's good, too. I used to think you could do your part by takin' care of old people in shelters, seein' the kids get food and stuff like that."

He sighed and his frail body shook. "I know now you can't stop at that. I don't want to live in a world where this sort of thing goes on. But them Nazis ain't goin' to stop. We know that down here. This complacency I read about in the papers, there ain't none of it in East End."

The drone of the bomber was dying in the distance. Mickey waved his hand in its direction.

"Bombs is what'll stop the Jerries." There was immense pride in his voice when he added, "They can't take this stuff like us. We'll keep bombing and then some day, please God, it'll be over."

We shook hands and I went down the stairs into the subway picking my way over the sleepers lying along the wall.

Day's War

SEP 21 1941

Communiques

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué today:

Throughout the night of Sept. 19 our forces fought the enemy along the entire front, and especially fiercely in the vicinity of Kiev.

MOSCOW, Sunday, Sept. 21 (AP)—A communiqué issued today by the Soviet Information Bureau said:

During Saturday fighting continued along the entire front. Particularly fierce fighting took place at Kiev.

Our air force operated against the enemy's Panzer troops, infantry and artillery, bombed his planes and airdromes and destroyed pontoon bridges.

On Sept. 18 sixteen German planes were brought down in air combat. We lost fourteen planes.

In the Barents Sea our warships sank a big German transport.

In the last three months 8,500 German planes have been destroyed on the Eastern Front in air battles, by anti-aircraft fire, or on airdromes, not counting German losses in taking off and landing.

The German claim to have lost only 725 planes and 6,900 airmen killed, wounded or missing from June 22 to Aug. 31 is a crude and transparent falsification.

On Sept. 19 the German Air Force made several raids on Leningrad. A considerable number of enemy planes were dispersed and driven off at the city's approaches. Isolated groups of enemy planes managed to break through to the city and drop explosive and incendiary bombs. The Nazi Air Force selected dwelling houses, public buildings, cultural and hospital institutions as the main objectives of their attacks.

According to preliminary figures, seventeen enemy planes were brought down by our air force and anti-aircraft artillery.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

As already reported by a special announcement, infantry divisions of the German Army, supported by the Luftwaffe, have after several days of fighting broken through the strong ring of fortifications of Kiev on the west bank of the Dnieper River.

In a bold attack they penetrated yesterday into the town behind the retreating enemy and hoisted the Reich war flag on the citadel. After the higher leadership of the Soviet troops had fled, the whole garrison threw down their arms and ceased further resistance.

As was also announced, the city of Poltava, 120 kilometers southwest of Kharkov, was taken Sept. 19.

In cooperation with formations of the navy and air force, troops of the German Army captured the islands of Worms and Moon, in Riga Bay, in the middle of September. Captain Panko, on Sept. 16 at his own decision, penetrated with his company over a dam toward the eastern part of the island of Oesel. With this coup he created conditions for operations aiming at the occupation of this island.

The German Air Force bombed Odessa and Moscow.

In the battle against British supply shipping, German bomber planes sank two merchant ships, including a tanker, a total of 17,000 tons, sailing in convoy east of Hull last night. Another freighter was heavily damaged by bomb hits off the British southeast coast by daylight yesterday.

In North Africa German bombers attacked oil depots of Suez and harbor works of Port Said and Alexandria with good effect Thursday night.

Minor enemy forces flew over North Germany last night. Isolated planes penetrated surroundings of the Reich capital. Bombs dropped on residential quarters of Stettin caused a small number of casualties, including some fatal, among the civilian population. Two of the British bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

The text of another German communiqué:

30.24 - 11955

British bombers attempted in the night of Sept. 19-20 to attack various cities in North Germany. Explosive and incendiary bombs dropped in residential quarters resulted in a number of dead and wounded among the civilian population.

Strong and well-aimed anti-aircraft fire forced the enemy to drop his bombs unaimed from a great height.

Some few planes which tried to push on to Berlin did not succeed in breaking through the anti-aircraft belt of the Reich capital. One enemy plane was shot down.

Later the Germans issued this communiqué:

Offensive efforts of the British Air Force on the Channel collapsed this afternoon with heavy losses for the enemy.

According to reports so far, German fighters shot down thirty-five pursuit planes in heavy air fighting. Two of our own planes are missing.

In addition, naval artillery brought down three British bombers, so that the total loss of the enemy was increased to thirty-eight planes.

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British

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué issued today:

Docks, warehouses and railway yards at Stettin, the largest enemy port on the Baltic, were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night. The weather was good and many large fires were left burning. Two of our aircraft are missing.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command, without loss to themselves, bombed objectives near Nantes last night.

The Air Ministry issued this communiqué tonight:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command, together with powerful formations of fighters, carried out widespread offensive operations today. Attacks have been made on objectives in Norway, Northwest Germany and occupied France, as well as on enemy shipping off the Dutch coast.

In the early afternoon Blenheim aircraft escorted by fighters attacked two enemy convoys off the Dutch coast. In one convoy a supply ship of about 5,000 tons was set on fire and a large tanker was hit several times. One of the protecting Flak [anti-aircraft] ships was also hit. In a second convoy a ship of about 7,000 tons was hit. Four ships were seen to be on fire and the back of another to be broken.

The railway junction at Hazebrouck, the shipyards near Rouen and the docks at Cherbourg were bombed by other escorted forces of Blenheims, while Hampdens with a fighter escort attacked the railway center at Abbeville.

Fortress aircraft attacked objectives at Emden and Blenheims bombed a fish-oil factory at Floro, on the coast of Norway.

In the course of these operations our fighters shot down fifteen enemy fighters. Seven of our fighters and three Blenheims are missing.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 20 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Libya—At Tobruk yesterday was quiet due to a continuation of the heavy dust storm which started the previous day. During a brief lull our artillery effectively engaged a strong party of enemy infantry observed at some distance outside our perimeter defenses. The enemy did not attempt any bombing raids.

In the frontier area our patrols were again active.

A communiqué issued by the Royal Air Force:

Shipping and harbors at Tripoli and Bengazi were raided by bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force during the night of Sept. 18-19.

At Tripoli bombs were seen to fall either on or near a liner and other shipping in the harbor, as well as on the Spanish and Karamanli moles. At dawn a further attack was made by another force of bombers. Three hits were obtained on a liner and a large merchantman was twice struck with bombs.

At Bengazi, which was raided for two nights in succession, direct hits were scored on the central and outer moles.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm raided a landing ground at Gambut and the harbor at Bardia, but the extent of damage done could not be observed. Dumps in the Bardia and Gambut areas, as well as motor transport and enemy camps at Lucch, were successfully attacked by aircraft of the South African Air Force during daylight.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm attacked a convoy of two merchant vessels, two tankers and five escort ships in the Central Mediterranean the night of Sept. 18-19. A smoke screen prevented a clear view of the results of the attack, but one merchant vessel was hit and brought to a standstill.

From all these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

In North Africa enemy elements that attempted to approach our positions with armored cars were repulsed.

British aircraft dropped bombs on Tripoli and attacked Bengazi, causing great damage, particularly to Arab dwelling houses. Ground defenses at Bengazi shot down one enemy aircraft.

Two Italian motor ships transporting troops and sailing in a convoy were torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Tripoli. Nearly all soldiers on board and the crews were saved by escorting ships and by other vessels that rushed to the rescue.

In East Africa there were daring operations by Italian troops. Troops of the Wolchefit garrison attacked and conquered an important position after strong resistance on the part of the enemy. The enemy was routed and suffered heavy losses. Arms, ammunition and large quantities of supplies were captured.

At Chelga a column of Italian national and colonial troops achieved gerat success in an offensive action in which strong enemy forces were beaten. After a hard fight enemy troops were compelled to retreat in disorder, leaving more than 300 killed on the battlefield.

In the Eastern Mediterranean our aircraft attacked and heavily damaged a small enemy merchant ship.

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (Sunday) (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

Throughout the night of Sept. 19 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front, and especially fiercely in the vicinity of KIEV

30.24 — 11955

LONDON, SEPT. 20-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS ENCIRCLED EAST OF KIEV HAD ATTEMPTED TO BREAK OUT OF THE GERMAN RING LAST NIGHT BUT HAD BEEN REPULSED BY CONCENTRATED NAZI FIRE.

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ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT CLAIMED CAPTURE OF A SMALL TOWN EAST OF KIEV YESTERDAY BY GERMAN PANZER FORCES.

SOVIET TROOPS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIAL IN HARD FIGHTING PRECEDING THE ENTRY INTO KIEV.

SEVERAL THOUSAND RUSSIANS WERE KILLED OR TAKEN PRISONER, IT SAID, AND LARGE AMOUNTS OF WAR MATERIAL AND 10 ARMORED TRAINS, WERE SEIZED OR PUT OUT OF ACTION.

AT ANOTHER POINT ON THE SAME FRONT, MOBILE GERMAN UNITS WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN SEVERAL THOUSAND MORE PRISONERS,

CAPTURED NINE SOVIET PLANES AND SHOT DOWN ANOTHER.

MV1135AED

LONDON - ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH AIR X X X NORWAY.

THE BOMBING LAST NIGHT OF STETTIN, IMPORTANT GERMAN BALTIC SUPPLY BASE FOR THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN, WAS SAID BY THE AIR MINISTRY TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT BY THE LIGHT OF THE AURORA BOREALIS AND TO HAVE RESULTED IN MANY LARGE FIRES AMONG THE DOCKS, WAREHOUSES AND RAILROAD YARDS. THE RAID COST THE BRITISH TWO PLANES, A MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID.

RETURNING AIRMEN REPORTED ILLUMINATION FROM THE FLASHING NORTHERN LIGHTS OVER STETTIN SO BRILLIANT THEY FIRST BELIEVED IT TO COME FROM SEARCHLIGHT BATTERIES.

"THE AURORA LIT UP THE WATERWAYS CLEARLY," ONE PILOT [illegible] SAID. "AND WITH THE FLARES THE GROUND DETAILS STOOD OUT PLAIN AS DAY."

"IT LOOKED AS IF IT HAD BEEN RAINING BECAUSE THE STREETS GLITTERED WITH LIGHT," A WING COMMANDER SAID.

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A PILOT-CAPTAIN SAID THE AURORA WAS "LIKE SEARCHLIGHTS LIGHTING CLOUDS IN THE DISTANCE. THE GLOW KEPT COMING AND GOING JUST AS THOUGH SEARCHLIGHTS WERE BEING SWITCHED ON AND OFF."

LATE TODAY WATCHERS ON THE DOVER CLIFFS SAW WAVES OF RAF PLANES, LED BY BLENHEIM BOMBERS AND FLYING VERY HIGH, SWEEP OVER THE CHANNEL TOWARD FRANCE. SHORTLY AFTERWARD THEY REPORTED HEARING ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND THE DISTANT THUD OF EXPLODING BOMBS. THE NEXT THING THEY SAW WAS THE RAF SQUADRON SPEEING HOME.

A HOME SECURITY COMMUNIQUE INDICATED NO GERMAN AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND DURING LAST NIGHT.

MQ642PED

BULLETIN

BERLIN, SUNDAY, SEPT 21-(AP)-BRITISH AIR RAIDERS DROPPED INCENDIARY BOMBS ON BERLIN DURING THE NIGHT BUT CAUSED ONLY "UNIMPORTANT PROPERTY DAMAGE", AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

M124AED

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, SEP 20-(AP)-SEVERAL HUNDRED PROMINENT NORWEGIAN TRADES UNION MEMBERS ARRESTED AT BERGEN RECENTLY WILL BE TRIED BY A COURT MARTIAL UNDER A NEW SABOTAGE LAW, DISPATCHES FROM OSLO SAID TONIGHT.

MQ1031PED

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPT. 21-(AP)-A GERMAN BOMBER WAS DESTROYED DURING RAIDS ON BRITAIN LAST NIGHT, IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED EARLY TODAY.

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LONDON, SEPT. 20-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADORS JOHN G.WINANT AND ANTHONY DREXEL BIDDLE AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN REVIEWED POLISH ARMY UNITS IN SCOTLAND TODAY. MECHANIZED UNITS TOOK AN HOUR TO PASS THE REVIEWING STAND. BIDDLE IS AMBASSADOR TO REFUGEE GOVERNMENTS HERE.

LONDON, SEPT. 20-(AP)WILD ROSES ARE TO PLAY THEIR PART IN FORTIFYING GREAT BRITAIN S WARTIME HEALTH.

THE HEALTH MINISTRY APPEALED TODAY TO SCHOOLS AND WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ORGANIZATIONS TO PICK WILD ROSE PIPS, SAID TO BE 20 TIMES RICHER IN VITAMIN C THAN ORANGES.

THE MINISTRY HOPES TO HARVEST 500 TONS OF THE PIPS FOR BREWING A MODERATELY PRICED "TASTY, HEALTH-FORTIFYING SYRUP."

PARIS, GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 18 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE HUGE FRENCH INLAND WATERWAY SYSTEM HAS BEEN FULLY REPAIRED AND MORE THAN HALF THE WAR DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAYS HAS BEEN REPAIRED.

TEHERAN, IRAN, SEPT. 20-(AP)-RUSSIAN AND BRITISH ARMIES OF OCCUPATION WILL HOLD A JOINT REVIEW IN THE IRAN CAPITAL NEXT TUESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 20-(AP)-THE THAI CONSUL-GENERAL IN SINGAPORE, LUANG VUDHISARA NETIANTI, SAID IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT COMMEMORATING THE 16TH BIRTHDAY OF THAI KING ANADA MAHIDOL THAT THAI-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP WOULD BECOME "EVER-CLOSER." HE EXPRESSED APPRCIATION FOR BRITAIN S "GENEROSITY" IN SUPPLYING THAILAND WITH FUEL OIL.

3024 - 11957

30.24 — 11957

AMS

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 107TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM SEPTEMBER 14 TO SEPTEMBER 20, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	-----SUNK BY----- SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
SWEDEN	0	0	6	(X)14,010	31	0
ITALY	2	0	0	7,115	0	0
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	5,719	0	0
NORWAY	1	0	1	4,988	0	0
FINLAND	1	0	0	3,900	250	0
BULGARIA	0	0	1	2,300	0	0
BRITAIN	5	0	0	(Y) 1,473	118	0
SOVIET	1	0	0	1,354	0	0
JAPAN	0	1	0	60	9	0
TOTAL	14	1	8	40,519	408	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	1,012	248	649	7,148,691	14,198	9,254
GRAND TOTAL	1,026	249	657	7,189,210	14,606	9,254

(X) TONNAGE ONE SWEDISH SHIP UNKNOWN

(Y) TONNAGE SEVEN BRITISH SHIPS UNKNOWN.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS):

BRITAIN-652; NORWAY-219; GREECE-155; GERMANY-143; SWEDEN-116; ITALY-98; NETHERLANDS-76; FRANCE-69; DENMARK-57; FINLAND-43; BELGIUM-24; YUGOSLAVIA-13; ESTONIA-12; PANAMA-10; SPAIN-9; POLAND-5; PORTUGAL-4; RUMANIA-4; SOVIET-4; IRAN-3; LITHUANIA-3; TURKEY-3; UNITED STATES-3; BULGARIA-2; JAPAN-2; ARGENTINA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, LATVIA-1 EACH;

TOTAL-1,932.

N222PED

SEP 21 1941

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

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THE WAR TODAY

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(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS WRITTEN TODAY BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

- - -

THE UKRAINIAN BREAK-THROUGH WHICH THE GERMANS APPEAR TO HAVE ACCOMPLISHED AT THE CLOSE OF THREE MONTHS OF WARFARE MAY OR MAY NOT BE THE RED ARMY'S SEDAN; IT WILL TAKE BUT A LITTLE TIME TO SHOW WHETHER THE RUSSIANS' SPECIAL GENIUS FOR RESISTANCE CAN STOP AND SMOTHER THE GERMAN COLUMNS NOW REACHING FOR THE DONETS AND DON BASINS, OR WHETHER THE DEFENDING ARMIES WILL SCATTER LIKE AUTUMN LEAVES BEFORE THE WIND, AS DID THE ARMIES OF FRANCE.

TO GET THIS GREAT MILITARY MOVEMENT ROUGHLY IN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE, ONE CAN TURN THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES COUNTER-CLOCKWISE UNTIL THE PACIFIC OCEAN RESTS ON THE BOTTOM,

THE ATLANTIC ON TOP. THE ACTIVE FRONT RUNS FROM DETROIT TO THE WESTERN NEBRASKA BORDER.

THUS THE CANADIAN BORDER BECOMES ROUGHLY THE REICH FRONTIER; DETROIT BECOMES LENINGRAD; ST.LOUIS IS MOSCOW.

NOW ONE FINDS THAT OMAHA (KIEV) HAS BEEN STORMED AND ENTERED BY THE INVADER AFTER A TWO MONTHS' SIEGE; MOREOVER, AND MORE IMPORTANT, THE ENEMY HAS BROKEN THROUGH ON BOTH SIDES OF OMAHA, FORCING THE PLATTE AND MISSOURI RIVERS AND IS ADVANCING ON A 75-MILE FRONT DEEP INTO KANSAS, ITS PANZER COLUMNS GROPING AT WICHITA (KHARKOV).

FROM HERE THE INVADING ARMIES MAY BRANCH; ONE PLUNGING ON INTO THE RICH STATES OF OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS, THE OTHER TURNING TO OUTFLANK ST.LOUIS (MOSCOW). ALL THIS WHILE INDUSTRIAL DETROIT, (LENINGRAD) IS BESIEGED BY LAND AND LAKE, UNDER CONSTANT FIRE OF THE INVADERS' CANNON.

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FURTHERMORE, FOUR DEFENDING ARMIES ARE SAID TO BE TRAPPED AND FACING ANNIHILATION SOMEWHERE BETWEEN OMAHA AND THE VICINITY OF TOPEKA, KAS.

A114

THAT IS ABOUT AS FAR AS THIS CRUDE COMPARISON CAN BE CARRIED. ON THE ACTUAL MAP OF RUSSIA, THE MAIN THREAT IS TO THE VITAL INDUSTRIES OF THE DONETS AND DON BASINS, TO THE CAUCASUS, EVEN TO THE SUPPLY ROUTE FROM PERSIA, OVER WHICH THE WESTERNLANDS HOPE TO SEND THE MATERIEL WHICH RUSSIA NEEDS TO REPLACE THE SINEWS SHE HAS LOST.

IT IS NOT FAIR, HOWEVER, TO ASSUME AT THIS TIME THAT THE GERMANS WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE THE SWEEP EASTWARD. IF THE PRESENT ACTION FOLLOWS THE PATTERN OF THE PAST 90 DAYS AND THE RUSSIANS CONTINUE THE SAME SUPERB RESISTANCE, THERE ARE TODAY MANY FEROCIOUS BATTLES RAGING FAR BEHIND THE GERMANS' FURTHERMOST POINTS OF PENETRATION. INDEED, THE RUSSIANS AVER THE STRUGGLE FOR KIEV ITSELF GOES ON; THAT THE GERMANS HAVE LOST TEN DIVISIONS THERE.

ONE CANNOT EVEN ACCEPT AS A FACT THE GERMAN CONTENTION THAT THE FOUR RED ARMIES SURROUNDED EAST OF KIEV ARE IMMOBILIZED; THEY MAY STILL HAVE THE PUNCH FOR A RAGING COUNTER-ATTACK THAT WOULD MENACE, PERHAPS SPLINTER, THE GERMAN SALIENT.

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WINTER, TOO, IS VERY NEAR: FOR GERMANS, YET ANOTHER WINTER IN WHICH THEIR SOLDIERS WILL DIE FAR AWAY FROM THE HOMES TO WHICH THEY ARE BOUND BY ALL THE TIES OF GERMANIC TRADITION. IT IS VERY SIGNIFICANT THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ISSUED ITS FIRST CASUALTY FIGURES ONLY WHEN IT HAD A CASCADE OF SUCCESS REPORTS TO COVER THEM UP. IT ALSO IS NOTEWORTHY THAT THE HIGH COMMAND ITSELF ACKNOWLEDGED, INFERENTIALLY, THAT TIDINGS OF FAR GREATER CASUALTIES HAD BECOME CURRENT IN THE FATHERLAND. ACTUALLY, WHETHER THEY WERE BELIEVED OR NOT, THE FIGURES OF SOME 400,000 DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING GERMAN SOLDIERS MUST HAVE SHOCKED MANY ~~THE~~ GERMAN HOUSEHOLD.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY SEPT.21)

BERMUDA'S GROWING PAINS

U.S.BASE-BUILDERS MAKE

TOURIST HAVEN BUSTLE

AUTOS ON STREETS, HOUSING

SHORTAGE, PRICE RISE

HARASS BERMUDIANS (1200)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: WHAT AMERICANS BUILDING MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES HAVE DONE TO THE QUIET, IDYLLIC LIFE OF BRITISH BERMUDA IS TOLD HERE FOR THE (NAME OF YOUR PAPER) SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BY FORD BAXTER, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS)

SEP 22 1941

BY FORD BAXTER

(ADVANCE)-HAMILTON, BERMUDA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-AMERICANS, WHO ONCE CAME HERE AS LAZING TOURISTS, HAVE COME THIS TIME IN DEADLY EARNEST--TO BUILD MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES.

THEY HAVE PUT NEW BUSTLE IN THE ONCE-QUIET LIFE OF THIS ISLAND RESORT--AND POSED TOUGH PROBLEMS FOR THE PEOPLE OF THESE ISLANDS.

THE MOTORS OF AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS ARE HEARD ON STREETS WHOSE QUIET SELDOM WAS BROKEN BEFORE EXCEPT BY THE CLOP-CLOP OF A PASSING CARRIAGE HORSE.

HOTELS WHERE TOURISTS PLAYED HAVE BECOME OFFICES AND CLUBROOMS FOR WORKERS, SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND OFFICERS.

AND BERMUDA NATIVES ARE FACED WITH A SKYROCKETING COST OF LIVING AND A SHORTAGE OF HOUSES.

A YEAR HAS ELAPSED SINCE PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL ANNOUNCED THE LEASING OF DEFENSE BASES TO THE UNITED STATES. THE UNPRECEDENTED ACTION FELL WITH SHATTERING EFFECT UPON MANY BRITISH COLONIES WHICH FEARED A POSSIBLE LOSS OF SOVEREIGNTY RIGHTS.

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THE INHERENT DESIRE OF THE BERMUDIANS TO REMAIN BRITISH HAS BROUGHT ABOUT SOME FRICTION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BUT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE COLONIALS ARE GENERALLY AMICABLE TODAY.

TWO MAIN PROJECTS ARE WELL UNDER WAY.

AT LONGBIRD ISLAND A HUGE ARMY AIR FIELD IS BEING BUILT. NATIVES OF THE COLONY SHOOK THEIR HEADS PESSIMISTICALLY WHEN IT WAS LEARNED THE AMERICANS WOULD FILL IN PATCHES OF WATER AROUND LONGBIRD. THEY SAID THE SEA BOTTOM WAS LIKE IRON AND NO DREDGE COULD BREAK IT UP. BUT ACRES OF SAND, CORAL, SHELLS AND CLAY HAVE BEEN PUMPED AROUND AND OVER LONGBIRD. AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE, A VAST BARE FIELD FOR THIS EAST-END BASE HAS QUICKLY TAKEN SHAPE.

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AT THE WEST END OF THE ISLANDS THE NAVAL OPERATING BASE IS BEING CONSTRUCTED.

SOME OF AMERICA'S BEST LABORERS ARE ON THE JOB. BOULDER DAM EXPERTS HAVE BEEN SENT HERE. THESE MEN COMPLAIN: "THINGS GET WORSE AND WORSE--

FIRST WE WERE CALLED DAM WORKERS, NOW WE'RE KNOWN AS BASE WORKERS!"

CAPTAIN P.J.SEARLES, U.S.NAVAL ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, AND MAJOR DONALD WHITE, U.S.ARMY ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, HAVE HAD TO KEEP ONE JUMP AHEAD OF THE ACCOMMODATION DEMANDS. SEPARATE CREWS ARE BUILDING BARRACKS TO HOUSE THE WORKERS, BUT EACH SHIP BRINGS WEEKLY ABOUT 300 ADDITIONS.

MAJOR WHITE HAD A GOOD IDEA: WITH BERMUDA'S AVAILABLE HOUSING ACCOMMODATION TAXED TO THE UTMOST, THE HUDSON RIVER BOAT S.S.BERKSHIRE WHICH USED TO BE ON THE NEW YORK-ALBANY RUN, WAS BROUGHT HERE AND ANCHORED OFF ST.GEORGE'S. SIX HUNDRED MEN ARE NOW LIVING ABOARD THE "HOTEL" SHIP.

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IT IS DIFFICULT TO RENT A HOME IN BERMUDA TODAY. WHEN THE TOURISTS PACKED UP AND LEFT THERE WERE LARGE NUMBERS OF COTTAGES TO BE HAD FOR A SONG. LANDLORDS WOULD TAKE ANYTHING. BUT A COTTAGE WHICH RENTED AT $30 A MONTH IN SEPTEMBER, 1940, IS LEASED THESE DAYS AT AS HIGH AS $200 A MONTH.

IT STARTED WITH THE ARRIVAL OF EVACUEES FROM ENGLAND. THEY WERE LOOKED UPON AS A GODSEND. MANY LARGE HOUSES FORMERLY LEASED BY WEALTHY AMERICAN FAMILIES WERE STANDING EMPTY, AND THEIR OWNERS WERE GLAD TO LEASE THEM TO THE NEW ENGLISH ARRIVALS AT CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN THEY WERE WORTH.

THEN CAME THE AMERICANS, MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS, OFFICIALS OF ONE KIND AND ANOTHER, ALL WANTING HOUSES FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES. SOON ALL THE HOUSES WHICH HAD BEEN EMPTY WERE OCCUPIED. BUT IT DIDN'T STOP THERE.

LANDLORDS WITH HOUSES OCCUPIED BY BERMUDIANS AT THE LOWER RENTAL USUALLY GIVEN FOR LONG-TERM LEASES SAW FELLOW HOUSE-OWNERS REAPING FABULOUS PRICES. AND SO BEGAN A WHOLESALE EJECTION OF TENANTS WHICH HAS CAUSED THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO APPOINT A SPECIAL COMMITTEE CHARGED WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF HOUSING AND RENTALS.

BERMUDIANS COMPLAINED WHEN LANDLORDS ASKED THEM TO LEAVE SO THAT THEIR HOUSES COULD BE RENTED AT HIGHER PRICES.

IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO BUILD NEW HOMES BECAUSE RESTRICTIONS CONSERVED LABOR AND MATERIAL TO BUILD THE BASES OR TO REHABILITATE DISPOSSESSED PEOPLE WHOSE LAND HAS BEEN TAKEN FOR THE BASES.

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AT THAT, ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN MOST OF THE LARGE ACCOMMODATION QUARTERS. THE LARGE ELBOW BEACH HOTEL RESORT NOW SERVES THE NAVY ENGINEERS FOR OFFICES AND DIGS. MAJOR WHITE AND HIS STAFF TOOK OVER THE ST.GEORGE HOTEL. BEFORE THAT, THE IMPERIAL CENSORSHIP HAD OCCUPIED THE PRINCESS AND BERMUDIANA HOTELS. RECENTLY CASTLE HARBOUR HOTEL WAS RENTED BY THE U.S.ARMY. THIS STILL LEAVES THE BELMONT MANOR HOTEL, THE INVERURIE HOTEL, THE LANGTON HOTEL, THE IMPERIAL HOTEL AND THE NEW WINDSOR HOTEL TO ACCOMMODATE THOSE TOURISTS WHO STILL VISIT BERMUDA.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE AMERICAN BASES, MANY FAMILIES HAD TO BE MOVED FROM THEIR HOMES. HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES WHICH HAD LIVED FOR GENERATIONS WITHIN SOUND OF THE SURF ON ST.DAVID'S ISLAND HAD TO BE TRANSPLANTED INLAND.

CHIEF DIFFICULTY WAS SETTING A FAIR PRICE FOR HOMES WHERE FEW PARCELS OF LAND HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THE LAST DECADE.

"MARKET VALUE?" ONE ISLANDER ASKED THE ARBITRATORS APPOINTED TO SET

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COMPENSATION. "WHY, I AM NOT CONCERNED WITH THAT. MY GREAT GRAND-FATHER LIVED ON THIS LAND. I NEVER WOULD HAVE SOLD IT. I COULD NOT FIND ITS EQUAL IN BERMUDA." YET HE WILL HAVE TO MOVE.

THE ISLANDERS ARGUE THAT MARKET VALUE SHOULD BE BASED ON WHAT THEY HAVE TO PAY FOR NEW LAND. KNOWING THE ISLANDERS MUST BUY, BERMUDIANS ELSEWHERE HAVE INCREASED THE PER-ACRE PRICE OF THEIR LAND.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN BERMUDA A $500,000 CHECK TO PAY INITIAL COMPENSATION COSTS. ULTIMATELY, THE BRITISH EXPECT TO SECURE REIMBURSEMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES. BERMUDA ALSO EXPECTS TO COLLECT FOR LEGAL EXPENSES INVOLVED.

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THE AMERICANS ARE PROVIDING THREE OF THEIR OWN HOSPITALS IN BERMUDA ALONG WITH SEVERAL SMALL INFIRMARIES.

THE BERMUDA BIOLOGICAL STATION, KNOWN IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD AS A CENTER FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC WORK, WAS LEASED AS A HOSPITAL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AT LONGBIRD. IT REVERTED TO AN OLD USE, AS IT ONCE WAS USED AS A SANATORIUM.

AT KING'S POINT, ANOTHER HOSPITAL IS BEING PREPARED FOR THE LABORERS AT THE WEST END.

BY FAR THE GREATEST MEDICAL CENTER WILL BE ON 16 ACRES OF LAND LEASED BY THE U.S.NAVY DEPARTMENT. THERE THE NAVY'S CRACK MOBILE HOSPITAL UNIT IS MAKING AVAILABLE 500 BEDS. THIS UNIT'S PERSONNEL OF 272 (INCLUDING 19 DOCTORS, AND ORDERLIES, TECHNICIANS, COOKS, MALE NURSES AND OTHERS) ESTABLISHED IN LESS THAN A WEEK A COLONY OF TENTS, AND NOW WOODEN BUILDINGS (ALL THE PARTS ARE ASSEMBLED LIKE A JIG-SAW PUZZLE) ARE BEING PUT TOGETHER. LATER A STEEL BUILDING WILL BE ERECTED.

THE UNIT IS SO COMPOSED THAT EACH MAN, DOCTOR AND ENLISTED MAN ALIKE, SHARES IN THE WORK TO PREPARE FOR OPERATIONS. NO OUTSIDE LABOR IS USED. THE MAN WHO WIELDS A HAMMER MAY BE A SURGEON, AND ANOTHER MAN CARRYING MATERIAL MAY BE AN EXPERT TECHNICIAN.

THE AMERICAN BASES AUTHORITIES WERE QUICK TO PROVIDE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THEIR MEN. THE HAMILTON HOTEL, A FORMER MECCA FOR TOURISTS, WAS TURNED INTO THE UNITED SERVICES CLUB. ONLY LIGHT BEERS ARE SOLD. DANCES ARE HELD WEEKLY.

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RIDDELL'S BAY GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB (100 ACRES) WAS RENTED BY THE U.S.NAVY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION. IT WILL OFFER BADMINTON, VOLLEYBALL, AND TENNIS, AMONG OTHER SPORTS. THE OFFICERS WILL HAVE THE USE OF NINE OF THE EIGHTEEN HOLES OF THE FORMER GOLF COURSE.

BERMUDA MERCHANTS AT FIRST OBJECTED TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES BRINGING IN SUPPLIES DUTY-FREE, BUT THE AMERICAN WORKERS HAVE BROUGHT THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS INTO CIRCULATION BY FREQUENTING THE SHOPS IN HAMILTON.

THE BASE AUTHORITIES BUY TONS AND TONS OF FISH EACH WEEK FROM THE ISLAND'S SMALL FISHING INDUSTRY. THE FISHERMEN NEVER HAD SUCH BUSINESS BEFORE. BUT THERE ARE FEWER FISHERMEN BECAUSE MANY OF THEM HAVE TURNED INTO BOAT PILOTS USING THEIR MOTORBOATS FOR WORK AT THE BASES WHICH PAYS MORE MONEY.

THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IS NOT EASILY SOLVED. ABOUT A YEAR AGO BERMUDA HAD A RELIEF PROJECT WHICH TOOK CARE OF SOME 350 MEN PUT OUT OF WORK BY LOSS OF THE TOURIST TRADE. TODAY THE LABOR DEMAND IS FAR

AHEAD OF THE SUPPLY.

TWELVE MONTHS AGO A LABORER IN THE RELIEF CORPS RECEIVED ABOUT $6.50 A WEEK. HE GETS ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THAT TODAY IF HE IS AN UNSKILLED WORKER, AND ABOUT SIX OR SEVEN TIMES LAST YEAR'S PRICE IF HE IS A CARPENTER, MASON OR ELECTRICIAN.

BERMUDIANS AWOKE ONE DAY TO REALIZE ALL THEIR HELP WERE LEAVING TO WORK AT THE BASES FOR BETTER WAGES.

THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A GENERAL USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN BERMUDA SO WHEN PERMISSION WAS GIVEN THE AMERICANS TO IMPORT AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR TRUCKS, AND MOTOR CYCLES, IT WAS THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE VEHICLES WOULD BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES.

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ASSEMBLYMEN LATER CLAIMED THAT THE FAMILIES OF THE AMERICANS WERE USING THE CARS ON THE SIDE. THEY CONTENDED THE COLONY'S SPEED LIMIT OF 15 MILES AN HOUR WAS BEING VIOLATED. THEY SAID THE ROADS WERE BEING DAMAGED. FINALLY THE BERMUDA POLICE FORCE ASKED FOR STATION WAGONS AND MOTORCYCLES, BUT WAS REFUSED. SOME MEMBERS URGED THAT EVERYBODY BE GIVEN THE ADVANTAGES OF MOTOR TRAVEL AS THEY ALREADY HAD THE DISADVANTAGES.

"HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS ARE GONE," IS A FREQUENTLY HEARD CRY IN THE BERMUDA ASSEMBLY. HOWEVER, MUCH THOUGHT IS GIVEN TO THE FUTURE AND THE RETURN OF THE TOURISTS WHO APPRECIATED THE ISLAND'S MOTORLESS ROADS.

AT A RECENT AUCITION OF CONTRABAND GOODS ONE ITEM PUT UP FOR SALE WAS AUTO PARTS. BERMUDIANS THOUGHT THAT WAS IRONIC.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY SEPT.21)
(SENT SEPT.13)

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS SEPT. 21)
UNDATED LEAD 107TH WEEK OF THE WAR

(ADVANCE) WITH THE CLAIMED CAPTURE OF KIEV, CAPITAL OF THE RICH UKRAINE, THE GERMANS COUNTED AS WON TODAY (SUNDAY) A MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THEIR 13-WEEK-OLD WAR WITH THE SOVIET.

HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED ON FRIDAY IN THE 107TH WEEK OF THE GENERAL CONFLICT THAT THE GERMAN BATTLE FLAG HAD BEEN RAISED OVER THE MEDIEVAL CITADEL OF THE ANCIENT CITY, THIRD LARGEST IN RUSSIA, BUT COMPLETE REDUCTION OF THE CITY APPEARED STILL IN DOUBT.

BUT NAZI ACCOUNTS. A FIERCE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE MOP-UP HAD BEEN COMPLETED, BUT THE RUSSIANS REPORTED THAT A "SAVAGE LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE" TO MAKE THE CITY AS COSTLY A CONQUEST AS POSSIBLE STILL RAGED.

THUS ACCOUNTS OF BOTH SIDES PLACED THE GERMANS DEFINITELY AND STRONGLY IN THE CITY AND ACTUAL OCCUPATION SEEMED ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS.

THE GERMANS ALSO REPORTED THEY HAD ENCIRCLED FOUR RUSSIAN ARMIES IN THE AREA, THUS CRUSHING VIRTUALLY ALL FORMIDABLE RESISTANCE LEFT IN THE UKRAINE. EARLIER IN THE WEEK, THE GERMAN DRIVE IN THE SOUTH WAS SAID TO HAVE CUT OFF THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA, BUT ODESSA, GREAT PORT ON THE BLACK SEA STILL STOOD BEHIND THE ADVANCED GERMAN SPEARHEAD.

LENINGRAD ALSO REMAINED UNTAKEN IN THE FACE OF A FIERCE DEFENSE AGAINST FURIOUS GERMAN ASSAULTS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE OF THE NAZIS, MOSCOW ITSELF, APPEARED TO BE SAFE FROM ANY IMMEDIATE THREAT, FOR THE ONLY VICTORIES FORMALLY CLAIMED BY THE RUSSIANS DURING THE WEEK WERE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, WHERE A COUNTERATTACK WAS DECLARED TO MENACE GERMAN HELD SMOLENSK ON THE NAPOLEANIC ROUTE TO MOSCOW.

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DAY BY DAY DEVELOPMENTS:

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY,SEPT.14--GERMANS CLAIM THEY HAVE BROKEN INTO LENINGRAD DEFENSE FRONT, SAY RUSSIANS BLOWING UP BUILDINGS TO CLEAR WAY FOR DEFENSE WITHIN CITY. RUSSIANS ASSERT MASS CANNONADING CHECKS GERMANS OUTSIDE CITY'S FORTIFICATIONS; CLAIM CENTRAL FRONT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE MENACES GERMAN-HELD SMOLENSK. WING OF RAF REACHES EASTERN FRONT. BRITISH CLAIM THREE ITALIAN SHIPS PROBABLY SUNK, OTHERS DAMAGED IN ATTACK ON MEDITERRANEAN CONVOY. UNREST CONTINUES IN NAZI-OCCUPIED LANDS; FOUR TIME-BOMBS EXPLODE IN ZAGREB, CROATIA'S CAPITAL, INJURING SEVEN GERMANS AND SEVEN OTHER PERSONS; SIX

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GERMAN SOLDIERS WOUNDED BY MACHINE-GUNS FIRED FROM BUILDING TOPS. BULGARIA, AXIS SATELLITE, ORDERS PARTIAL MOBILIZATION OF HER ARMY AMID REPORTS OF POSSIBLE NAZI NAVAL OFFENSIVE FROM HER BLACK SEA PORTS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15--RUSSIANS CUT DOWN GERMANS BY THE THOUSANDS IN BITTER DEFENSE OF LENINGRAD, WHOSE INNER FORTIFICATIONS ARE DESCRIBED BY THE GERMANS AS STRONG. BRITISH SAY RUSSIAN POSITION IN CRIMEA AND INDUSTRIAL DONETZ REGION IS GRAVE AS A RESULT OF DEVELOPING GERMAN OFFENSIVE THERE. U.S.ANNOUNCES NAVY WILL PROTECT LEND-LEASE SHIPPING UNDER EVERY FLAG ON ROUTE TO ICELAND. U.S.MISSION TO MOSCOW PAUSES IN LONDON TO LEARN HOW MUCH U.S.EQUIPMENT BRITAIN CAN SPARE FOR DIVERSION TO RUSSIA. QUIESCENT NORTH AFRICAN FRONT FLARES INTO ACTION AS BRITISH REPORT AXIS FORCES DRIVEN BACK TO EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN FRONTIER AFTER 35-MILE THRUST INTO EGYPT. ITALIANS SAY HILL POSITIONS TAKEN EAST OF TOBRUK.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16--BERLIN REPORTS GERMAN ARMIES SWEEPING EASTWARD FROM LOWER DNIEPER THREATEN TO ISOLATE CRIMEAN PENINSULA FROM MAINLAND. RUSSIANS SAY MORE THAN 30 GERMAN VESSELS SUNK IN NORTHERN NAVAL OPERATIONS SUPPORTING STUBBORN DEFENSE OF LENINGRAD. GERMANS SAY 18 RUSSIAN DIVISIONS ABOUT 270,000 MEN, DESTROYED IN FIERCE BATTLES 150 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD. TEN HOSTAGES SHOT IN PARIS IN REPRISAL FOR ATTACKS ON GERMAN SOLDIERS; TWO MORE NAZIS FIRED UPON, ONE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. BRITISH AND RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON TEHERAN, IRAN'S CAPITAL AS REZA SHAH PAHLAVI ABDICATES IN FAVOR OF SON FOLLOWING BRITISH-RUSSIAN DEMANDS TO END DELAYS IN OUSTING AXIS AGENTS AS PER PEACE AGREEMENT.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17--SECRETARY OF NAVY KNOX DISCLOSES AMERICAN NAVY IS CONVOYCING CARGOES ON NORTH ATLANTIC, HUNTING FOR SURFACE RAIDERS IN PACIFIC. RUSSIANS REPORT SMASHING DEFEAT OF GERMAN PANZER EXPERT, COL.-GEN. HEINZ GUDERIAN, IN MAMMOTH TANK BATTLE NEAR BRYANSK; GERMAN LOSSES PUT AT 20,000 DEAD. RUSSIA DISPUTES GERMAN CLAIM OF HAVING DESTROYED THREE SOVIET ARMIES OF 18 DIVISIONS SOUTH OF LAKE ILMEN; ACKNOWLEDGES LOSS OF 30,000 MEN AND SAY GERMAN LOSSES RANGED FROM 35,000 TO 50,000.

RUSSIANS AND BRITISH CAMP OUTSIDE TEHERAN READY TO OCCUPY CITY. THREE SWEDISH DESTROYERS BLOW UP AND SINK AT ANCHORAGE NEAR STOCKHOLM;

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TORPEDO OR DEPTH BOMB ABOARD ONE IS BLAMED. (CORRECT DELETING REFERENCE TO BOILER EXPLOSION IN PREVIOUS).

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18--FINNS REPORT GUNS OF KRONSTADT, RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE AND FORT IN GULF OF FINLAND, SILENCED BY GERMANS. BRITISH SAY GERMANS HAVE ISOLATED CRIMEAN PENINSULA, WITH RUSSIANS IN PERILOUS POSITIONS EVERYWHERE. BERLIN REPORTS CAPTURE OF UNIDENTIFIED RUSSIAN ARMAMENT CENTER. MOSCOW CALLS ALL MEN FROM 16 TO 60 TO FORM HUGE MILI

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RESERVE. JAPANESE PROTEST ALLEGED RUSSIAN MINES FLOATING IN SEA OF JAPAN. BRITISH REPORT TWO GERMAN MINE LAYERS AND TWO ANTI-AIRCRAFT VESSELS SUNK BY AIR ATTACKS. GERMANS IMPOSE THREE-DAY CURFEW TO CURB PARIS OPPOSITION. BULGARIA REPORTED MOBILIZING AMID RUMORS OF IMPENDING GERMAN DRIVE TO SNATCH

DARDANELLES AND OPEN LAND ROUTE TO SUEZ.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19--GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIMS CAPTURE OF KIEV CITADEL AFTER TWO-MONTH SIEGE OF CITY, ASSERTS FOUR RUSSIAN ARMIES TRAPPED IN VICINITY OF UKRAINE CAPITAL, AND DECLARES GERMANS STORMING WITHIN 80 MILES OF KHARKOV, CHIEF CITY OF INDUSTRIAL DONETS BASIN. GERMANS SAY 3,600,000 RUSSIANS KILLED OR SLAIN IN THREE-MONTHS OLD RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST NAZI LOSSES OF 402,865 KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING. RUSSIANS ACKNOWLEDGE GERMANS HAVE REACHED KIEV'S GATES BUT INDICATE STRUGGLE FOR CITY STILL IS GOING ON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20--GERMANS SAY RUSSIANS BEING PUSHED TOWARD DONETS BASIN WHILE GERMAN ARMIES MOP UP AROUND KIEV; CLAIM OFFICERS OF KIEV GARRISON FLED AND TROOPS SURRENDERED BUT WHO HOLDS THE CITY STILL IS NOT CLARIFIED AS RUSSIANS REPORT HEAVIEST FIGHTING IN PROGRESS THERE WITH TEN GERMAN DIVISIONS ALREADY DESTROYED. LONDON SOURCE DOUBTS GERMAN CLAIMS AS GREAT AS STATED; RUSSIANS IN LONDON SAY FIGHT WILL GO ON EVEN IF KIEV, LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW FALL. BRITISH REPORT BIG FIRES LEFT BY THEIR AIR RAIDERS AT STETTIN, BALTIC PORT SERVING BERLIN 100 MILES TO THE SOUTH, BUT DENY ATTACK ON BERLIN WHERE GERMANS SAY RAIDERS WERE BEATEN BACK. PARIS RADIO ANNOUNCES 12 MORE FRENCHMEN SHOT IN REPRISAL FOR ATTACKS ON OCCUPATION TROOPS; TEN MEN FIRE GERMAN ARMY GARAGE IN PARIS AND FLEE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 21)

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Reds Report Retaking 32 Towns On Central Front, Abandon Kiev; Nazis Say Sea of Azov Is Reached

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Russian Counter-Attack Drives Germans From Strongly Fortified Line

Budenny Reported Escaping Kiev Trap

Leningrad Holding Firm Under Heavy Bombing; Nazi Losses Called Huge

By Henry C. Cassidy
By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (Monday).—Soviet forces were reported today to have recaptured thirty-two villages and to have driven the Germans from a strongly fortified line in a central-front counter-attack, while inflicting enormous losses on the Nazis blasting at the defenders of Leningrad.

Today's early morning communique admitted the abandonment of Kiev, bitterly defended capital of the Ukraine and Russia's third largest city, which, with its population of 846,000, was the first major prize to fall to the Germans in three months of fighting.

In abandoning the city, Marshal Semyon Budenny's Ukrainian armies apparently fell back to new positions to reorganize for a defense against what appeared to be a German thrust eastward against Kharkov, the greatest city of the rich Donetz area.

Call Nazi Losses Heavy

Although little news was available from the Kiev area, dispatches from the Leningrad and central front offset somewhat the loss of the Ukraine city. As an example of the tremendous losses suffered by the Germans along the entire Arctic to the Baltic front, the Soviet communique quoted German prisoners as saying the 30th Germany Infantry Division and an anti-aircraft division operating in the Leningrad area had lost nearly 50 per cent of their men.

Supporting the German ground troops battering Soviet bunkers before Leningrad were German dive-bombers, which were said to be striking "with such ferocity it seems the earth itself will split." The fury of the Luftwaffe assaults was emphasized by the Soviet communique, which told of the destruction of sixty German planes in Saturday's fighting alone, with a Russian loss of twenty-four craft.

The story of German losses was the same, the Russians said, at Kiev, Odessa and the central front, where the Germans were said to have been smashed by Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's counter-attacking troops. The dispatches to the official army newspaper, "Red Star," failed, however, to indicate whether the attack was part of the counter-offensive in the Smolensk area or was farther south in an effort to relieve pressure on Red troops about Kiev.

Report Nazi Division Routed

In a stubborn and sanguinary battle, the account said, the Red Army inflicted a "serious" defeat on the 34th German Infantry Division and routed two battalions sent to reinforce it. Soviet artillery, planes and tanks were credited with perfectly co-ordinated action in the battle. One tank unit was said to have driven far into the German rear ranks and destroyed a battalion and a half of Germans.

The reports said that despite mass air and ground assaults the Germans have failed to gain an inch of ground at Leningrad, and declared that in some sectors of that front the Russians had taken the initiative. At the southern end of that front the Russians were said to be standing fast under Rumanian bayonet charges against the defenses of Odessa.

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"Pravda" reported the recapture of two villages near Leningrad including one "strategically important railway zone," while "Red Star" said a Soviet thrust drove the Germans from an unnamed city south of Leningrad. Reinforced German units were said to have attempted to recapture it, only to be beaten off with heavy losses.

The army newspaper estimated that the Germans had lost 40 per cent of the man power of all divisions hurled against Leningrad. Southwest of the city a German tank battalion was said to have been

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routed from one of the most vital defense positions.

"A number of days have passed without a German advance toward Leningrad," said a "Pravda" correspondent at the front lines. "Powerful artillery fire is chasing the Germans into hastily dug trenches. Daring counter-attacks are wrecking Fascist plans for a breakthrough. Scores of German planes bomb our positions with such ferocity it seems the earth itself will split at any moment. But the Red soldiers stand firm. We will not leave our line."

In recent fighting at Odessa Rumanian troops "not only failed to advance but were even repulsed here and there," "Red Star" said. It declared that the Rumanians invariably followed up machine-gun and mortar fire with bayonet charges, which the Red Army men withstood. A Red Army announcement said more than 500 German and Rumanian soldiers were left dead on the battlefield after two attacks at Odessa.

In the Gulf of Finland, the Soviet Information Bureau reported, the Finnish coastal defense warship Ilmarinen, 3,900 tons, struck mines during an attack by Russian ships and sank.

Today's early morning communique, devoting one sentence to the retreat from Kiev, known as the "mother of Russian cities," said only: "After many days of fierce fighting our troops evacuated Kiev."

The Germans had announced Kiev's capture last Friday through a "perfect example of blitzkrieg," embodying all the weapons in the Nazi arsenal, but as late as yesterday the Russians said a life and death struggle still was being waged there over a battlefield carpeted with Nazi dead.

Crimea Reported Cut Off As Nazis Push To Azov Sea

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By Alvin Steinkopf

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 21—Smashing at both finaks of the 2,000-mile Russian battlefront, the Germans declared today they had captured 150,000 Red troops and driven to the Sea of Azov in the south and wrested control of the Soviet-defended Baltic islands of Oesel and Muhu in the north.

The drive to the shores of Azov apparently cut off the entire Crimean peninsula—possibly setting the stage for a new Dunkerque.

As the Germans cleared the sea lanes toward Leningrad, a special war bulletin claimed complete control of Oesel and Muhu—the Island of the Moon—had been won by army, navy and air forces despite dogged Soviet resistance.

Arensburg Captured?

Arensburg, capital of the former Estonian Island of Oesel which the Russians fortified, was said to be in German hands. Only scattered Soviet forces still held out at the western end of the island, the Germans reported.

[A German broadcast heard in London said trapped defense forces at Leningrad were trying repeatedly to "break through the iron ring" around the big port, but that they were beaten back by heavy fire.]

With Nazi forces in control of Oesel and Muhu, Germans said they now have captured the last Russian base in the recently Sovietized Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. (The Russians, however, still hold a base on the Hango Peninsula, across the Gulf of Finland, which they obtained from the Finns in the 1940 peace treaty.)

Navy Free To Operate

It was asserted here that the German navy would be able to operate along the Estonian coast and in Riga Bay without fear of attack from Soviet guns or naval units stationed on the two flat, stony islands. Heretofore the Russian position at the mouth of Riga Bay had enabled them to control movements in that sector.

The seizure of Muhu by a surprise attack from the mainland starting a week ago today opened the way for the German assault upon the larger near-by island of Oesel.

A dispatch by Herman Brüning, German war reporter, pictured the Germans scooting across the three-to-five-mile stretch of water in speed boats under cover of an early morning fog.

200 Guns Open Barrage

More than 200 guns laid down the opening barrage, Brüning said, while tiny storm boats, each loaded with six fully equipped infantrymen, headed for Muhu.

At the same time bombers sped overhead to soften Soviet resistance with heavy explosives.

As the first landing party neared the shore the reporter said the Russians sought to frustrate the Germans "with direct artillery fire, with machine-guns and anti-aircraft and with anti-tank guns."

Three Russian bombers dived to the attack and were driven off by Nazi fighters, he recounted.

Many Boats Lost

"Many a boat was shot through like a sieve, many a motor failed and many a brave helmsman died," he said "Nevertheless in the hail of defense fire the landing maneuver was accomplished.

"The first couple hundred yards of ground were won as a bridgehead through hard and costly fighting.

"Storm boats meantime started the return trip in order to transport the next company. They returned with wounded and some dead."

By nightfall, Brüning asserted, the Germans had a solid foothold on Muhu and the Russians were beginning to fall back.

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Nazis Rolling East

Communiques from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters indicated the Nazi war machine was rolling steadily eastward along the whole southern flank and forecast confidently a crushing Russian defeat between the Dnieper and the Donets rivers where figrting still raged.

East of Kiev, where the roll of captured brought the number of Russian prisoners reported in German hands close to the 2,000,000 mark, tanks were leading the eastward sweep while follow-up forces closed tighter around encircled Red forces, the Germans declared.

With characteristic reserve the high command kept secret the point at which its advance troops reached the Azov shore, but it was clear they had pushed across just north of the peninsula from Nikolaev and Kherson.

Stukas Batter Crimea

Crimea itself was being battered by dive bombers, perhaps indicating it would be next on the German mop-up schedule.

One question immediately asked here, but which remained unanswered, was whether great numbers of Russian forces had withdrawn into the Crimea. If they did, the stage seemed set for another German effort to drive their foes into the sea as they did at Dunkerque, in southern Greece and lately at Tallinn, Estonia.

Germans Report First Air Raid On Kronstadt

Berlin, Sept. 21 (AP)—German bombers raided "with success" today the fortress and port of Kronstadt, Russian island naval base in the Gulf of Finland near Leningrad, DNB reported tonight. It was the first announced air attack upon the island.

A number of planes carried out the attack in waves, the news agency said, with artillery positions, troops and planes on the ground heavily pounded.

Nazis Reported Training Flyers To Land On Skis

Rome, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Germans are training thousands of flyers to land their planes on skis in preparation for a winter campaign in Russia, Foreign Minister Count Ciano's newspaper *Il Telegrafo* of Leghorn said today.

Il Telegrafo said the Germans had been sending snow plows to Russia for some time to keep airfields clean and that many planes were being prepared for flying in temperatures as low as 22 degrees below zero.

The most serious disadvantage for he Axis armies in the winter campaign would be shortage of shelter in destroyed cities, it was said.

Il Popola Di Roma said meanwhile that the Germans intended to press on into the Caucasus for its oil. The newspaper said the German advance after the fall of Kiev would take them to Rostov, the gateway to the Caucasus on the double-tracked railroad to the oil port of Baku.

302 Tanks Reported Blasted

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP).—Three hundred and two Russian tanks were reported today to have been destroyed by a German panzer division when, assailing the defenses of Leningrad, it was forced to fight off a number of Russian counter-attacks. The report was published by D. N. B., official news agency.

SOVIET REINFORCES ODESSA, NAZI SAYS

Transports Enter Besieged Port by Night, German War Reporter Tells Berlin

HARD FIGHTING DESCRIBED

Rumanians Pour Shells on City, but Encounter Fierce Defense, Writer Asserts

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BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—Russian transports bearing reinforcements and supplies are slipping into besieged Odessa night after night, a German war reporter, Karl Sedlatzek, reported today in a dispatch describing hard fighting for the Soviet Black Sea port.

Hundreds of Rumanian batteries around Odessa pour shells into the city day and night, and the rumbling of their fire can be heard for miles, he wrote.

"During every attack by Rumanian troops—and how very many attacks already have been made—the attackers see the same picture of destruction wrought by the Rumanian artillery fire," the reporter went on. "When Rumanian battalions advance in open ranks according to the French manner they run into mad fire from innumerable machine guns so that often only a strip of land torn by artillery can be reached."

The Russians by their tactics, he said, are sacrificing great numbers of men. Each fallen Red Army man is replaced with a new soldier, he related, so that the Rumanians "actually must snatch each inch of ground from the Soviet around Odessa in weeks-long fighting."

The reporter said the Russian defenses were built in a broad band around the city, and that only since the beginning of September had the Rumanian guns been able to fire on military positions in the city itself.

Showdown With Turkey Expected Soon In Berlin

Nazi Decision Reported Near On Whether To Force Ankara To Choose Sides

SEP 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Sept. 21—The 4,000-ton Bulgarian steamer Rodina, traveling empty toward Istanbul, sank Thursday twenty-five miles off Bourgas.

She was the second Bulgarian ship lost in a week, the first having hit a mine in an area where Bulgarian officials said Soviet Russian mines had been found.

The cause of the Rodina's sinking was not given. The Hungarian radio said an explosion occurred aboard the Rodina.

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Sept. 20 (Delayed)—The question of whether Turkey will be permitted to pursue her present neutral course or whether an attempt will be made to force her definitely to chose sides was declared today by well-informed circles to be under discussion in Berlin.

A decision is likely to become evident in a few days.

Both Franz von Papen, Reich's Ambassador to Ankara, and Hans Rhode, German military attache here, now are in Berlin for what informants describe as a conference to determine whether Germany's right flank in southeastern Europe is adequately protected by the present forces in Bulgaria or whether Turkey will be asked to give more definite guarantees.

Guarantees Problematical

What guarantees Germany could ask or expect are highly problematical. But it is evident that Turkey's position with relation to the spreading war is becoming increasingly difficult with every mile that the Germans approach nearer the Caucasus.

Informed circles here said there were two German viewpoints regarding Turkey.

Von Papen, on one side, was described as insisting that Turkey never would participate in or permit aggressive action against Europe across her territory, and for that reason Germany's southern flank was secure.

Conflicting Viewpoint

A conflicting viewpoint, it was said, particularly in army circles, was that no chances should be taken to the south and the German flank must be guarded. Those holding this opinion were said to favor not only strong guarding of the flank by Bulgarian forces, but insistence that Turkey permit German forces to establish themselves along the Turkish coast of the Black Sea.

Diplomatic sources expected that the decision on whether von Papen would return to Turkey would indicate which of these schools of thought was uppermost in Berlin.

Turks May Not Be Pressed

One diplomat said if von Papen returns it will mean that Turkey will not be pressed for military guarantees beyond the non-aggression assurance contained in a pact Turkey and Germany signed three months ago.

Observers here regarded it as obvious that if the German army reaches the Caucasus and swings southward toward Iran, Turkey would be caught in the middle.

Some of these sources regarded it unlikely that Germany would undertake such an operation leaving at the flank of her forces 2,000,000 uncommitted Turkish soldiers.

Bulgar Decree Aimed At Turks?

By Noland Norgaard

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Sept. 21—Qualified London observers, studying Bulgaria's declaration yesterday of a state of emergency, termed it flatly tonight a forerunner of a new German diplomatic offensive against Turkey, with attack on the Dardanelles to follow shortly if persuasion fails.

Control over the whole Turkish-held gateway from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea—the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmara and Bosporus—was seen as necessary to Adolf Hitler's plan of dominating the Black Sea area, these sources said.

Accompanying or subsequent steps, they said, would necessarily be conquest of Odessa and Sevastopol and destruction of Russia's Black Sea fleet.

Hitler's Major Goal

Behind these immediate objectives, it was said, is Hitler's major goal—the rich Caucasian oil fields.

Some quarters said the Germans intended to capitalize on the general antipathy of the Bulgars toward the Turks.

The Germans and King Boris of Bulgaria, it was explained, already have found that a large proportion of the Bulgarians are pro-Russian, and as a result it has been necessary, according to reports here, to herd thousands of them into concentration camps to prevent open anti-Nazi outbreaks.

Warnings To Turkey

Meanwhile there were thinly veiled, unofficial warnings to Turkey that Britain and her allies (Turkey herself is a non-belligerent ally) would be able to give little aid if the Germans and Bulgars struck suddenly unless the Turks opened their frontiers to admit helping armies now.

The *Sunday Observer's* diplomatic correspondent wrote:

"It is known and is even obvious that the Bulgar-German plan stops short at the Straits. There is no likelihood of an attempted land drive at the Caucasus through the difficult country of Anatolia (Turkey in Asia Minor).

"The German plan is for an attack by sea from Crimean, Bulgarian and Turkish bases.

Help Seen As Necessary

"Concentration of Allied forces on the Syria, Iraqi and Iranian frontiers of Turkey is therefore of little importance unless the Turkish Government in time invites Allied help so that those forces can be transported to the Thracian (European) frontier, where the issue obviously will be decided."

Britain has been neglecting no opportunity to tell the Turks that their turn is coming some day in Germany's one-by-one system of conquests.

But so far there has been nothing to indicate that the warnings have done much more than offset the uneasiness the Turks demonstrated recently when a London editorial suggested that Russia might become a dominant postwar influence in eastern Europe.

British diplomats still are explaining that the idea did not emanate from official quarters.

But there is some dissent from the general belief that Bulgarian moves betoken impending invasion of Turkey.

One observer declared Hitler might easily be feeding such reports in order to spread disquiet in the Middle East and cause Britain to concentrate forces near Turkey, thus forestalling the threat of a British offensive against Axis-held Libya in North Africa this fall.

King Ends Visit to Army

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Via Berlin), Sept. 21 (AP)—King Boris returned to Sofia today, after several days spent in inspecting various Bulgarian Army groups and reviewing their Fall exercises.

The new army class, largest in Bulgaria's history, includes men out of the newest provinces of Thrace, Macedonia and Dobruja.

Nazi Mission in Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria (via Berlin), Sept. 21 (AP)—A German trade mission headed by a Dr. Hermann Landwehr arrived today to start economic talks with a Bulgarian committee tomorrow.

60 Russians Rescued by Swedes

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 21 (AP)—A Swedish communiqué said today that sixty Russian sailors had been picked up by Swedish warships and interned. The communiqué gave no details.

Tanks And More Tanks, Maisky Asks

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 22—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, appealed today through the Supply Ministry to British workers for "more and more tanks" at the opening of a week in which the entire British tank output goes to Russia.

"We need tanks and more tanks—and yet more tanks," the Ambassador said in a prepared statement. "We produced many tanks ourselves but our losses in tanks on a 2,000-mile front are great. We require your urgent help in order to reinforce our own efforts.

"Your tanks will not be wasted. They will go out to battle at once. We know how to use them against our common enemy. The best testimony is the great fight which the Soviet forces and the whole Soviet people have put up during the last three months against the *Panzer* barbarians of Hitlerite Germany.

"The sooner you send us tanks and the greater their number the earlier the Nazi hordes will be defeated."

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AIR BATTLES RAGE AS R. A. F. RAIDS FRANCE

Luftwaffe Puts Up Stiffest Fight In Weeks Against British

24 Enemy Planes Bagged, London Says — Nazis Attack Southampton

By Ernest Agnew

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Monday*, Sept. 22—The Germans, massing new air strength in the west to meet the R. A. F.'s growing armada, put up the stiffest opposition encountered in weeks during mass British raids upon northern France yesterday.

Stung into action by the ever-growing R. A. F. assaults, the *Luftwaffe* also hurled dive bombers against the southeast coast last night and sent other raiders roaring on the Thames estuary.

The Air Ministry, telling of the increasing Nazi opposition, said numerous dogfights broke out during the R. A. F.'s Sunday attacks and that twenty-four German craft were destroyed to thirteen British fighters lost.

Not A Bomber Lost

It made a point of the fact that not a single British bomber was lost in the day's attacks, which rivaled anything yet turned loose by daylight against the Nazi-held coast.

The R. A. F. bombers started fires at a power station at Gosnay, near Bethune, and ranged as far inland as Lille, the big French industrial center, where rail facilities were bombed.

Last night's German raids followed Saturday night German attacks upon south and eastern England.

Bomb Hits Vicarage

In one southeast coast town a vicarage was hit by an explosive from a dive bomber. The vicar and his wife, just returned from church, emerged unhurt from the wreckage.

An official statement said the R. A. F. destroyed fifty-seven German planes last week—fifty-four over the Continent and three over Britain—and lost forty-six planes, fourteen bombers and the rest fighters.

[A British radio report heard by CBS said British anti-aircraft guns and patrols had destroyed more than 1,000 German planes from January 1 to September 1 with a loss of 300 British planes.]

Germans Report Heavy Raid On Southampton

Berlin, Sept. 21 (AP)—The German air force, which had given Britain a respite during recent days of the terrific attack on the Soviets, turned fiercely on her again last night with attacks against Southampton and airports and harbor facilities of southern and eastern England.

A communique from Hitler's field headquarters said strong forces of battle planes dropped their heaviest bombs on the Southampton harbor facilities and supply system. Hits were reported scored on warehouses, docks and military objectives and many fires were started.

Other formations, attacking the other island areas, were said by the communique to have sunk one 4,000-ton freighter and damaged another.

Nazis Claim 20 Planes

German pursuit planes were reported to have brought down twenty British Spitfires in a forty-minute air battle today over the English Channel. DNB said only one German plane was missing after the fight.

A large unit of R. A. F. bombers yesterday sought to attack a German convoy off the Dutch coast, DNB said, and German naval artillery shot down three of the attackers. The news agency did not say what happened to the convoy.

The R. A. F. also attacked a wide area of northern and southwestern Germany. Some of the planes came as far as Berlin, routing inhabitants out of their beds here. The communique said their bombs caused "insignificant damage," and reported three British bombers shot down by night chasers and anti-aircraft guns.

German battleplanes in North Africa were reported officially to have destroyed a British tent encampment at Tobruk.

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, proud of his *Luftwaffe* for its Russian activity, congratulated Lieutenant Colonel Schalk's Horst Wessel squadron upon the reported destruction of its thousandth plane on the east front.

R. A. F. Raids Cut Axis Gas Supplies In Libya

With the R. A. F in Egypt, Sept. 20 (Delayed) (AP)—R. A. F. attacks on Axis gasoline supplies in Libya are believed by British airmen to explain the forced landings of a number of Italian-manned Stukas on the Libyan frontier in recent days.

One squadron of Junkers-87 dive bombers dropped like flies over a wide area of the desert. Their Italian crews admitted they had taken off for a raid over Sidi Barrani, Egypt, with their tanks only half filled.

Sixteen of the captured Italians shrugged their shoulders.

"No *benzina*, no flying," they said.

NAZIS REVEAL SCENE OF MASS U-BOAT DRIVE

'Attack Called Answer To Roosevelt In "Deeds Instead Of Words"

Torpedo Boat Attack On Convoy Beaten Off, British Report

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Sept. 21—The Germans disclosed for the first time today that mass submarine operations credited last week with sinking of twenty-eight merchantmen were in "Icelandic waters."

A DNB recapitulation of German submarine successes was the first news in Berlin that the German raids were in the vicinity of Iceland, which is within the belligerent zone proclaimed by the German Government. (The American navy has orders to shoot at German raiders on sight in American defensive waters.)

Answer To Roosevelt

The German spokesman said when news of the attack was first announced that it was "Germany's answer of deeds instead of words" to President Roosevelt's order to attack Axis warcraft in American defense waters.

The recapitulation covered sinkings announced during the week of September 13 to 20 and gave losses in the period as 250,300 tons. An announcement September 13 said twenty-eight ships and three warships were sunk in the raid on the convoy.

U-boats were credited with six additional ships in the North Atlantic and speedboats reportedly destroyed four ships off the British coast. The airforce was credited with accounting for 34,300 tons of shipping during the period.

Two E-Boats Damaged

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—Two of Germany's fast little torpedo craft—which the British call "E" (for "enemy") boats—were severely damaged last night, the Admiralty reported, and others beaten off after they attacked North Sea convoys.

The communique follows:

"Unsuccessful attacks on North Sea convoys were made last night by enemy E-boats, two of which were severely damaged when they were engaged and driven off by naval escorts. Low visibility prevented their certain destruction.

"There were no casualties or damage in any of our ships."

Internees In Britain Attack Their Guards

Outbreak Occurs When Three Who Tried To Escape Are Sent To Prison

London, Sept. 21 (AP)—Six hundred alleged Fascist and Nazi sympathizers interned at Peel, on the Isle of Man, attacked their guards last night after authorities refused to return three of their number captured in an attempt to escape by boat.

The British Press Association reported that when it was learned that the three had been sent to a prison instead, the guards were pelted with stones and bottles.

The guards were said to have withheld fire because no attempt was made to break out of the camp's barbed-wire barriers.

30.24 — 1967

30.24 — 1967

GERMANS HINT WORSE STEPS AGAINST PARIS

Say Machine Guns And Troops Will Check Any Rebellion Moves

Shooting Of 35 So Far Will Be "Mere Drop In Bucket," They Assert

SEP 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 21—Five Netherlands citizens have been executed by firing squads for aiding British flyers who made emergency landings in Holland, the Amsterdam Deutsche Zeitung reported today.

By Taylor Henry

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 21—German machine guns, troops and armored cars will move in against any organized attempt to foment revolution in occupied France, authorized sources from Paris said tonight.

They declared the reprisal shootings of hostages and other executions, which up to now have claimed thirty-five lives, would be a "mere drop in the bucket to what may happen if sabotage and terrorism continues."

Marshal Petain had just begged Frenchmen to quit attacks on Germans to save all conquered France from reprisals.

May Cause New Trouble

In a broadcast condemning the assaults on German army men, the marshal declared:

"These attacks are criminal. They may lead to new troubles.

"They must be blamed on foreign agents because it is not in French tradition to attack soldiers in the dark while they are doing their duty.

"Your Government formally disapproves them."

The authoritative sources from Paris said that despite demands of the Eastern front there were still enough German soldiers to enforce peace in occupied France "even if the French don't want to keep it themselves."

Three Groups In Occupied Zone

The source said this was the situation as seen by officials at Paris:

"There are three groups on the occupied zone—the French, the Germans and the Communists. A small group of Communists is leading Frenchmen to murder, shoot in the back and kill like dogs simple German soldiers who officially are only on duty. In no matter what country, in no matter what kind of situation, the same principle stands: Don't let the other fellow get the best of you."

The sources asserted the official view was that there would be no order in Paris without German troops, that Frenchmen would be fighting in the streets because French political groups cannot get along together.

Fear Immediate Revolt

If German troops left Paris, the sources claimed, an immediate revolt might be expected, with Frenchmen fighting against Frenchmen and "blood running in the gutters."

France's Chief of State declared his Government was seeking out the guilty "by all means at its disposal" and urged particularly that the residents of the German-occupied zone help save French unity by preserving order.

That, he asserted, was their great responsibility to their fatherland.

Innocents May Suffer

If such attacks continued, the old marshal said, German reprisals, "despite my efforts, may hit innocents."

The announcement that the marshal would speak was made only a few hours before the broadcast. Within an hour after he spoke, his words were being rebroadcast from records, indicating the importance with which the speech was regarded by the French Government.

The speech followed the execution Saturday at Paris of twelve more French hostages in retaliation for the killing of one German.

Nazis Reported Seeking Bulgars To Police France

Ankara, Sept. 21 (AP)—A report circulated here today that Germany had asked Bulgaria to supply 200,000 soldiers to take over the policing of France to free German troops for the Russian campaign.

There was talk weeks ago that Italians might be called upon to police France, but even Germans here scouted the idea. Appearance of Italian troops of occupation in France would bring on sure rebellion, they said.

Heavy losses on the Russian front were causing the German search for fresh reserves, in the opinion of those spreading the report.

ROOSEVELT'S ENVOY GIVES PONTIFF VILLA

Vatican Secretary Of State's Office Works Long On Message

Great Care Taken In Preparing Reply To Chief Executive

SEP 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, Sept. 21—Pope Pius XII, bidding farewell to President Roosevelt's personal envoy, Myron C. Taylor, in a fifty-minute audience today, gave the American a letter of reply to a message he had brought from the President on his twelve-day flying visit here, it was reported by a usually reliable source.

At the same time the gift to the Pope of Taylor's Florentine villa, Schifanoia, was announced. It was understood the Pope, at Taylor's expressed wish, assigned the villa to the Rosary College of River Forest, Ill., conducted by the Dominican Sisters, whose mother house is at Sinsinawa, Wis., to be used as a convent.

Cause Of Delay

The source said the Vatican Secretary of State's office worked until one o'clock this morning completing the English text of the letter to Roosevelt, which the Pontiff first had drafted in Italian. Care taken in preparing the reply to the President, it was said, explained the postponement of Taylor's farewell audience from Friday to this morning.

Vatican sources insisted there was "nothing sensational" in either Roosevelt's message or the Pope's reply. They were believed to consist mainly of expressions of friendship, respect and desire for close collaboration in attaining one another's aims and the end of the war.

Transfer In Washington

The actual transfer of the villa was made in Washington, May 23, before Italian embassy officials. Vatican sources indicated the villa would likely be used as a kind of post-graduate branch of the Rosary College after the war.

Taylor and the Pontiff talked for fifty minutes alone and then the envoy introduced his wife to the Pope.

The Taylors plan to leave tomorrow for Lisbon where they will take a clipper for New York.

SEP 22 1941

ITALY TO LIMIT CLOTHES SALES ON OCTOBER 1

Apparel, Including Shoes, Will Be Rationed For First Time In War

Ban Also Raised Against Removal Of Jewelry From Country

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 21—The Government today forbade travelers to take valuable jewelry out of Italy without special permission and announced that rationing of shoes and clothing would begin October 1 for the first time since the war began.

The jewelry announcement indicated authorization would be given for the taking out of only that amount of jewelry considered in keeping with the financial status of the individual traveler and those objects shown to have been brought into Italy by him before the regulation became effective.

A previous decree had prohibited the sale and purchase of precious metals, stones and jewelry.

Various foodstuffs have been rationed in Italy, but the issuance of cards for obtaining shoes and clothing was news.

The new regulations followed shortly after Premier Mussolini's annual meeting with his provincial prefects at which the Rome radio said he concentrated his atteotion on the problem of subsidies to families of men under arms, conditions among the working classes, the food situation and various provincial questions.

He also allocated immediate funds for the financing of public works of "urgent" social interests, the radio said.

Today's war communique reported an Italian bombing of air bases at Malta, a British air raid on Tripoli and sporadic artillery and air activity in the Mediterranean and Libya.

One British plane was shot down in the Bardia zone of Libya and Italian pilots machine-gunned British motor vehicles southeast of Salum, Egypt, the communique said. Naval anti-aircraft guns were also officially reported to have shot down a British bomber in the Mediterranean.

MOSLEMS USHER IN HOLY MONTH FETE

Ceremonies Mark Rising Of Ninth Moon Of Religious Year

Hearts In Egypt, However, Are Heavy As Air Raids Take Their Toll

By Edward Kennedy

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 21—The slender, silvery crescent of the Moslem year's ninth moon appeared over Egypt this evening, signaling the start of the holy month of Ramadan.

Ceremonies welcoming the new moon were performed with heavy hearts, for the thought uppermost in Egyptian minds was how many air raids might be carried out in its light and how many might die as a result.

In accordance with age-old custom, two Moslems of "good character and known veracity" testified to the high court that they had seen the new moon and Ramadan was proclaimed open. Because of the blackout, mosques were not illuminated, however, as in normal times.

28-Day Celebration

For the next twenty-eight days the Moslem population will eat and drink nothing during the day, but will feast after sundown at ceremonial meals called *iftars*.

Since the Italians continued raids through the Holy Month last year, little hope was held that German and Italian bombers—which have been increasingly active recently—will spare Egypt this Ramadan.

Though Egypt is not at war, Axis air bombs have killed almost 1,000 civilians during the last fifteen months—two thirds of them in Alexandria and most of the others in the Suez Canal area. During August, air raids killed more persons in Egypt than in England, according to official figures.

300 Die In One Raid

In Alexandria's worst air raid, 300 persons were killed in a congested workers' district.

Earlier in the war, all raids were by the Italians, but in the last four months the Germans have been taking a leading part.

The Government is compensating the families of victims with money taken from sequestered German and Italian funds and the Social Service Ministry has been finding husbands for young girls left homeless by the raids.

Japanese Planning Drills Near Thailand

Tokyo, Monday, Sept. 22 (AP)—Japanese troops in southern French Indo-China will hold large-scale maneuvers September 29-30 on the plains of Cambodia, which adjoin the Thailand frontier, the Domei news agency reported today in a Saigon dispatch.

These maneuvers are to be followed by war games late in October, with all Japanese forces in Indo-China participating.

Another Domei dispatch, from Bangkok, said the Thai premier appealed to the people for neutrality in actions as well as in Government policy because the threat of war draws closer to the country.

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Thai Premier Declares War May Flare Up Soon

Songgram Asks People To Observe Strict Neutrality In Broadcast To Nation

Bangkok, Sept. 20 (Delayed) (AP)—War involving Thailand may flare up at any moment out of a situation becoming increasingly tense, Field Marshal Luang Binul Songgram, Thai Premier, declared tonight in a broadcast over the Bangkok radio.

He appealed for strict neutrality by his people and declared:

"That Thai must not take sides. If you do and risk war, responsibilities will rest on you then. I and the Government cannot possibly guarantee the country's safety. So far as possible, and so long as nothing happens, I appeal to you to be strictly neutral, body and soul."

Japan To Ban Making 150 Metal Articles

New List Of Iron And Steel Items Ranges From Razor Blades To Temple Bells

Tokyo, Monday, Sept. 22 (AP)—Domei said today the Ministry of Commerce and Industry would promulgate a decree tomorrow prohibiting manufacture of an additional 150 articles of iron and steel.

This move augments manufacturing bans established in the summer of 1938 to conserve the metal.

The new list brings the number of articles banned to about 350, ranging from safety razor blades to ball bearings, bath tubs, spittoons and temple bells.

New Canadian Airfield To Be Shared With U. S. In Northwest Defense

Ottawa, Sept. 21 (AP)—Construction of fighter-plane ferry stations in the wildernesses of the Canadian northwest for the joint use of the United States and Canada against any Pacific coast attack was disclosed today by Air Vice-Marshal C. O. Johnson, deputy chief of the Canadian air staff.

Johnson said in an address prepared for broadcast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that work was being rushed on building and equipping the airdromes and was now well along.

"By reason of close cooperation with the United States for defense of this hemisphere against attack, steps are in progress for joint action in the event of an attack on Alaska or the Pacific coast," he said.

"A chain of what we call staging airdromes are now under construction in the northwest, so th fighter squadrons from both the United States and from Canadian bases may be moved to northern British Columbia or to Alaska from the center of the continent without delay."

Uruguay to Begin Work On Naval Air Base Soon

Field Commanding River Plata Entrance Available to U. S.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 21 (AP).—Uruguay, which has promised the United States the use of her seaports and other facilities in the event of war, will begin construction soon of a huge naval air base, near the Atlantic coast, informed sources reported today. The site, it was said, will include Laguna Negra, a lake some 150 miles northeast of Montevideo, and the strip of land that separates it from the Atlantic.

The cost of the base reportedly would be paid from the $17,500,000 recently obtained for national defense from the United States, half as a gift and half as a loan.

President Alfredo Baldomir, who is staying at the Fortress of Santa Teresa, which would be included in the base, was reported passing his vacation inspecting the site.

Planes based there, it was pointed out, would command the entrance to the River Plata (about 300 miles to the southwest) trade route and possible invasion road to Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia.

The base, these sources said, will be built in accord with resolutions adopted at the Havana Conference in 1940 calling for mutual defense of the Americas from foreign attack. It will be under Uruguayan sovereignty, but will be available to the United States under the Uruguay government's pledge.

Anti-Nazi Judge Knifed

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 21 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Isidro Rivas, a leader in the investigation of Nazi activities in Chile, was attacked in his home today by an intruder armed with a knife.

The assailant escaped after inflicting a slight facial injury. The press expressed the belief that the attack was Nazi-inspired.

A group of students marched through the streets of Santiago today asking for the release of the Chileans arrested by order of the German Government.

When the students reached the German and Spanish Embassies they shouted insults and threw stones. Some windows of the German Bank were smashed.

Police arrested three marchers.

ROOSEVELT TO SEEK LEASE-LEND VIEWS

President Will Confer With National Leaders At Capital Today

Will Check On Chances Of Getting Prompt Action On $5,985,000,000 Request

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, Sept. 21 — President Roosevelt departed by special train tonight for Washington, where he will check with Congressional leaders tomorrow on the prospects of swift passage of a $5,985,000,000 appropriation for lease-lend help for nations battling the Axis powers.

Invited to the White House for a conference were:

Vice-President Wallace, Speaker Rayburn, House Majority Leader McCormack (Mass.), Chairman Cannon (Dem., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee, Representative Woodrum (Dem., Va.), who has been directing a subcommittee which will handle the lease-lend fund, and Chairman Connally (Dem., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Barkley To Be Absent

White House officials said some of these men might not be able to attend, that some would be asked also from the Senate Appropriations Committee, and that Senate Majority Leader Barkley would not be present because he was absent from Washington.

The Chief Executive has spent at his home here one of the most quiet week ends he has enjoyed in months. While he had the usual routine work to handle, including the signing of a $3,500,000,000 tax bill, he was able, for the most part, to do just what he pleased.

Works With Old Books

He took care of some matters incident to the settlement of the estate of his mother, who died a fortnight ago, worked in his library with some old books, and took several long motor rides around the countryside.

Crown Princess Martha of Norway, who spent the summer on Cape Cod, was a guest at the Roosevelt home over the week end and was to return to the Capital on the President's special train. She has a winter home just outside Washington.

Bridges Sees U. S. Navy Attacked if Russia Falls

Says Hitler Is Waiting Only for a Victory in the East

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21 (AP).—Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, believes Germany is only awaiting a successful conclusion of its campaign in the east to make war on the United States' north Atlantic patrol.

"To date Germany hasn't given us any official forecast of its attitude on the President's 'shoot in sight' declaration," Mr. Bridges told interviewers.

"Maybe they'll steer clear of conflict until after a victory over Russia, if they can get one. But then, watch out."

Senator Bridges, a ranking member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, is in California on what he described as one of his "periodic finding out what the people think" trips.

The Senator predicted repeal of the neutrality act.

"The act was set up on the false premise that one can legislate peace," he said. "Therefore, the administering of the law was nothing but a farce. In time of crisis, this government should not be handicapped by laws of its own making in dealing with a man like Hitler."

Pepper Sees Suez Drive If Nazis Win Ukraine

Says French and Spaniards Would Aid Pincers Move

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Sept. 21 (AP) Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, today predicted that if the Germans are successful in the Ukraine their winter campaign will be a giant pincer movement, aided by "Franco's Spaniards and Weygand's troops," toward the Suez Canal.

Should a Suez campaign succeed, he asserted, it would "sever the artery of the British Empire," and put the Germans in a position to project further pincer movements to "master the Continents of India and Asia."

Possessing a land area "twice as large as the rest of the world, with seven-eighths of the world's people, two-thirds of its markets and three-fourths of its raw materials," Fuehrer Adolf Hitler would then be in a position to "encompass us in his boa constrictor coils," Senator Pepper said.

The Senator addressed an audience of 5,000 at a community picnic sponsored by the Milwaukee Railroad's service club.

La Follette Wants Knox And Stimson Impeached

Former Wisconsin Governor Tells America First Rally That Would Keep U. S. From War

Denver, Sept. 21 (AP)—Philip La Follette proposes the impeachment of Secretaries Knox and Stimson, saying that would be the simplest means of keeping the United States out of the war.

The former Wisconsin Governor, speaking at an America First Committee rally last night, declared that impeachment charges against the two should be that they are seeking to violate the constitutional guarantee that the nation cannot be taken into armed conflict except by a vote of Congress.

"If this nation," he said, "is taken into war by some smart alecky program of aid short of war, by trickery, I give warning that those like me, who plead for tolerance, will be as straws in the wind. If by trickery and tortuous means, the constitutional provision that Congress must decide whether this nation fights is set aside now, then there can come a time when the constitutional guarantees of free speech and religious liberty can be set aside."

Nye Charges War Aims Seek Stalin's Good Will

Senator Notes Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration Does Not Include Religious Freedom

Cleveland, Sept. 21 (AP)—Noting that the Roosevelt-Churchill war aims declaration made no specific declaration for freedom of religion, Senator Gerald P. Nye declared today the conferees "were after the good will of Joe Stalin."

Addressing an America First Committee rally, Nye said the President later sent a message to Congress saying that, of course, freedom of religion was understood to be included. The North Dakota isolationist added that it was well known that Stalin hated religion, and continued:

"President Roosevelt and Churchill were after the good will of Joe Stalin."

Row Over Movie Probe Moves To Showdown

Clark Signs Expense Vouchers For Submission To Audit Committee

Washington, Sept. 21 (AP)—Controversy within the Senate over the investigation of the movies approached a step nearer a showdown today when Chairman Clark (Dem., Idaho) signed vouchers for $552.04 in expenditures by the Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee inquiring into alleged war propaganda.

Clark said the vouchers would be submitted to the Senate Audit and Control Committee, headed by Senator Lucas (Dem., Ill.). Lucas announced yesterday that he would not approve any expenditures until he was informed how long the inquiry was going to be carried on and how much would be spent.

Lucas also said he might propose that the Senate limit to $250 the amount a committee may spend on hearings not expressly authorized by the Senate. If this were done, the movie investigation would have to be suspended unless the Senate authorized its continuance.

TRUST ACTION ON CHEMICAL PROFITS ASKED

100 To 400% Price Hikes Assailed—Twoscore Concerns Blamed

Attempt To Corner Market In Priority Items Is Charged

SEP 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 21—The Justice Department, it was learned today, has been asked to take action under the anti-trust laws against "priority profiteers" who have raised prices of some chemicals from 100 to 400 per cent.

Officials of the Price Administration said the offending concerns, numbering more than two score, were mainly brokers, many in business less than a year.

They are charging exorbitant prices, officials said, for commonly used chemicals essential to the manufacture of drugs, paints, textiles, dyes and plastics. A large part of their business is believed to be with small users who fear more drastic priority restrictions and shortages and who feel compelled to buy at any price asked.

Hundreds Of Complaints

Officials said they had received hundreds of complaints of excessive prices charged by such brokers and were receiving protests now at the rate of about twenty a day.

The Justice Department was asked to act under the Sherman anti-trust law, officials said, because many brokers were buying chemicals and storing them in warehouses. They contended this amounted to an attempt to "corner" a market and was a monopolistic practice under the Sherman Act.

Spokesmen from the CIO Textile Workers Union said "bootlegging" of chemicals at high prices had appeared in the textile industry.

Protest To Henderson

George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the union, headed a delegation of employers and employes in the cotton and rayon bleaching and dyeing industries who complained to Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, last week of practices which they said were threatening the jobs of 75,000 workers. They protested against weavers holding cloth for higher prices and against dealers profiteering in chemicals needed for dyeing.

Baldanzi said that a number of small dyers had attempted to purchase small quantities of essential chemicals from their usual suppliers, only to be told that none was available. Later, he said, they received telephone calls from unknown persons offering to sell the needed materials at prices nearly double the prevailing quotations.

Attention To Metals

Although the chemical situation is receiving first attention from the Price Administration, consideration is being given also to some metals. Henderson received one complaint that a concern was selling zinc to firms holding priority ratings at 7½ cents a pound and offering it to other users at 16 cents a pound.

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board is expected to act Tuesday on a proposal by Donald M. Nelson, priorities director, that direct action be taken to force compliance with priorities regulations.

Officials said Nelson contemplated shutting off supplies entirely from two, and possibly three, large concerns in the metals industries for continued violation of priority orders.

30.24— 11969

30.24— 11969

War Communiques, 1941

SEP 22 1941

German

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—A special communiqué from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters said:

In the course of the encirclement battle east of Kiev the army of Field Marshal General von Reichenau and tank armies of Colonel Generals von Kleist and Guderian destroyed large forces of the surrounded enemy and already have brought in 150,000 prisoners, as well as 151 tanks, 602 cannon and unestimated other war matériel.

Destruction of the remaining forces of the encircled enemy is in full swing. Additional large numbers of prisoners and quantities of booty are expectable.

The regular German communiqué said:

The Sea of Azov has been reached on the south wing of the German attack front.

The preliminary for this achievement was the heroic enterprise of an infantry division which, in the face of the most difficult conditions, forced a crossing of the broad lower reaches of the Dnieper at Berislav, 37½ miles northeast of Kherson, and held a bridgehead despite all counterattacks.

Destruction of the encircled enemy in the region east and southeast of Kiev proceeds. German units, which forced their way into Kiev from the west, crossed the Dnieper toward the east and joined forces that had attacked from the north across the Desna.

Desperate attempts of the enemy to break out failed. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty increase hourly.

Units of the navy forced their way deep into the Gulf of Finland, strengthened mine fields and protected operations against the Baltic Islands.

The air force northwest of Crimea sank a patrol boat and gunboat, as well as three merchantmen totaling 10,000 tons, and scored a bomb hit on a Soviet torpedo boat.

In the battle against Britain, strong forces of battleplanes last night attacked the harbor facilities and supply system of Southampton with bombs of the heaviest caliber. Bomb hits on warehouses, docks and military objectives of the city caused considerable destruction. A number of large fires were observed.

Other battleplanes attacked numerous airports, as well as harbor facilities of Southern and Eastern England, and northeast of The Wash sank a freighter of 4,000 tons. Another large merchantman was damaged.

In the course of ineffective attempts to attack the Channel region yesterday the British Air Force lost thirty-nine planes. Thirty-five of these were shot down by pursuit planes and four by marine artillery. Two of our own planes are missing.

German battleplanes in North Africa destroyed a British tent encampment at Tobruk.

The enemy last night flew into North and Southwest Germany and individual planes reached the capital of the Reich. Bombs caused insignificant damage to residential quarters. Night chasers and anti-aircraft guns shot down three British bombers.

Another special German High Command communiqué said:

Exemplary cooperation of formations of the army, air force and navy have scored new and important successes. Arensburg, the capital of Oesel, has been captured by determined action. The islands of Moon and Oesel are thus securely in our hands. Only dispersed parts of the garrison of Oesel are to be found in the western part of the island. Their destruction is imminent.

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

Fighting continued during the night along the entire front. There was particularly fierce fighting at Kiev.

MOSCOW, Monday, Sept. 22 (AP)—The following was issued today by the Soviet Information Bureau:

During Sept. 21 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

After many days of fierce fighting our troops evacuated Kiev.

During Sept. 19 we destroyed sixty German planes and lost twenty-four.

The Finnish coastal defense ship Ilmarinen struck mines and sank during an attack in the Gulf of Finland.

British

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

Last night in bad weather objectives at Frankfort, Berlin and other places in Northwest Germany were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command. Many fires were started in Frankfort and Berlin.

Other aircraft attacked docks at Ostend with good results. Four of our aircraft are missing.

The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué tonight:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command and strong forces of fighters took part in two successful operations over Northern France this afternoon.

Blenheims attacked the power station at Gosnay, near Bethune, where bombs hit the target and fires were left burning while Hampdens bombed railway objectives at Lille.

Fighters which escorted the bombers in both raids had many combats with enemy fighters which attempted to prevent the attacks. Twenty-four enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed. Thirteen of our fighters were lost but the pilots of two of them have been rescued from the sea. No bombers were lost.

An Admiralty communiqué follows:

Unsuccessful attacks on North Sea convoys were made last night by enemy E-boats, two of which were severely damaged when they were engaged and driven off by naval escorts. Low visibility prevented their certain destruction.

There were no casualties or damage in any of our ships.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following today:

Enemy activity last night was was on a small scale. Bombs dropped at points in Southern and Eastern England. These caused some damage and a small number of casualties. One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

CAIRO, Sept. 21 (AP)—The British Middle East Headquarters said in a communiqué today:

Libya—At Tobruk several enemy parties moving outside the perimeter of defenses were effectively engaged by machine-gun and mortar fire, and apart from this yesterday was a comparatively quiet day.

In the frontier area there was nothing of importance to report.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Italian High Command today issued this communiqué:

The air force bombed important air bases at Malta during the night of Sept. 19.

On the land fronts in North Africa artillery activity was reported. In the Bardia zone the anti-aircraft defense made an enemy plane fall in flames. British motor vehicles were effectively machine-gunned by our planes southeast of Solum.

The enemy carried out another raid on the city of Tripoli.

In East Africa there was activity by advanced elements.

In the Mediterranean an English bomber was shot down by units of the Royal Navy.

BULLETIN

LONDON, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY CLAIMED THE GERMANS HAVE REACHED THE SEA OF AZOV, AN ARM OF THE BLACK SEA, REUTERS NEWS AGENCY SAID. IT QUOTED A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST.

THE SEA OF AZOV IS 75 TO 100 MILES BEYOND THE DNIEPER AND WASHES THE EASTERN SHORES OF THE CRIMEA. THE GERMAN CLAIM, THEREFORE, WOULD INDICATE THE PENINSULA HAS BEEN ISOLATED FROM THE REST OF RUSSIA.

THE COMMUNIQUE, AS TRANSCRIBED HERE, SAID:

"ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE FRONT THE SEA OF AZOV WAS REACHED.

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"THE WAY WAS CLEARED FOR THIS BY THE HEROIC ACTION OF AN INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH FORDED THE WIDE LOWER REACHES OF THE DNIEPER NEAR BERISLAV, 60 KILOMETERS (37 1/2 MILES) NORTHEAS OF KHERSON, UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS AND HELD THEIR POSITIONS IN THE FACE OF ALL COUNTER-ATTACKS.

"ANNIHILATION OF THE ENEMY ENCIRCLED IN THE AREA EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF KIEV IS MAKING PROGRESS.

"GERMAN UNITS WHICH PENETRATED KIEV FROM THE WEST PUSHED ON OVER THE DNIEPER EASTWARD AND LINKED UP WITH FORCES WHICH ATTACKED OVER THE DESNA FROM THE NORTH. VIOLENT ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH HAVE FAILED. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND BOOTY ARE GROWING STEADILY."

UX821AED

LONDON, SEPT.21-(AP)-REUTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST A HIGH COMMAND STATEMENT THAT ARENSBURG, CAPITAL OF THE SOVIET-HELD BALTIC ISLAND OF OESEL, HAD BEEN CAPTURED.

FM252PED

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT.21-(AP)-THE HUNGARIAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE BULGARIAN MERCHANTSHIP RODINA WASBLOWN UP AND SUNK WHILE ENROUTE FROM A BULGAR HARBOR TO ISTANBUL, TURKEY, IN THE BLACK SEA.THE BROADCAST SAID AN EXPLOSION OCCURRED ABOARD THE SHIP.

MV603PED

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, AS HEARD BY NBC TODAY, REPORTED THAT TROOPS UNDER MARSHAL SEMEON TIMOSHENKO HAD ADVANCED 20 KILOMETERS (12½ MILES) TOWARD SMOLENSK ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21-(AP)-A GERMAN DELEGATION, DESCRIBED AS A "GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE," HAS ARRIVED AT SOFIA, BULGARIAN CAPITAL, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS.

"ECONOMIC QUESTIONS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED WITH THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT," BBC SAID.

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BULGARIAN

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

SEP 22 1941

BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT.21-(AP)-AXIS-ALIGNED BULGARIA CLAMPED DOWN MEASURES AMOUNTING TO MARTIAL LAW TODAY IN A MOVE WHICH INTENSIFIED SPECULATION OVER POSSIBLE NEW MILITARY ACTION INVOLVING TURKEY OR THE SOVIET UNION OR BOTH.

ALTHOUGH BULGARIA HAS STRONGLY DENIED RUSSIAN CHARGES OF INTENDED AGGRESSION, IT WAS BELIEVED IN SOME QUARTERS HERE THE STEPS BY THE SOFIA GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE BELIEF THAT CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA WAS NEAR.

THIS VIEW WAS STRENGTHENED IN VIEW OF LAST WEEK'S SOVIET CHARGES AND THE BULGARIAN DENIALS AND THE SOFIA REPORT THAT RUSSIAN PARACHUTISTS HAD BEEN SEIZED IN THE BALKAN STATE.

THE BULGARIAN JUSTICE MINISTRY SAID THE NEWLY-ENFORCED DECREES WERE NECESSARY BECAUSE OF "RECENT FACTS AND HAPPENINGS."

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THESE INCLUDED INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE AND WHAT SOFIA CALLED COMMUNIST PLOTTINGS.

THE SITUATION BEYOND THIS WAS UNCLEAR, BUT THE FOLLOWING POSSIBILITIES WERE SUGGESTED:

1. THAT BULGARIA MAY BE BROUGHT INTO THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA AT GERMANY'S SIDE.

2. BULGARIA MIGHT PLAY A PART IN EFFORTS TO WIN FROM TURKEY FURTHER INDICATION OF A STAND TOWARD GERMANY, JUST AS BULGARIA ACTED AS A LEVER TO IMMOBILIZE TURKEY BEFORE THE AXIS BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

THE SECOND POSSIBILITY COULD BE A PRELUDE TO A THIRD--THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATIC DEFENSE LINE ON THE SOVIET FRONT AND TRANSFER OF THE OFFENSIVE, PERHAPS TOWARD BRITISH AND RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED IRAN.

30.24 — 11971

30.24 — 11971

PROPAGANDA ON ALL SIDES FOR WEEKS HAS INDICATED THE POSSIBILITIES OF ACTION IN THE NEAR EAST.

BERLIN AND SOFIA PERSISTENTLY HAVE DENIED TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON THE TURKISH FRONTIER. THE SOFIA PRESS REPLIED TO BRITISH INTIMATIONS TO THIS EFFECT WITH CHARGES THAT BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS IN IRAN HAVE WORKED TOWARD THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

ONE SOFIA NEWSPAPER, DISCOUNTING THE LIKELIHOOD OF ANY TURKISH ACTION "UNTIL AUTUMN," SAID ON SEPT.6 "THE OUTCOME OF EVENTS WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE RUSSIAN FRONT."

OF THE FACTS, THERE ARE THESE:

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THE SOFIA NEWSPAPER MIR REPORTED IN MID-AUGUST THE EXECUTION OF NINE MEN FROM DISTRICTS NEAR THE TURKISH FRONTIER ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE IN FAVOR OF A FOREIGN POWER.

KING BORIS OF BULGARIA RECEIVED GERMAN GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER ON SEPT.3 AND PERHAPS ALSO SAW FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY. THE KING HIMSELF RETURNED TO SOFIA TODAY FROM BULGARIAN ARMY MANEUVERS.

BULGARIA HAS BEEN FEVERISHLY BUILDING ROADS, PARTICULARLY THOSE CONNECTING THRACE AND MACEDONIA, USING 25,000 WORKERS.

IT WAS SUGGESTED TODAY BY THE GENEVA NEWSPAPER LA SUISSE THAT ADMIRAL RAEDER MAY HAVE DISCUSSED WITH BORIS THE ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN WARSHIPS IN BULGARIA, FOR WHICH SOFIA WOULD ASK TURKEY TO PERMIT PASSAGE THROUGH THE DARDANELLES TO THE BLACK SEA.

ONE MORE INCIDENT ADDING TO THE BALKAN TENSION WAS THE REPORT TONIGHT THAT THE BULGARIAN MERCHANT SHIP RODINA WAS SUNK BY AN EXPLOSION WHILE ENROUTE TO ISTANBUL FROM A BULGAR HARBOR.

BULGARIA'S NEW DECREE DECLARING A STATE OF EMERGENCY PUT INTO EFFECT A LAW FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE STATE PASSED BY THE SOFIA PARLIAMENT EARLIER IN THE MONTH.

THE CABINET WAS EMPOWERED TO DO SO "WHEN A SPECIAL EMERGENCY EXISTS." IT PROVIDES SPECIAL COURTS BUT TECHNICALLY LACKS MILITARY CLAUSES. THE MOBILIZED BULGARIAN ARMY, HOWEVER, WILL COOPERATE IN ENFORCEMENT AS IN TIME OF WAR, THE EFFECT BEING MARTIAL LAW.

UNDER THE DECREE, THE MINIMUM PENALTY FOR UNLAWFUL PROPAGANDA IN PRINT RANGES FROM 10 YEARS IN PRISON TO DEATH.

LISTENING TO ANTI-AXIS RADIOS MEANS FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT, PERMITTING OTHERS TO LISTEN, 10 YEARS. ANYONE ENGAGING IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY DAMAGING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS OR ANY BULGARIAN SPEAKING AGAINST THE STATE AND FAVORING AN ENEMY COUNTRY OVER A FOREIGN RADIO ARE LIABLE TO DEATH.

MV710PED

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 22--(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT 65 BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL "IN THE LAST 24 HOURS" COMPARED WITH ONLY THREE GERMAN LOSSES. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY NBC.

SEP 22 1941

WE139AED

LONDON, SEPT 21-(AP)-SMALL FORCES OF RAF BOMBERS ATTACKED BERLIN AND SOUTHWEST GERMANY LAST NIGHT, IT WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

DN402AED

SEP 22 1941

BERLIN, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THIRTY BRITISH SPITFIRES WERE REPORTED BY INFORMED GERMANS TODAY TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN IN FIERCE DOG-FIGHTS OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

TWENTY WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DOWNED IN ONE 40-MINUTE BATTLE.

DNB LISTED GERMAN LOSSES AS A SINGLE PLANE.

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(THE BRITISH SAID 19 GERMAN PLANES WERE DOWNED IN WIDESPREAD BRITISH SWEEPS OVER THE CONTINENT AND 12 BRITISH PLANES WERE LOST.)

(NO PICKUP)

MV504PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 21-(AP)-DNB SAID TONIGHT THAT IN THE WEST AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA LAST WEEK THE BRITISH LOST 93 PLANES TO NINE GERMAN CRAFT.

MA841PED

BRITISH AIR (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEP 22 1941

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, SEP 21--RACING EASTWARD, WAVE AFTER WAVE IN FORMATIONS AS LARGE AS ANY THE RAF HAS LAUNCHED IN ITS DAYLIGHT CHALLENGES TO THE LUFTWAFFE, THE BRITISH BOMBED THEIR WAY ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE AND BACK AGAIN TODAY.

OBSERVERS WHO WATCHED THE ROARING ARMADA FAN OUT TOWARD CAP GRIS NEZ EXPRESSED BELIEF THE ATTACK MIGHT EQUAL THE WIDESPREAD RAIDS OF LAST SATURDAY WHICH THE AIR MINISTRY TERMED THE BUSIEST DAY SINCE THE REINFORCED RAF BEGAN HITTING BACK.

THE ATTACK WAS TIMED FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY A YEAR AGO WHEN, OUTNUMBERED, FLEDGLINGS OF THE BRITISH FLYING FORCE CARRIED THEIR FIRST MASS OFFENSIVE DEEP INTO GERMANY AND ALONG THE NAZI-HELD COAST FROM THE BALTIC TO BOULOGNE IN TRIP HAMMER BLOWS AT WHAT WERE REGARDED AS GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR INVASION.

THE ATTACKERS FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH GERMAN AERIAL RESISTANCE. NINETEEN GERMAN PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN IN THE WIDESPREAD FORAYS OVER THE CONTINENT. THE BRITISH REPORTED LOSING 12 PLANES, ALL FIGHTERS SCREENING THE BOMB-LADEN BIGGER PLANES FROM ATTACK. (THE GERMANS REPORTED 20 SPITFIRES DOWNED IN A 40-MINUTE BATTLE TODAY OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.)

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THE FULL SCOPE OF THE ASSAULT WAS NOT DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY, BUT IT WAS REPORTED THAT BOMBS WERE SEEN TO STRIKE A POWER STATION AT GOSNAY, NORTHERN FRANCE, STARTING LARGE FIRES.

OTHER FORCES APPARENTLY CONCENTRATED ON THE BOULOGNE AREA.

CHURCHGOERS OBSERVED THE ANNIVERSARY WITH PRAYERS FOR THE RAF, AND THE FLIERS THEMSELVES, BEFORE TAKING OFF FOR THE ATTACK, PARTICIPATED IN PARADES OF COMMEMORATION AT ALL AIR STATIONS.

(A BRITISH RADIO REPORT HEARD BY CBS SAID BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND DEFENSE PATROLS HAD DESTROYED MORE THAN 1,000 GERMAN PLANES FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1 WITH A LOSS OF 300 BRITISH PLANES.)

WHILE THE BRITISH FLIERS WERE ON THE OFFENSIVE, THE HOME FRONT WAS

30.24 — 11973

30.24 — 11973

QUIET.

THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY SAID "DURING THE HOURS OF DAYLIGHT TODAY THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING TO REPORT."

MQ427PED

LONDON, SEPT. 21-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT ANNOUNCED THE DEATH "BY ENEMY ACTION" OF MOHAMA SALLI, FIREMAN AND TRIMMER OF 520 CHURCH STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

TORONTO, SEPT 21-(AP)-SERGEANT-PILOT JACK H.NICKLESON, 19-YEAR-OLD TORONTO BOY WHO ONLY SIX WEEKS AGO DROVE HIS BIG BOMBER THROUGH GERMAN SKIES IN A DAYLIGHT MASS RAID ON COLOGNE, IS MISSING AND BELIEVED DEAD IN AIR OPERATIONS SATURDAY.

HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.J.W.NICKLESON, RECEIVED OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION FROM LONDON TODAY.

NICKLESON'S FATHER, A VETERAN TELEGRAPHER, IS IN CHARGE OF WIRE OPERATIONS FOR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS AT THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN PRESS IN TORONTO. A BROTHER, ALLAN, IS A STAFF MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS IN NEW YORK.

SN1015PED

MONTREAL,SEPT.21-(AP)-CORK AND CHLORINE WILL COME UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL NEXT WEEK, W.E. UREN, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF PRIORITIES AT OTTAWA, SAID IN A WEEK-END ANNOUNCEMENT. THE ORDER AFFECTING CHLORINE, HE SAID, IS DESIGNED TO CURTAIL CONSUMPTION BY THE PAPER INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

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MV1240AED

MONTREAL, SEPT. 21-(AP)-DR. TOMAS LE BRETON, ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT WITH HIS DAUGHTER, MISS MANUELA LE BRETON, AND THREE OTHER ARGENTINE CITIZENS.

THEY WILL INSPECT AIRCRAFT PLANTS HERE TOMORROW, LEAVE TUESDAY FOR OTTAWA AND GO FROM THERE TO DETROIT AND BUFFALO TO INSPECT AIRCRAFT PLANTS. THE PARTY WILL ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON A WEEK FROM TOMORROW.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP ARE DR. LE BRETON'S SECRETARY, OSCAR MARINE, ORTIL ECHAGUE, WRITER FOR THE ARGENTINE JOURNAL LA NACION, AND LT. COMDR. A. MARENGE, MEMBER OF THE ARGENTINE NAVAL COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON.

SEP 22 1941

ST.LOUIS, SEPT.21-(AP)-ASSERTING THE NATION WAS HEADING TOWARD BANKRUPTCY, SENATOR BENNETT CLARK (D-MO) PREDICTED TODAY A NATIONAL DEBT OF $150,000,000,000 BY THE END OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR IF DEFENSE AND LEASE-LEND SPENDING CONTINUES TO BE INCREASED AT THE CURRENT RATE.

CLARK, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, SAID CONGRESS "WILL HAVE TO RAISE $4,000,000,000 ANNUALLY FOREVER TO PAY THE INTEREST ALONE ON THE NATIONAL DEFICIT."

HE PREDICTED THE TAX BILL PASSED RECENTLY WOULD BE SUPERCEDED BY ANOTHER "WITHIN A YEAR."

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CLARK WHO IS HOME FOR A FEW DAYS' REST SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT $13,000,000,000 HAD BEEN APPROPRIATED BY LEASE-LEND IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS AND THAT MOST PERSONS DO NOT REALIZE HOW MUCH IT IS.

"IF THEY REALIZED THAT IT MEANS ROUGHLY $100 PER HEAD FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE UNITED STATES, THEY COULD SEE WHERE THE COUNTRY IS HEADING," HE ADDED.

HB1003PCS NM

D94WX SIMPSON

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY).

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

SEP 22 1941

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

THE COLOSSAL BATTLE IN RUSSIA ENTERS ANOTHER WEEK UNDER BLEAK OMENS FOR THE SOVIETS AND THEIR BRITISH ALLIES. UNDOUBTEDLY, HITLER'S HOPES OF SMASHING RUSSIAN RESISTANCE UTTERLY BEFORE WINTER COMES AND THEN TURNING HIS FULL MIGHT AGAINST BRITAIN, HAVE TOUCHED A NEW HIGH.

THE VAST NAZI OFFENSIVE HAS AT LEAST PENETRATED KIEV AND IS GRAVELY THREATENING TO OVERRUN NOT ONLY WHAT LITTLE IS LEFT OF THE UKRAINE BUT FAN OUT AROUND THE SEA OF AZOV TOWARD RUSSIA'S VITAL BAKU OIL FIELDS.

CENSORSHIP VEILS DETAILS OF WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE UKRAINE, BUT IT APPEARS THAT KHARKOV, GREAT INDUSTRIAL NERVE CENTER FAR SOUTH-EAST OF KIEV, ALSO MAY SOON FALL, OR PERHAPS HAS ALREADY FALLEN. AND IT IS BUT A GOOD STEP FOR GERMANY'S SEVEN-LEAGUE MILITARY BOOTS FROM KHARKOV DOWN THE DONETS RIVER TO ROSTOV AND THE PIPE LINES THAT TAP THE BAKU FIELDS TO FEED THE SOVIET WAR MACHINES.

OF EVEN GREATER MOMENT THAN THE STRICTLY MILITARY CONSEQUENCES OF THE GERMAN VICTORIES IS THE EFFECT ON RUSSIAN MORALE GENERALLY, BOTH ARMY AND CIVILIAN. LONDON EXPERTS ESTIMATE THAT RUSSIA HAS BOTH THE MANPOWER AND OTHER ESSENTIAL RESOURCES STILL TO FIGHT ON, EVEN IF DRIVEN BEHIND THE DONETS-DON LINE IN THE SOUTH. THEY STRESS, HOWEVER, THAT ONLY BY A FLOOD OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMS AND WAR MACHINES CAN RED ARMY EQUIPMENT LOSSES BE MADE GOOD.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS SEEMED YESTERDAY TO HAVE DECIDED ON THAT. W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN AID, TOLD REPORTERS AT LONDON THAT "HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN PLANES AND TANKS" WOULD GO TO RUSSIA AND THAT THE FLOW WOULD INCREASE CONSTANTLY.

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION THAT THE PRIME ESSENTIAL IS THE CONTINUED WILL OF THE RED ARMY AND THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE TO FIGHT IT OUT WITH GERMANY TO THE BITTER END. WITHOUT THAT, THE BATTLE IS ALREADY LOST AND BRITAIN AND HER AMERICAN SUPPORTER MUST GIRD THEMSELVES FOR A BATTLE OF REDOUBLED FURY IN THE ATLANTIC BEGINNING THIS WINTER AND CLIMAXING NEXT SPRING AND SUMMER.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL FOR THE CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND RUSSIANS MUST BE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF CUMULATIVE RED ARMY DISASTERS ON RUSSIAN MORALE.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IF IT IS EBBING AND MOSCOW'S POWER TO RALLY ITS VAST PEOPLE FOR WAR-TO-THE-DEATH RESISTANCE IS WANING, COMMITMENTS TO RUSH BRITISH-AMERICAN PLANES, TANKS, GUNS OR OTHER WEAPONS TO BOLSTER FALTERING RUSSIAN LINES WOULD BE DANGEROUS. BUT RUSSIANS IN LONDON YESTERDAY INSISTED THAT THE LOSS OF KIEV OR EVEN MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD WOULD NOT MEAN DEFEAT. "WE WOULD NOT EVEN THINK ABOUT DEFEAT OR COLLAPSE UNTIL FORCED INTO THE EASTERN DEPTHS OF SIBERIA," THEY SAID.

HITLER IS LEADING HIS ACE IN HIS TREMENDOUS DRIVE TO CRUSH RUSSIA, DESTROY HER ARMIES AND THE WILL OF HER PEOPLE TO CONTINUE THE BLOODY FIGHT, BEFORE WINTER CHECKS HIS VICTORY STRIDE.

DARK AS THE PORTENTS APPEAR FOR RUSSIA, WINTER HERETOFORE HAS BEEN A NEVER-FAILING AND UNBEATEN ALLY TO DEFEAT INVASION FROM THE WEST. OVER MUCH OF THE HUNDREDS OF MILES COMPRISING THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE FRONT, WINTER IS NOT FAR AWAY. HITLER IS RACING ICE AND SNOW IN HIS EFFORT TO REACH AND TAKE CRITICAL AND POSSIBLY DECISIVE OBJECTIVES LIKE ROSTOV AND ITS PIPE LINE.

AS NEVER BEFORE SINCE NAPOLEON'S DAY, RUSSIA MUST COUNT SUPREMELY ON HER WINTER ALLY NOW. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN EARLY AND A LATE WINTER, OR BETWEEN A SEVERE AND A RELATIVELY MILD WINTER, COULD BE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VICTORY AND COMPLETE DEFEAT FOR HER. A WINTER AS TERRIBLE AS NAPOLEON FACED STILL COULD DESTROY HITLER AS NAPOLEON WAS DESTROYED.

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A98WX (INTERPRETIVE)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

(WX)..INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

SEP 22 1941

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

FURTHER REVERSES FOR RUSSIAN ARMIES IN THE BLACK SEA AREA ARE STRONGLY INDICATED AND WITH THEM MAY COME A NEW SHIFT IN THIS COUNTRY'S PREDOMINANT POPULAR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WAR.

THE CHANGE COULD BE SO DRASTIC AS TO BRING DEMANDS FOR VIGOROUS NEW STEPS AGAINST THE NAZI, PROBABLY STARTING WITH THE SCARAPPING OF THE NEUTRALITY :5.

HOW DRASTIC IT ACTUALLY IS, HOWEVER, WILL DEPEND ON THE EXTENT OF NEW RUSSIAN SETBACKS, AND THOSE COULD COVER A WIDE RANGE OF POSSIBILITIES. AT ONE EXTREME THEY MIGHT MEAN COMPLETE LOSS OF EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE TO THE GERMAN DRIVE TOWARD THE CAUCASUS. AT THE OTHER THEY MIGHT CONSIST ONLY OF A SERIES OF RETREATS BACK TO A NEW DEFENSE LINE ON THE DON RIVER.

BRITISH SOURCES HAVE BEEN WARNING FOR SEVERAL DAYS THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE HARD PRESSED. GERMANS CLAIMS OF GREAT GAINS IN THE UKRAINE, OF

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DESTRUCTION OF STRONG FORCES EAST OF KIEV, OF REACHING THE SEA OF AZOV AND CUTTING OFF THE CRIMEA BEAR OUT THE LONDON FOREBODINGS.

SUCH THINGS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN TO MEAN IMMINENT GERMAN DEFEAT OF RUSSIA, BUT THEY DO MEAN THAT THE TIDE OF BATTLE IS RUNNING HEAVILY IN THE NAZI'S FAVOR AGAIN.

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STRATEGICALLY, THEY MEAN ALSO THAT GERMAN TROOPS AT LAST ARE COMING WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE BAKU OIL FIELDS IN THE CAUCASUS. TO STRIKE EFFECTIVELY THEY FIRST MUST CONSOLIDATE CONTROL OVER THE BLACK SEA -- NORMALLY A RUSSIAN-TURKISH LAKE.

THIS SUGGESTS MORE TROUBLE FOR THE TURKS. THEY MAY HAVE LESS SUCCESS THIS TIME THAN HERETOFORE IN KEEPING BELLIGERENT ACTIVITIES FROM THEIR LANDS AND WATERS. ALREADY, IN THE LIGHT OF REPORTS THAT BULGARIA IS THROWING IN HER LOT WITH THE NAZI, IT APPEARS THAT ADOLF HITLER IS BEGINNING TO TURN THE SCREWS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY.

ALL THIS ADDS UP TO THE FACT THAT THE WAR HAS ENTERED A NEW PHASE OF INTENSIVE ACTIVITY, POSSIBLY ITS FINAL RUSSIAN PHASE BEFORE WINTER SETS IN.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, SEPT. 22)

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THE DARDANELLES:

STRATEGIC WATER

- - -

TURKEY'S GUARDIANSHIP

OF HISTORIC STRAITS

PUTS HER IN MIDDLE

- - -

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CONTROL TEMPTS

WARRING POWERS (1100)

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SEP 22 1941

BY C.A.FARNSWORTH

(ADVANCE)--NEW YORK, SEPT. 2--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--THE DARDANELLES STRAITS, WHICH LEANDER THOUGHT NOTHING OF SWIMMING EACH NIGHT THAT HERO, VIRGIN PRIESTESS OF APHRODITE, LIGHTED HER BEACON ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE, HAVE BECOME THE FOCUS OF SHARPENING NATIONAL HATREDS IN A WORLD LARGELY AT WAR.

IN PLACE OF A LOVER'S TORCH, THE MODERN BEACON FIGURATIVELY IS CONTROL OF ONE OF THE MOST STRATEGIC STRIPS OF WATER IN THE WORLD --- STRAITS WHICH, WITH THE SEA OF MARMARA AND THE BOSPORUS, PUT A WATER BOUNDAR BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA MINOR AND LINK THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS.

THIS STRIP OF WATER, ONE TO FOUR MILES BROAD AND ABOUT 40 MILES LONG, LIES AT AN HISTORIC CROSS-ROADS OF EMPIRE BUILDERS.

AFTER 500 YEARS, TURKEY STILL HOLDS OFFICIAL CONTROL, NOW BY CONSENT OF OTHER WORLD POWERS AND UNDER RULES LAID DOWN BY THEM. BUT TURKEY'S FUTURE IN THE WAR, OR HER WILL AND ABILITY TO DEFEND HER GUARDIANSHIP, IS THE QUESTION. SHE IS AT ONCE A NON-BELLIGERENT ALLY OF BRITAIN AND A DIPLOMATIC FRIEND OF BOTH

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

TURKEY IS IN THE MIDDLE.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BALKANS, ASIA MINOR AND AFRICA, IMPOSSIBLE TO FORECAST, MAY PIVOT ON THE DARDANELLES. BUT ONE NEED NOT WAIT FOR A GERMAN THRUST THROUGH TURKEY TOWARD SUEZ AND ALEXANDRIA, NOR FOR A BRITISH MOVE FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY INTO TURKEY, TO SEE THE STRAITS IN THEIR STRATEGIC LIGHT. THE DARDANELLES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE NEWS ALREADY.

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BULGARIA, TECHNICALLY A NON-BELLIGERENT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR ALTHOUGH UNDER GERMAN CONTROL, HAS FOUND IT NECESSARY TO DENY THAT SHE PURCHASED ITALIAN WARSHIPS AND THEN ASKED PASSAGE INTO THE BLACK SEA. THE TURKS AS LATE AS SEPT. 17 AGREED THAT BULGARIA HAD MADE NO SUCH REQUEST.

IN RUSSIAN EYES, THE BLACK SEA IS A SOVIET LAKE. RUSSIA'S HISTORY AS A WORLD POWER HAS BEEN MARKED BY THE FIXATION THAT HER FUTURE DEPENDS ON SOUTHWARD--THAT IS, BLACK SEA-- NAVAL EXPANSION. THERE HAVE BEEN TIMES WHEN RUSSIANS LOOKED AVIDLY ON ISTANBUL ITSELF AND SOLE CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES THAT PASS THE METROPOLIS.

IN CZARIST RUSSIA AND PERHAPS UNDER THE SOVIETS, ISTANBUL (CONSTANTINOPLE) WAS LOOKED ON AS THE FOUNTAINHEAD OF THE ORTHODOX CATHOLIC FAITH. THE DREAM OF PATRIOTS AND PRIESTS WAS TO RECOVER THE ANCIENT CATHEDRAL OF ST. SOPHIA FROM THE TURKS WHO HAD MADE IT INTO A MOSQUE.

PETER THE GREAT, WITH MORE IN MIND THAN RELIGIOUS IDEALISM, FOUGHT A 17TH CENTURY WAR WITH THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN A DRIVE TOWARD THE WARM WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. BUT THE ATTACK FAILED.

NOW RUSSIA'S NAVAL POWER IN THE BLACK SEA IS CHALLENGED, IF NOT BY BULGARIAN "PURCHASE" OF AXIS WARSHIPS, THEN BY THE MASSING OF LIGHT NAVAL CRAFT IN BULGARIAN PORTS --- SHIPS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING A THRUST EITHER BEHIND THE DNIEPER FRONT OF THE RED ARMY, OR INTO CRIMEA OR ACROSS THE BLACK SEA INTO THE CAUCASUS.

TURKEY'S CHOICE OF SIDES IN THE QUESTION OF WHICH BELLIGERENT, IF ANY, SHALL BE GRANTED PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES MAY GO FAR TOWARD INFLUENCING THE COURSE OF THE WAR IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND ASIA MINOR.

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WARSHIPS OF ANY BELLIGERENT ALLY ARE FORBIDDEN PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES GATEWAY UNDER THE REGULATIONS IMPOSED IN THE MONTREUX CONVENTION OF 1936 IN WHICH INTERESTED POWERS PERMITTED TURKEY, A WORLD WAR LOSER, TO REFORTIFY THE STRAITS.

THE BRITISH USED TO REGARD TURKISH CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES AS A BULWARK AGAINST RUSSIAN EXPANSION.

NOW RUSSIA IS A BRITISH ALLY AGAINST HITLER AND THE MONTREUX CONVENTION MAY WORK AGAINST BRITISH INTERESTS SINCE THEY ARE, IN GENERAL, IDENTIFIED WITH RUSSIA'S FORTUNES.

RUSSIA, HARD-PRESSED TO KEEP THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA AND THE OIL-RICH CAUCASUS, SOMEDAY MAY NEED BRITISH NAVAL ASSISTANCE WHICH SHE COULD NOT GET UNLESS THE MONTREUX CONVENTION WERE ABROGATED OR BRITISH

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WARSHIPS BLASTED THEIR WAY THROUGH TURKEY'S ELABORATE GAUNTLET OF SHORE GUNS AND MINEFIELDS. THE DARDANELLES CONCEIVABLY COULD BE FORCED, BUT AT A TERRIFIC PRICE.

IN 1807 WHEN SHORE GUNS AND, FOR THAT MATTER, NAVAL ARTILLERY WERE FAR FROM THEIR PRESENT POWER AND ACCURACY, A BRITISH ADMIRAL, SIR J.T.DUCKWORTH, FORCED AN ENTRANCE, BUT SIMILAR WORLD WAR ATTEMPTS FAILED COMPLETELY. RUSSIA, THEN AS NOW A BRITISH ALLY, NEVER RECEIVED HELP THROUGH THAT CHANNEL.

IN DECEMBER OF 1914, HOWEVER, A BRITISH SUBMARINE STOLE INTO THE DARDANELLES UNDER THE MINEFIELD AND TORPEDOED THE OLD TURKISH BATTLESHIP MESSUDIYA IN THE SEA OF MARMARA. A MONTH LATER A FRENCH SUBMARINE TRIED A SIMILAR EXPLOIT, BUT STRUCK BOTTOM, SURFACED IN A DISABLED CONDITION AND WAS POUNDED TO PIECES BY THE SHORE GUNS.

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THE BRITISH-FRENCH ATTEMPTS TO FORCE THE STRAITS IN 1915 ENTAILED USE OF THREE SUCCESSIVE SQUADRONS, 14 BATTLESHIPS IN ALL, BUT ALL WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW WITHOUT HAVING COMPLETELY SUBDUED THE LAND BATTERIES. THE FAILURE BY SEA BROUGHT ON THE ATTEMPT BY LAND---THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN---BUT IT TOO WAS A WASHOUT.

NOWADAYS THE ASSAULT PROBABLY WOULD BE BY BOTH SEA AND AIR, IF NOT ACCOMPANIED ALSO BY TROOP LANDINGS.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT TURKEY'S FORCES BACKING UP THE DARDANELLES DEFENSES NUMBER HALF A MILLION. BOTH BRITAIN AND RUSSIA HAVE ASSURED THE TURKS THEY HAVE NO DESIGNS ON THE DARDANELLES, AND SO ALSO HAS GERMANY.

THE REST OF THESE AVOWALS WILL COME, AS HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED OVER AND OVER IN THE WAR SO FAR, WHEN WAR STRATEGY DEMANDS ABROGATION OF THE COMMITMENTS OF THE DIPLOMATS.

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TURKEY THEN WILL BE CONFRONTED WITH THE GREATEST DILEMMA IN HER MODERN HISTORY. HER CHOICE WILL BE DICTATED BY SELF-INTEREST, OR WHAT THOSE IN CONTROL CONSTRUE IT TO BE.

IF THE DISPUTE COMES TO THE WORST, GERMANY AND ITALY ARE PREPARED TO BACK UP THEIR CASE WITH OPERATIONS FROM BULGARIA, GREECE AND THE OCCUPIED GREEK ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN ARM OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, OFF THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES.

BRITAIN COULD EASILY MIX IN THE FIGHT WITH WARSHIPS AND ON LAND BY AN ADVANCE FROM IRAQ AND SYRIA INTO TURKEY, OR, WITH THE RUSSIANS, FROM OCCUPIED IRAN. THE RUSSIANS ALSO COULD MOVE INTO TURKEY FROM THE CAUCASUS.

THE MAJOR PHASE OF ANY GERMAN THRUST AT THE DARDANELLES WOULD BE AN ATTACK THROUGH BULGARIAN AND/OR GREEK TERRITORY AGAINST TURKEY. IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT THE TURKS, UNLESS HEAVILY ASSISTED BY THE BRITISH, COULD LONG HOLD THE LAND APPROACH TO THE DARDANELLES---A DISTANCE AT THE NEAREST POINT TO THE GREEK FRONTIER OF ABOUT 50 MILES.

GERMANY EVENTUALLY MAY BE TEMPTED TO TRY A CROSSING OF THE STRAITS INTO ASIA MINOR BY THE TURN OF EVENTS IN AFRICA. THE SUMMER-STALEMATED OPERATIONS OF THE AXIS FORCES IN LIBYA HAVE COME TO LIFE AGAIN AND THE BRITISH EXPECT THE SITUATION THERE TO

BE "BOILING" BY OCTOBER.

ALREADY THE ITALIAN-GERMAN FORCES HAVE THRUST 35 MILES INTO THE WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT ON A "RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE," ONLY TO RETREAT UNDER STRONG BRITISH COUNTERATTACK. THE MECHANIZED AXIS ARMY STANDS AS A CONSTANT THREAT TO ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL FROM THE WEST.

IF THE AXIS SHOULD DEVELOP A GREAT OFFENSIVE INTO EGYPT, OCCUPYING GREAT NUMBERS OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES, ADOLF HITLER MIGHT BE TEMPTED TO STRIKE THROUGH TURKEY TOWARD THE SAME GOAL FROM THE NORTH. BUT THE BRITISH SAY THEIR POSITION IN THE MIDDLE EAST IS THE STRONGEST IT HAS EVER BEEN, WITH A HALF-MILLION MEN REPORTED UNDER ARMS AND ITALIAN EAST AFRICA ALL BUT CLEANED UP.

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IF THE GERMANS TRY TO FORCE A CROSSING OF THE DARDANELLES THEY WILL BE RETRACING THE CONQUERING STEPS OF THE PERSIAN WARLORD XERXES WHO USED ONE OF THE EARLIEST PONTOON BRIDGES FOR A CROSSING FROM ASIA MINOR INTO EUROPE IN 480 B.C. ALEXANDER THE GREAT DUPLICATED XERXES' FEAT LATER 334 B.C. TO INVADE ASIA MINOR, PARTS OF INDIA AND AFRICA.

THESE CROSSINGS WERE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ABYDOS, ON THE ASIATIC SHORE, AND SESTOS, ON THE EUROPEAN. IT WAS IN A TOWER AT SESTOS--SO THE STORY GOES ---THAT HERO LIGHTED HER BEACON FLARE TO GUIDE LEANDER ACROSS THE HELLESPONT---AS THE DARDANELLES WAS CALLED IN THOSE DAYS.

ONE STORMY NIGHT THE TORCH FLICKERED OUT AND LEANDER, UNGUIDED, PERISHED IN THE STRONG CURRENT. HERO, SEEING THE BODY OF HER LOVER, THEN DROWNED HERSELF.

THESE WATERS HAVE BEEN THE GRAVE OF FIGHTING MEN, TOO. THEY MAY BE AGAIN.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY SEPT 22--SENT SEPT 18)

TA146AED

(NOTE: The following is in answer to a message to Berlin:)

BERLIN Sept. 23, 1941

SEP 24 1941

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

THUERMERS 00210 CONFIRMING 01905 GENERAL OF INFANTRY HEINRICH VON STUELPNAGEL FORMER HEAD ARMISTICE COMMISSION NOW ARMY COMMANDER IN RUSSIA STOP GENERAL OF INFANTRY OTTO VON STUELPNAGEL FORMER DEPUTY COMMANDER VIENNA NOW CHIEF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION FRANCE STOP OUR 00320 27/10/40 NOW ASCERTAINED INCORRECTLY NAMED HEINRICH PARIS POST.

HEINRICH IS COUSIN OF OTTO VON STUELPNAGEL COMMANDER FRANCE

SEP 24 1941

30.24—11979

30.24—11979

U.S.-Owned Freighter Sunk Off Iceland, First Since Navy Got Shoot-at-Sight Order; Fate of Pink Star's Crew of 34 Unknown

SEP 23 1941

Freighter 'Pink Star,' Former Danish Vessel, Flew Flag Of Panama

Fate Of Crew Of 34 Unknown As The State Department Announces Latest Loss Since "Shoot First" Order

Incident Marks Fifth Disaster

SEP 23 1941

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—The sinking of an American-owned freighter in waters off Iceland, where United States warships are patrolling with orders to "shoot first," was reported today by the State Department.

The latest loss was the steamship Pink Star, a former Danish merchantman taken over by the Maritime Commission in July and placed under Panamanian registry.

It was the first such sinking since President Roosevelt promulgated his shoot-on-sight policy applying to Axis war vessels.

The Pink Star sailed from New York Sept. 3 with a general cargo en route to a United Kingdom port by way of Iceland and was sunk Sept. 19 only 45 miles from where the steamship Sessa was torpedoed Aug. 17.

The Sessa, which also flew the flag of Panama, was carrying supplies to Iceland.

The official announcement on the Pink Star did not disclose the manner of the sinking or the fate of the crew of 34. There were no Americans aboard, the crew consisting of eight Canadians, eight Dutchmen, six Britons, three Belgians, three Chinese, and one Pole, one Frenchman, one Portuguese, one Irishman, one Dane and one Ecuadorian.

The Pink Star was named the Lundby when she plied the Pacific before the war. She was 357 feet long, of 6,850 tons dead weight and was built in 1926.

TAKEN OVER BY AMERICA

(The Neutrality Act forbids American citizens and American flag vessels from sailing into combat zones. Transfer of the American-owned Pink Star to Panamanian registry and signing of an alien crew permitted the vessel to be used in carrying supplies to Britain.)

The official text to the State Department announcement follows:

"The State Department has been informed by the Navy Department that the United States government owned S.S. Pink Star was sunk on Sept. 19 at latitude 16 degrees, 36 minutes north, longitude 35 degrees, 07 minutes west. She sailed from New York Sept. 3 with a general cargo. The reported position at which the Pink Star sunk is approximately 45 miles northwest of the position of the Sessa sinking.

"The nationalities of the crew of 34 are as follows:

"One Danish, six British, eight Canadian, three Belgian, eight Dutch, one Polish, one French, one Portuguese, one Irish ,three Chinese, one Ecuadorian.

"The Pink Star (ex Danish ship Lundby) was requisitioned by the United States Maritime Commission on July 12, 1941 and placed under Panamanian registry. She was chartered by the Maritime Commission to the United States lines. The vessel was built in 1926 and was of 6,850 tons dead weight."

She is at least the fifth American-owned merchant ship to be sunk since the war began. The others known to be sunk are:

The City of Rayville, which went down in November, 1940, off Australia after striking a mine. One life was lost.

The Robin Moor, torpedoed May 21 in the South Atlantic. Crew and passengers spent several days in life boats, but all were picked up by British and Brazilian vessels.

The Sessa, torpedoed Aug. 17, 300 miles southwest of Iceland. Twenty-four, one an American, of crew of 27 lost. Owned by the United States Maritime Commission, the Sessa was of Panamanian Registry.

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The Steel Seafarer, sunk by aeroplane bomb Sept. 5 in the Red Sea. Crew of 36 saved.

Montana Fate Uncertain

In addition to these vessels, the State Department announced Sept. 12 that a "non-American" plane had reported observing the S.S. Montana to have been torpedoed midway between Greenland and Iceland on Sept. 11. The Montana, American-owned and under Panamanian Resgistry, was loaded with lumber for Iceland. Because of her cargo, there was some speculation that she might not have sunk. No further official reports on her have been made public.

The State Department made public tonight an affidavit from a survivor of the sunken S.S. Sessa who expressed doubt that an attacking submarine determined the vessel's nationality before firing on her.

First Mate Bjerregard who made his sworn statement at Reykjavik, Iceland, was one of three survivors of the Sessa's crew of 27. He declared it was about dusk when his ship was torpedoed and added: "I do not believe the submarine could have made out the ship's markings."

President Roosevelt, in his address announcing he had ordered the Navy to shoot first at Axis raiders, denounced a Berlin statement that the submarine which fired at the U.S.S. Greer had not known the destroyer's identity.

To fire at a ship of unknown identity, he declared, "indicates a policy of indiscriminate violence against any vessel sailing the seas—belligerent or non-belligerent. This was piracy—legally and morally."

Shortly after the news of the Pink Star sinking, the State Department received from the American Consul in Reykjavik, Iceland, a summarized sworn statement by First Mate Bjerregard of the Sessa, telling how that ship was torpedoed Aug. 17.

Bjerregard's statement as released by the State Department follows:

Report On Sessa

"On Aug. 17, 1941, Sunday, at about 10 p. m. ship's time (midnight, Greenwich Mean Time), when the Sessa was at 61 degrees 26 minutes north latitude 30 degrees 50 minutes west longitude, I was in the chief engineer's cabin with the second engineer and steward when the ship was struck by a torpedo. We tried to reach deck to starboard, but found water already coming in fast through engine room; reaching deck to port. On my way toward my lifeboat I was about to open my office door to get papers out of desk when the vessel sank and I found myself swimming. While on way to the office I had heard a shot strike the bunker house and as I opened the door I heard another hit the bridge.

"I was drawn under the water but reaching the surface found a telephone pole. A seaman Ljunggren drifted close to another log. We kept together looking for a better support, perceived a capsized lifeboat and swam to it.

"The second engineer was picked up here; also a Canadian seaman. Some hours later a raft on which were three Portguguese seamen came near. I swam to this with a line and was transferred. The engineer sank from exhaustion and was not seen again.

"On the tenth day died a Portuguese coal passer, and on the thirteenth day another Portuguese and Canadian. On this day we saw an aeroplane which I believe flew less than 100 meters from us and which I believe must have seen us. This was about noon. It was a monoplane, not big. I distinguished no insignia and could not say if it were a land plane or a seaplane. This plane, which was flying North, disappeared without a sign of recognition.

"Water ran out about 40 hours before we were saved. Food held out to that time.

"On the 19th day about noon the U.S.S. Lansdale picked us up and brought us to Reykjavik.

"With regard to the sinking, at the time of the occurrence it was fairly dark—deep twilight but not faint darkness. Weather was clear and smooth. I think that the outline of the ship could have been seen at 500 yards. The vessel was running with dimmed navigation lights and was otherwise blacked out. I think these lights might have been seen at two miles. I do not believe the submarine could have made out the ship's markings. I did not see the sub nor perceive the flash of gunfire.

"I do not believe there can have been any other survivors of the attack. When day broke Aug. 18 there was nothing to be seen."

The 4,150-ton Pink Star, formerly the Danish freighter Lundby, was seized by the United States at New York on March 30 when all Italian, German and Danish ships were taken under protective custody.

Maritime commission representatives boarded the ship July 12 and took possession under the ship requisition act. On August 7, the commission announced she had been repaired and was ready for operation by the United States Lines. The maritime register reported August 20 her name had been changed to Pink Star and that she was under Panamanian registry.

'Sorry, Nothing Known' in Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (Tuesday) (AP).—Informed of the State Department's announcement in Washington of the sinking of the American-owned merchant ship Pink Star near Iceland, a German spokesman asserted early today: "Sorry, nothing is known here."

Hull Views Present Law As Perilous

Says President Sees Danger in Neutrality Act; Price-Wage Bill Due; Aid Fund Discussed

Washington, Sept. 22.—(AP.)—While President Roosevelt conferred with advisors on ways of accelerating American assistance to nations fighting the Axis, Secretary of State Hull indicated today that he thought the time had come to lift restrictions of the Neutrality Act.

Already modified by the repeal, in 1939, of its rigid embargo on sales of arms to belligerents, the act still forbids the arming of merchant ships, prohibits them from sailing into combat zones, and requires belligerents to take title to implements of war obtained in the United States before such implements are shipped.

Hull declined to venture any prediction as to whether Congress soon would repeal or modify the act. But at the same time he commented at his press conference that both he and President Roosevelt had criticized the Neutrality Act from the start as a measure more likely to get this country into war than to keep it out.

Asked for comment on a reported Peruvian proposal to establish a zone of separation between that country and Ecuador, Hull said the United States was interested in seeing differences in South America composed, and that commissioners of the United States, Chile and Argentina were working for a settlement.

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He also said Chile had not consulted with the United States in the matter of Chilean citizens being held in Germany.

Talk Over Aid Bill.

President Roosevelt, soon after returning from a week-end visit to Hyde Park, N. Y., held a conference at the White House with Vice-President Wallace, Speaker Rayburn, House Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts, Chairman Car-

non, Democrat, Missouri, of the House Appropriations Committee; Representative Woodrum, Democrat, Virginia, also a member of the House Appropriations Committee; Chairman Connally, Democrat, Texas, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, ranking Democrat on the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Their talk dealt principally, the conferees said, with the new $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation, and proposed price control legislation.

Wage Ceiling Proposed.

Representative Gore, Democrat, Tennessee, said today he planned to introduce legislation freezing commodity prices, wages, salaries and commissions as of October 1, and agricultural products at parity.

Gore said during a session of the House Banking Committee that his bill would be offered as a substitute for the price control legislation now being considered by the House group.

Wallace and Connally said the consensus was that there would be little difficulty in obtaining Congressional approval for the new lend-lease fund.

"We agreed it would slide right through," Connally declared.

McCormack said Mr. Roosevelt was advised that the lend-lease measure would reach the House in about two weeks. It could be sent the the floor earlier, he said, but it had been decided to include certain additional appropriation items for defense and a week of hearings of these is expected.

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Month of Hearings.

As for the price-fixing legislation, Rayburn said that everyone at the meeting had agreed it ought to be passed as quickly as possible.

However, some members of the House Banking Committee, now considering the price control bill, expressed belief that hearings would last for another month.

Agitation in Congress for changes in the Neutrality Act has included suggestions for lifting only the prohibition against arming merchant ships. Others have contended that Americans ships should be permitted to carry lend-lease supplies to nations fighting the Axis, and still others that the whole act should be repealed.

Thus far there has been no clear indications of how far the Administration wished to go. Hull, although making clear his disapproval of the measure as it now stands, did not specify whether he advocated outright repeal or further modification of the act. He emphasized however, that any modification of the Neutrality Act, which is a domestic act, would not disturb international law on the subject of neutrality. 5

REDS' WESTERN PORTS CLOSED, BERLIN CLAIMS

Harbors Sealed Against U. S. And British Supplies, Nazis Say

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Tuesday, Sept. 23—The newspaper Hamburger Fremdenblatt yesterday listed seventy-five air-raid deaths in Hamburg but did not give the date of the casualties.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 22—The Germans reported the entrapment of major Russian fleet units about Leningrad and heavy damage to Soviet squadrons in the Black Sea today and claimed to have virtually sealed all the Soviet Union's European ports against effective aid from Britain and the United States.

In the grand campaign to destroy the Russian armies and Russian war industries, Nazi sources claimed the annihilation of about thirty Red divisions perhaps numbering as many as 450,000 men in the encircled area east of the fallen Ukrainian capital of Kiev.

Kharkov Menaced

Official news was lacking of the progress of the major offensive in the south toward the Donets valley, but that German columns were striking nearer Kharkov, the principal city of that great productive region, was strongly indicated by a rush of discussion in Berlin on its value as one of the surviving reservoirs of Russian industry.

German dive-bombers in strong numbers were reported striking far out ahead of the advancing Nazi armies, destroying railroad lines and other communications and attacking Russian troop trains.

Other battle planes operated behind, loosing explosives on the struggling encircled Russians.

Red Shortages Cited

The theme of Soviet shortage in war equipment ran strongly through German accounts of the progress of the war. Much more important than the progressive capture of thousands of Red prisoners, it was stated, was that vast quantities of Russian supplies were being seized and destroyed.

Replacements, Germans declared, could come only from Britain or the United States—and it was asserted that they could not come fast enough or heavily enough.

"It's a long way from Nottingham, England, to Kharkov," exulted the newspaper *Allegemeine Zeitung*.

Naval Action Stressed

Sharply emphasized was the heaviest offensive action against the Soviet navy to be reported since the struggle began in the East.

Russian warships trying to flee from the island naval base of Kronstadt, near Leningrad—a base declared long since to have been silenced—were said by authorized sources to have been shelled and forced to turn back by German batteries on the Baltic coast. A cruiser and a destroyer, it was declared, were hit and forced to turn about.

The high command reported that German bombers hit heavily the Soviet battleship Oktiabrskaya-Revolutia (October Revolution), the heavy cruiser Kirov and another cruiser and damaged three destroyers, a minesweeper and a gunboat.

Odessa Fight Pressed

In the Black Sea, where every German effort was being made to strangle Odessa, it was declared that a Russian cruiser, two destroyers, an anti-aircraft ship and nine merchant ships aggregating 25,000 tons were sunk. In addition, D. N. B., official news agency, reported late tonight that German airmen set afire a Russian cruiser, destroyed three transports and damaged three smaller vessels south of Odessa during the day.

[A special communique broadcast from Berlin and heard at New York by the National Broadcasting Company said a Russian destroyer, a smaller war vessel and a 4,000-ton merchantman were captured in the Dnieper River estuary.] 3

Far removed from all this, but intimately connected in German strategy, was a series of submarine attacks on British commerce in the Atlantic, which were said to have sunk thirteen ships, including four tankers, representing a total tonnage of 82,500.

In the last ten days, military spokesman said, 309,000 tons of British and Allied shipping had been sunk by U-boats and speedboats.

Occupation of the fortified Russian islands intended to protect Leningrad from the west was virtually completed, Germans said. The seizure of three of them—the islands of Oesel, Muhu and Vormsi—had been announced earlier

[Finnish reports stated that Dagoe, the fourth of these islands, was under Nazi attack.]

In the area tc the east of Kiev, German reports said the four encircled armies of Marshal Semeon Budyenny were being cut up into smaller pieces and destroyed. Authorized Authorized spokesmen estimated that spokesmen estimated that at least 200,000 prisoners had been taken.

A German division in the central sector of the Russian front reported tonight the capture of twenty tanks, forty cannon and 500 trucks after "throwing the Soviets out of positions." 5

ing the Finnish gulf perilous for the Red Baltic fleet.

Shore Guns Shell Ships.

Authorized sources said German batteries on the Baltic coast shelled a Russian cruiser and a destroyer at Kronstadt, forcing both quickly to cease fire and turn from their course.

The Luftwaffe, said the bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters, scored two bomb hits on the 23,016-ton Russian battleship Oktiabrskaya-Revolutia (October Revolution), two on the 8,800-ton cruiser Kirov, four on another cruiser and also inflicted bomb damage on three destroyers, a mine-sweeper and a gunboat, all off Kronstadt.

In air raids on Russian vessels in the Black Sea, the High Command said, German planes sank a cruiser, two destroyers, an anti-aircraft ship and nine merchant ships aggregating 25,000 tons.

[A special communique added that a Russian destroyer, a smaller war vessel and a 4,000-ton merchantman were captured in the Dnieper river estuary, NBC said it heard on a Berlin broadcast. Capture of 900 Russian motor vehicles also was claimed, it said.]

In the area east of Kiev where, the High Command said, four trapped Russian armies are being cut up into small, isolated units and destroyed, Soviet attempts to break out of the tightening steel ring in the Ukraine were reported repulsed. In one sector alone, informed sources said, the Russians lost twenty tanks, including six fifty-two-ton land cruisers and two others of forty-four tons.

German sources said about thirty Red Army divisions had been destroyed in the Kiev pocket east of Dnieper and Desna Rivers. (Russian divisions normally contain about 15,000 men.)

The High Command announcement of a mounting total of Russian prisoners followed a series of sweeping military successes, announced yesterday by the High Command, which appeared to have placed the Russian Black Sea naval base of Sebastopol in grave danger and also cleared vital sea lanes leading to Leningrad.

Another special communique issued over the week end reported that the islands of Oesel and Muhu off Estonia had been captured by German assault troops after bitter fighting, and today's communique said the mopping up of the Red garrison at Aresnburg, capital of Oesel, was under way.

This success means, the Germans said, that warships and supply vessels feeding Nazi troops in the Leningrad area will be able to operate along the Estonian coast and in the Gulf of Riga without interference from Soviet coastal batteries. 3

Observers said that if the Crimea were effectively isolated, Red army forces holding out in besieged Odessa may have to capitulate for lack of supplies. They pointed out that Sebastopol, a city of some 63,000 population situated at the tip of the Crimea, apparently is the base from which Russian ships have been supplying Odessa by sea. How many troops the Russians have on the Crimean peninsula was a matter of speculation.

Stiff Fighting on Islands.

Capture of Oesel and Muhu—the Island of the Moon—was accomplished only after the stiffest kind of fighting, the Germans said.

Muhu, they said, was the first to fall as the result of a surprise attack launched a week ago from the mainland three miles away. German correspondents told how Nazi troops, in speedy assault boats, effected the first landing under a barrage laid down by 200 cannon.

"Many a boat was shot through like a sieve," one correspondent declared, describing the hail of fire which met the landing parties.

With Muhu subdued, the Germans used that island as a jumping-off place for an attack on the bigger island of Oesel. A communique said that scattered remnants of the Russian garrison remained in the western part of Oesel but declared their destruction was imminent. German naval forces penetrated deep into the Gulf of Finland to cover the assault.

There was little information concerning land operations around Leningrad during the week end.

DNB reported that Nazi bombers had heavily attacked the fortress and naval base of Kronstadt, some twenty miles west of the beleaguered city, for the first time.

The news agency also said that Germans entering the Ukrainian capital of Kiev last week had found "unimaginable devastation." Red army troops were said to have carted off vast quantities of supplies, destroyed water and electric plants and blown up rail lines.

(A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today quoted Finnish reports as saying that the Germans now are attacking Dagoe, the fourth of the Riga Bay islands, now that they claim conquest of Oesel Muhu and Vormsi islands in their battle with the Russians.)

Germans Claim Guns on Shore Defeat Red Ships at Leningrad

Berlin Says Vessels Were Trying to Escape From Besieged City—Action Follows Fall of Baltic Island.

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Berlin, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Russian warships have been beaten back by German shore guns in an attempt to flee the Baltic waters off Leningrad, authorized German sources declared today.

Although this action was not mentioned by the High Command, the communique reported heavy air blows on Russian sea forces in the Baltic and Black Seas—including damage to a battleship and seven other warships apparently still standing by the besieged defenders of Leningrad.

The reported flight of Russian naval units was a sequel to German claims of having captured Oesel, fortified Russian island guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and to have silenced big guns of the Kronstadt Island naval base near Leningrad, mak-

REDS PLEDGED TO FIGHT OR DIE FOR TWO CITIES

Six German Battalions Declared Wiped Out In One Sector

British-U. S. Mission Arrives In Russia To Speed Supplies

30.24— 11981

30.24— 11981

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 22—Blackout restrictions for Moscow were relaxed, effective tonight, to permit the capital's squares and principal thoroughfares to be lighted except during air raids.

There was no explanation of the new order.

Heretofore the city has been without light nightly.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Tuesday*, Sept. 23—Pledged to fight to the death, Red troops and hastily recruited civilians were reported today holding firm outside Leningrad and Odessa as British and United States delegations arrived in Russia to speed arms and supplies in the fight against Germany.

The early morning Soviet Information Bureau communique made no mention of the Kiev area where German troops had broken through Russian defenses to capture the Ukrainian capital, nor of Leningrad or Odessa.

But it said nearly six German battalions had been wiped out on the western front at undesignated sectors, that heavy losses were inflicted on Rumanian forces in the south, and that fighting continued all along the western front.

Nazi Setback Reported

Dispatches from those beleaguered cities, however, told of a thus far unyielding Red defense, while correspondents visiting the central sector reported the Russians had thrown the Germans back to within seven and a half miles of Smolensk.

The Red air force was pictured as supreme over the central sector and the morning communique said one hundred Nazi planes were destroyed Saturday, compared to Red losses of twenty-one.

Leningrad's defenders were exhorted to "win or die" in the violent struggle raging about that second largest Russian city.

"Win Or Die"

"Win or die—there is no other choice," workers of the great Putilov armament plant appealed in an open letter to the Soviet forces fighting almost to the edge of the city.

"Win or die: this is the law of the Soviet fighter; this is the slogan for the entire Soviet nation! Let us give our holy oath we will not lay down our arms until we bury all the Fascist beasts."

With Kiev captured, only Leningrad and Odessa of Russia's greatest cities remained under Nazi siege. From the Black Sea port, too, heavy Nazi assaults were said to have failed to budge Odessa's defenders.

Moscow Strengthened

A new edict further strengthened Moscow for resistance, its city council forbidding the return of evacuees who left after the war began and issuing orders that those who do be denied food-ration cards.

[Although this might indicate preparations to withstand siege, Reuters circulated a dispatch today under a Yelnya date line, saying that Russian forces counter-attacking from that town, about fifty miles southeast of Smolensk in the central sector, still were forcing the Germans back.]

On the Southern fron., official dispatches said, naval planes of the Soviet Black Sea fleet are collaborating with land forces. These reports credited naval flyers with eliminating three German infantry companies and destroying nine tanks, thirty trucks, four anti-aircraft guns and several grounded planes in the past two days.

Rumanians Killed

Russian troops have destroyed almost all of six German battalions and killed 400 Nazi troops in two actions at undesignated sectors on the Western Front, the Soviet Union announced today.

A Rumanian infantry brigade also lost 600 men on the Southern Front, the communique said.

"During Sept. 22 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front," it was added. "One hundred German planes were destroyed on Sept. 20. We lost 21 aircraft."

There was no mention of specific action in the Leningrad, Kiev or Odessa regions.

Workers in the great Putilov armament plant, in an open letter to the city's fighting forces, appealed:

"Win or die—there is no other choice. Win or die: This is the law for the Soviet fighter; this is the slogan for the entire Soviet nation! Let us give our holy oath we will not lay down our arms until we bury all the Fascist beasts."

With Kiev fallen as the war entered its fourth month, Moscow tightened its own precautions behind its barrier of fighting men.

The Capital City Council prohibited the return of all who left the city since the war began. Those who do come back will not be given permits by militia nor issued food cards.

Naval Planes Raid Tanks

Bombers from the Soviet Black Sea fleet are supporting Russian forces ashore on the southern flank, official dispatches said.

In two days, they said, naval flyers have destroyed nine tanks, thirty trucks, four anti-aircraft guns; several grounded planes and have wiped out three infantry companies.

An early morning communique tersely acknowledged that Kiev, Russia's third city and administrative center of the Ukraine, was yielded to the Germans "after many days of fierce fighting."

Surrender "In Plan"

It was the first major capture for the Germans since they invaded Russia and a serious blow to the Soviet, but the city of 846,000 population was given up in accord with the Russian plan of keeping the Red army on a fighting basis, even at the expense of territory, Russians said.

Leningrad Defenders Urged To 'Win Or Die'

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 22—The fiercest fighting on the whole Russian battlefront flamed toward a climax today around Leningrad, where armament workers called upon the great port city's defenders to "win or die."

As in besieged Odessa to the south, Leningrad's defense ring of Red troops and militia called from the shops and factories were reported holding their attackers to a standstill close to the city limits.

Appeal To Defenders

Stubborn rear-guard fighting was believed to have saved a large part of the city's defenders, who were reported falling back to the east to prepare defense to a German thrust at the industrial Donets basin.

The withdrawal became imperative after the Germans crossed the Dnieper to the north, swept down the river's eastern bank and fought their way into the ring of fire about Kiev.

32 Towns Reported Retaken

Bolstering the Kiev set-back in some measure was a report that the Red army on the counter-offensive in the central sector had recaptured thirty-two villages and driven the Germans from a strong fortified line.

The midday communique reported that stubborn fighting continued along the entire front during the night.

The fighting at Leningrad became even more furious as the Germans increased their pressure. Newspaper reports said Nazi dive-bombers were hitting Leningrad with "such ferocity it seems the earth itself will split."

Heavy Loss Claimed

The army newspaper *Red Star* estimated the Germans had lost forty per cent. of the men in all divisions hurled against Leningrad.

Two divisions, the Thirtieth Infantry and an anti-aircraft unit, have lost nearly fifty per cent. of their men, a Sunday communique said.

A *Pravda* correspondent at the Leningrad front wrote that the Germans had made no advance toward Leningrad in a number of days and that powerful artillery fire of the Soviets "is chasing the Germans into hastily dug trenches.

The defenders of Odessa are standing up against bayonet charges by the Rumanian soldiers, *Red Star* reported.

A Pravda correspondent at the Leningrad front wrote that the Germans had made no advance toward Leningrad in a number of days and that powerful artillery fire of the Soviets "is chasing the Germans into hastily-dug trenches.

The defenders of Odessa are standing up against bayonet charges by Rumanian soldiers, Red Star reported.

The newspaper said the Rumanians invariably followed machine-gun and mortar fire against the city with bayonet charges "which the Red Army men withstood."

An indication of the ferocity of the aerial fighting was seen in the Soviet report that the Red Star force destroyed 60 German planes and lost 24 Friday. The Russians further said that the Germans had lost 8,500 planes in the three months of the war.

At sea, the communique said, the Finnish coastal warship Ilmarinen, 3,900 tons, struck mines during an action in the Gulf of Finland and sank.

Finns Report Gains.

Helsinki, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Finns declared officially tonight that Russian troops had been forced to withdraw from islands in the northern part of Lake Ladoga and reported Valamo and smaller islands again in Finnish hands.

Some damage was done by the Russians to a monastery on one of the islands, but a large church was undamaged, the announcement said.

Hear of New Attack.

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today quoted Finnish reports as saying that the Germans now are attacking Dagoe, the fourth of the Riga Bay islands now that they claim conquest of Oesel, Muhu and Vohmsi islands in their battle with the Russians.

Berlin Says Reds Attack.

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio was heard tonight reporting that the Russian Army was attacking in the central sector to relieve encircled Soviet troops. The Russians were said to have suffered heavy losses in men and tanks.

High Russian Officer Reported Dead In Action

Germans Claim Finding Body Of Commander Of Forty-Second Army

Berlin, Sept. 22 (AP)—German soldiers who stormed a casement forming part of Leningrad's defenses have reported finding the body of the commander of the Forty-second Russian Army, authoritative sources said tonight.

He was said to have been killed with most of his men in a last-ditch stand.

The body of the political commissar of this army also was found, and German reports said he had committed suicide.

AP Man Tells of Six Days at Front Where Reds Have Repelled Germans

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY.

With The Red Army At The Front, Sept. 22.—(AP)—In the primitive forests, fields and swamps of middle western Russia the Red Army has thrown the Germans back on their heels, advanced six to 30 miles and stabilized the entire central sector of this front.

For six days I visited the front line zones around Smolensk on the first trip by foreign correspondents to the Russian front.

The war there appeared to have settled down to the World War type of trench warfare amid seas of mud and devastated towns.

Red Army forces still held the initiative and were advancing at some points. The only signs of activity in these sectors from the German lines were small air sorties, sporadic artillery fire and a single local infantry counter-attack.

The central sector had been the scene of the first German rush toward Moscow and the ensuing formidable Russian counter-attack.

A lull descended at some points, while the Russians attacked at others.

In this kind of fight the Soviet commanders are confident that Red Army artillery can prove a dominant and decisive weapon. I heard the earth-shaking rumble of its barrages, saw pocked-marked fields where its blasts drove the Germans back.

The Red air force appeared to have the superiority over the western zone.

I saw Russian bombers return without a loss from a raid on Smolensk airport. Only one was scarred by German anti-aircraft shells.

Under German bombings I heard Russian fighters roar into action and drive away the raiders. I saw one of these German planes and its crew brought down as the price of the attack.

In the gigantic struggle by land and air the Russian line, now straightened by a series of pincers movements against German salients, ran within 7½ miles of Smolensk at advanced points.

The road to Moscow appeared barred by an immense force of tough, seasoned fighting men well-equipped and well-supplied.

Driving to the front, I went down the Moscow-Smolensk-Minsk highway where truck columns controlled by military police rolled endlessly to and from the front.

Windows Shattered.

German planes swept down on Vyasma in a daylight raid the following morning. Nine planes scattered bombs in mid-town, killing and wounding many civilians. The windows of my room were shattered.

The Germans withdrew quickly from this hit-and-run sortie when Russian fighters and ground batteries went into action.

Driving out of the city I saw the wreckage of a German Junkers-88 bomber. It was one of the first raiders and made a forced landing after its two motors were crippled by Soviet fighters.

Through pine and birch forests I went to a dirt road, now converted by rains into a mass of mud, in the direction of Yartsevo where armies of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko attacked on a 60-mile front for 10 days beginning September 1.

This assault rolled back forces commanded by German Field Marshal General Fedor von Bock, inflicting heavy losses on 10 of his divisions. It also nipped off the German salient northeast of Smolensk while the Red Army also recaptured Yelnya and threw back eight German divisions southeast of the city.

The front in the wild country northeast of Smolensk now is relatively quiet.

At one divisional headquarters near Yartsevo, which is in Soviet hands, Russian guns pumped shells into the German lines three to four miles away.

Survivors in Church.

Nearby in the direction of Dukhovschina I visited a division headquarters. Running the gauntlet across a field within sight of the German lines I went to a battery which sent shells screaming into the Nazi positions and drew no reply.

At night no-man's-land is illuminated by wierd white light from star shells sent up by the Germans as a precaution against attack.

A sector southeast of Smolensk, on high and more settled ground, showed more action.

Yelnya, which the Germans abandoned after a Russian counter-at-

tack virtually encircled the city, was a mass of ruins. A church was one of the few buildings unscarred. The Germans locked the few hundred remaining residents in the church before applying the torch to the town and beating a retreat.

Only piles of bricks and charred wood remained of the village of Ushakovo, six miles north of Yelnya, where the Russians started their counter-attack by charging German trenches and capturing a hill dominating the region.

The devastation resembled that left in France in the World War.

Russian advance forces which pushed the Germans 10 miles from Yelnya back toward Smolensk were reported later to have hurled the Nazis another six to eight miles farther westward.

Except for the actual battlegrounds, the peasants remained at their collective farms in the front-line zones, threshing grain, stacking flax and cutting hay.

Yelnya Is Recaptured As Germans Retreat

By a Special Correspondent of Reuters

YELNYA, 50 Miles Southeast of Smolensk, Russia, Sept. 22 — I am writing this dispatch at Yelnya, chief town in a great salient recaptured by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's army southeast of Smolensk after smashing eight German divisions in one of the war's fiercest battles.

It is a week since I left Moscow on the first visit by foreign journalists to the Russian-German front.

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Reconquer Territory

Since then our party has traveled up and down the Smolensk sector over incredible roads. I have talked with soldiers who fought throughout the month-long battle that ended not only in Nazi failure to break through to Moscow but in reconquest of a large slice of territory by the Russians.

Officers of famous Russian divisions entertained me in an open air mess barely a mile from the front line with an artillery duel in full blast.

One night I visited a front line battery. Another was spent sleeping on stretchers in a front line hospital.

Standing on a Soivet airdrome I watched husky pilots of the Red air force landing from a raid on a German air field behind Smolensk.

At Vyazma, 170 miles west of Moscow, we ourselves were bombed.

Villages Flattened Out

In this recaptured piece of Russian soil we saw our fill of war's horrors—villages flattened out completely by shell fire, graves of thousands of German and Russian soldiers.

People who had lost everything but still returned to their burned-out homes when the Russian army fought back told me their stories.

I have seen, too, women milking their cows and children playing happily only a few miles from the front with the air of the lovely autumn countryside filled with the noise of guns.

Anger and hatred I have seen—but no despondency.

Many miles to the east of Smolensk the country was devastated by the Germans before they were driven out by a brilliant Soviet pincer drive that resulted in thousands of Nazis being killed or captured.

The remainder was forced to withdraw rapidly through an ever-narrowing bottleneck, abandoning strong positions and masses of equipment.

Germans Retreating

The Germans are now 11 miles west of Yelnya, and still retreating.

Smolensk is still in German hands, but the Russians are closing in.

Very little is left of Yelnya itself. An old stone church is relatively intact, but the rest of this little town of 5000 inhabitants is just a mass of rubble and ashes with chimney stacks sticking out here and there.

Amid this scene of desolation army lorries are the only traffic.

When, on the night of Sept. 4, the Nazis decided to evacuate the town, they ordered the few remaining inhabitants—mostly old people and children—to assemble inside the church, which they locked.

Then they systematically set fire to every house. It was a blazing inferno that advancing Russian troops entered shortly afterward.

I drove today along the road by which the Germans retreated before they evacuated Yelnya. Our party started out in the morning from Dorogobuzh, which was never in German hands but was almost completely destroyed by air raids in July.

Reds In Ukraine Said To Face 'Ugly Situation'

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London, Sept. 22 (AP)—Marshal Semeon Budenny's southern Russian armies are facing "an uglier situation" than at any time of the Russo-German war. His major problem is that of extricating sufficient forces in the Kiev area to re-establish defense lines covering Kharkov and Rostov, informed London sources said tonight.

Kharkov is the most important city of the rich Donets industrial area and lies some 250 miles east of fallen Kiev, while Rostov is a vital port at the mouth of the River Don on the Sea of Azov.

The tactics of Marshal Semeon Timoskenko on the central Russian front was described by authoritative quarters here as "confusing." They added that they likewise apparently were "mystifying" to the Nazi high command.

It was agreed in London that the Russians are fighting under "grievous disadvantages" with no indication of an immediate improvement of their position. The authoritative informants said the country's industrial losses soon might be so great that it would be impossible for the Red army to carry on much more than an "irritant" war.

Reds' Loss of Kiev Emphasizes Need of Aid, British Say

English Tank Makers Start Week of Production for Soviet Requirements

SEP 23 1941

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 22 — The German victory at Kiev was seen in British circles today as strongly underlining need for swift British and United States action to rush the greatest help to Soviet Russia in the shortest time.

Newspaper commentators declared no help was too great for the Russians, and British tank-makers lent emphasis to that feeling by starting full force on a week during which the entire British tank output will go to Russia.

Some workers, due for vacations, decided to stay on the job.

Maisky Appeals for Tanks.

A plea for "tanks and more tanks —and yet more tanks" was sounded last night by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain.

Appealing to the British workers through the Supply Ministry, he said:

"We produced many tanks ourselves, but our losses in tanks on a 2,000-mile front are great * * * your tanks will not be wasted. * * * The sooner you send us tanks and the greater their number the earlier the Nazi hordes will be defeated."

Maisky with his wife and members of a Russian military mission to Britain, visited a Midlands factory today and saw numbers of completed and incompleted tanks, all bearing "V" (for victory) signs and greetings such as "Moscow here I come."

Mrs. Maisky named the first tank off the assembly line today the "Stalin." Maisky expressed gratitude for "these excellent machines."

Supply Plan Agreed To.

The British mission headed by Lord Beaverbrook and the United States group headed by W. Averell Harriman will be at work in Moscow within a few days, informed sources said. Lord Beaverbrook already is in the Russian capital and Mr. Harriman wound up his London conferences Saturday preparatory to going to Moscow.

The British cabinet was reported to have agreed to a comprehensive plan aimed at helping solve the job of supplying Russia.

The Daily Telegraph declared the plan went "far beyond making good the enormous Russian wastage of tanks and fighter planes. It includes various means for strengthening Russia's war industry and provision of consumer goods of which vast reserves of Russian man power have been deprived by the needs of war production in the U. S. S. R."

As the newspapers stressed the need for speed, the Daily Express declared bluntly that "we don't send this aid in any sloppy mood of aiding the victim of aggression. We do it for the sake of our own earth, to save it from being scorched."

British Invasion Talk Drops

Meanwhile, talk of the British opening a front in the west to draw off some of the Germans attacking the Russians in the east died away. Chuter Ede, parliamentary undersecretary to the Board of Education, declared in a speech yesterday that "only when the time is ripe will Prime Minister Churchill take offensive action in the west" and added "he will not do it merely because people call for it."

The Germans, having taken Kiev, probably are aiming their next major thrust at Rostov, at the mouth of the River Don, authoritative sources said.

Rostov, on the Sea of Azov, is important to Russia not only as a port for water-borne reinforcement of Crimea, but also as a gateway to the Caucasus and its oil fields.

The exact situation of counter-attacking Red Army forces in the Smolensk sector was not known here, but these sources said transfers of Russian troops to strengthen resistance against Nazi drives on the flanks probably had weakened Russia's striking power in the center.

AID DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN RUSSIA

U. S. and British Groups Fly to Parley as London Press Urges Need for Speed

CABINET PLAN REPORTED

Maisky Visits Tank Factories, Where 'God Save the King' and 'Internationale' Are Sung

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (AP) — The British and United Sates delegations to the Moscow conference on aid to Russia against Germany have arrived by air "in territory of the U.S.S.R.," an official announcement said tonight.

Delegations Arrive In Moscow by Plane

London, Sept. 22.—(AP.)—The arrival by plane of the United States and British delegations to a three power conference with the Soviet government was announced tonight by the Moscow radio.

Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British group, had gone to the Russian capital in advance but W. Averell Harriman, leader of the American delegation, presumably went with the others.

They made the flight as British workers in blacked-out Midlands tank factories raced for record production during this week when every tank manufactured in Britain will be shipped at once to the Russian front to bolster the Red Army's grim stand.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Supply declared there was every indication the factories would set records in tanks and parts for what the British called "Russian Week."

Moscow Says British and U.S. Missions Arrive

Red Radio Reports Trip by Plane; Empire Troops May Fight in Caucasus

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Moscow radio reported tonight that the British and American delegations for the three-power conference with the Soviet government have arrived in Moscow by plane.

There had been no announcement here that the American delegation, headed by W. Averell Harriman, had left London, but officials said that "for reasons of security," none was to be expected until the Americans had reached their destination safely.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 23—British planes took part in a great air battle recently over Odessa, the besieged Russian Black Sea city, the BBC said today in a broadcast heard by CBS.

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Bulgarian Reports Of Red Parachutists Are Called False

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Soviet government charged today that Bulgarian reports of Russian parachutists landing in the Balkan country were "invented from beginning to end with provocational aims."

A statement issued through Tass news agency said the Kremlin considered statements made in a Bulgarian protest "so obviously fabricated and their slanderous character so manifest that they require no denial."

The Soviet statement disclosed that the Sofia government alleged parachute landings were made first on the night of July 13-14 and again on Sept. 13-14.

The Bulgars charged furthermore that several men carrying weapons landed from a Soviet submarine on the Black Sea coast on Aug. 11 and 28. The Soviet government said there was no more truth in this than the accounts of the parachutists.

Sofia Reports Executions of Red Legislators

Other Communists Sent to Camps in Bulgaria as Hostages in Martial Law

BERNE, Sept. 22 (AP).—The execution of an unstated number of Communist members of the Bulgarian Parliament and the sending of 120 Communists to German concentration camps as hostages for sabotage were reported tonight in Sofia dispatches.

Legislators of the former peasant party also were reported interned, as speculation turned on whether the state of martial law proclaimed in Bulgaria over the week end meant that the country was preparing to enter the war against Russia.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation reported yeserday that King Boris III of Bulgaria was on his way to meet Adolf Hitler and Der Fuehrer's chief aides in what the B. B. C. called a "prelude to declaring war on Russia." Authoritative Berlin quarters issued a virtual denial of such a meeting.]

Sofia dispatches were not clear on the date of the execution of the Communists, but apparently they preceded the week-end martial-law declaration. The dispatches also failed to state the reason for the executions and internments, but it was recalled that it was secret members of the illegal Communist and Agrarian parties who introduced a resolution against adherence to the Axis in Parliament last March.

["The Statesman's Year Book of 1941" said a general election on Jan. 30, 1941, resulted in the election of 140 supporters of the government to the single Bulgarian legislative house and an opposition of twenty, including nine Communists.]

The martial law decrees were understood to have cleared the way for speedy disposition of the cases of thirty-five Bulgarians, held since August on charges of conspiring with the British against the Bulgarian and German armies during the Yugoslav War.

Some close observers felt recent German victories might be the deciding factor in bringing Bulgaria into war or at least into joining in diplomatic pressure upon Turkey to side with the Axis.

Besides the executions, internments and deportations, Sofia dispatches told of other strong measures taken by the Bulgarian government. Farmers have been given until Oct. 10 to turn over their grain surpluses for the army and civilians, with a promise it would not be sent to Germany. Labor service has been expanded to include all foreigners of Jewish origin, foreigners with Nansen passports (given to persons of indefinite nationality) and those considered deserters from foreign military forces, these reports said.

The Sofia radio quoted the newspaper Mir as saying Russia had attempted to create disorders in Bulgaria.

(The German news agency DNB said in a dispatch from Sofia that British and Russian propaganda had tried repeatedly to link up Bulgaria with belligerent action against Russia in an effort to place the blame for aggression on Bulgaria.)

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30.24 — 11983

Bulgarian Deputies Executed.

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Advices from Sofia said tonight that an unstated number of communist deputies in the Bulgarian Parliament had been executed and legislators of the former Peasant party interned.

When the reported executions occurred was not stated but, apparently, they preceded the invocation of martial law last week end.

[According to the 1941 statesman's year book, nine of the 160 members of Bulgaria's single-chamber Legislature were communists.]

These reports coincided with warlike preparations in Bulgaria which were interpreted by some neutral observers as part of a German plan to put pressure on Turkey which would win concessions to aid the Nazi cause in the Near East.

Such a plan would be the logical sequel to the swift German drive into the Ukraine, which has made it imperative that the Nazis take steps to protect their right flank against the possibility of attack from any quarter, these sources said.

Dispatches from Ankara indicated that the German eastward push, as well as developments in Bulgaria, were causing keen anxiety among the Turks, and well-informed sources there were quoted as expressing belief that Turkey faced an imminent showdown.

No Other reasons given.

Belief that Germany might be using Bulgaria as a lever against Turkey was intensified by the fact that advices from Sofia failed to give specific reasons for the adoption of measures which virtually put the country under martial law during the week end.

Some persons suggested the measures might have been taken in anticipation of trouble with Russia, but the Bulgarian Government has denied strongly having any aggressive intentions against the Soviet.

Well-informed persons in Ankara said German leaders apparently were divided in their viewpoints regarding Turkey. One group, it was said, held that Turkey never would participate in or permit any aggressive action against Europe across her territory, and for that reason the German flank was secure.

Against Taking Chances.

Another group, however, was said to feel that no chances should be taken and that the German armies could not continue their drive toward the rich oil fields of the Caucasus leaving 2,000,000 Turkish soldiers uncommitted on their flank. Those holding this opinion were reported in favor of pressing demands that Turkey permit German forces to establish themselves along Turkey's Black Sea coast.

Some Balkan observers saw the possibility that Germany, if successful in winning such a concession from Turkey, might establish a static front in Russia and transfer her offensive to the south against Iran, now occupied by British and Russian forces.

Balkan Tension Grows.

Tension in the Balkans caused by the uncertain situation was increased overnight by a report that the 4,000-ton Bulgarian merchant ship Rodina was sunk by an unexpected explosion in the Black Sea while en route to Istanbul.

A German trade mission, meanwhile, arrived in Sofia to open talks with a Bulgarian committee. King Boris returned to the Bulgarian capital at the same time after inspecting fall maneuvers of Bulgarian troops, which include the largest class called to the colors in the country's history.

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Bulgaria Put in State Of Alert, Nazis Report

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP).—Bulgaria, according to information received by the Wilhelmstrasse, has been "brought into a state of higher watchfulness," but authorized sources would not go so far as to assert that a technical state of siege has been declared.

Bulgaria's increased alertness, it was pointed out, need surprise nobody, considering the activities of Soviet Russia, which is reported to have landed parachute agents and made sabotage attempts.

Authorized sources asserted that a whole barrage of misleading and untruthful news was being spread regarding Bulgaria by Germany's enemies with the purpose of creating uneasiness in Turkey.

Berlin authorities expressed the opinion today that it is out of the question that King Boris is en route to meet Hitler." (This constituted substantially a denial of Ankara-B. B. C. reports reports that the Bulgarian monarch was en route to see the Reichsfuehrer as "a prelude to declaring war on Russia.")

Boris and Hitler May Meet

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British Report King Is on Way to Berlin—Red Bulgar Deputies Executed.

NEW YORK-SEPT-22 (INS)

King Boris of Bulgaria is en route to a meeting with Adolf Hitler, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported today, adding that this visit was reported to be a prelude to declaring war on Russia. The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System transcribed the broadcast.

The BBC credited the report to informants at Ankara, where Bulgaria's stand is seen by some observers as a threat to Turkey.

However, authoritative sources in Berlin expressed the opinion that such a meeting was out of the question.

The text of the first BBC broadcast, as taken down by the CBS follows:

"Reports from Ankara say that King Boris of Bulgaria is on his way to meet Hitler.

"He is said to be accompanied by his army chiefs and it is added that among those at the conference will be Von Ribbentrop, Gen. von Brauchitsch, Admiral Raeder and Von Papen, the ambassador to Turkey.

Russian Break Expected.

"The conference is said to have been called in anticipation of an imminent rupture of Russo-Bulgarian diplomatic relations.

"These Ankara reports are not confirmed in London."

A later BBC broadcast added that the visit was regarded as a step toward a Bulgarian declaration of war.

The conferees, as listed in the BBC report, would represent both the land and sea commands of the German armed forces. Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch is commander-in-chief of the army and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder is chief of the naval command. Joachim von Ribbentrop is the German Foreign Minister.

Growing dissatisfaction in Bulgaria with the pro-Axis policy of the Government was reported today by BBC, as heard in New York by the CBS. The British radio quoted reports of student demonstrations against the Bulgarian Government, and said the Government had threatened to close all schools.

Turks Defy Axis Attempt To Pass Dardanelle Zone

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Newspaper Indicates Bulgarian Pleas Will Be Rejected

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Ankara radio broadcast a statement by the highly-placed Turkish newspaper Aksham today that "under no pretext will any fleet pass through the (Darndanelle) Straits."

This broadcast, coming as it did from the government-controlled Turkish station, indicated the Turks would turn down any request by Bulgaria to transfer former Italian warships to the Black Sea for use against Soviet Russia.

Aksham said it did not know whether such a request had come from Sofia and added that if it did the answer would be a simple "no."

"How could anyone believe a mere change of flags would alter the situation," the newspaper asked. "If that were so, the Republic of Georgia could purchase the entire British fleet."

Furthermore, Aksham said Axis-aligned Bulgaria is considered a belligerent anyway. Under the Montreux convention belligerents can not move warships through the Darndanelles.

Von Papen Stops in Sofia.

Sofia, Bulgaria (via Berlin), Sept. 22.—(AP.)—Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey, stopped here overnight on his trip back to Ankara.

German Flight From Iran To Afghanistan Reported

Ankara, Sept. 21 (A.P., Delayed)—A large number of German nationals whom the British and Russians have been trying to segregate were reported tonight to have fled Iran into Afghanistan.

Turkish quarters which received this report forecast that Britain and Russia would try to clean them out of Afghanistan on the ground that with the German army plunging toward the Caucasus, Afghanistan had become a weak point in Middle East defenses.

The German advance across the lower Dnieper river in the Ukraine increased the prospect that supplies for the Germans might soon be routed across the Black Sea from the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas, where small and middle-sized supply ships are said to have been massed.

Russia and Bulgaria have exchanged critical notes over the future use of Varna and Burgas—a diplomatic play regarded in Ankara as simply window dressing for final acts.

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IRAN'S EX-SHAH SEEKS EDEN'S AID IN FLIGHT

Wants to Reach South America —Afghanistan Watched

ISFAHAN, Iran, Sept. 22 (AP)—The abdicated Shah Riza Pahlevi of Iran left unannounced Saturday for Kirman Shah, Iran, hoping to make his way from there to South America through the assistance of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The Shah came here a week ago after he was forced to quit his throne by British and Russian occupation forces tired of his dilatory tactics in removing German nationals from the country.

The new Iranian Cabinet, in which seven Ministers of the abdicated Shah were replaced, was accepted yesterday by Parliament. The Cabinet pledged itself to find all the crown jewels and restore all properties taken from the people.

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The fortune that the former Shah of Iran, now abdicated, deposited in Great Britain was authoritatively stated today to be "frozen." The size of the fortune was not known. He may have other assets put away in other parts of the world, including the United States, where authoritative sources said he had large investments.

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ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 21 (Delayed) (AP)—A large number of German nationals whom the British and Russians have been trying to segregate were reported tonight to have fled Iran into Afghanistan.

Turkish quarters forecast that Britain and Russia would try to clean the mout of Afghanistan on the ground that, with the German Army plunging toward the Caucasus, Afghanistan had become a weak point in Middle East defenses.

Italy's 'Suicide' Boats Sink 3 Gibraltar Ships

SEP 23 1941

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 22.—A force of Italy's secret, little assault boats slipped into the innermost part of Gibraltar harbor Saturday night, sidestepping or crossing a formidable web of defenses, and at the very base of the gun-studded rock sank three British supply ships and damaged a fourth so that it was probably lost, the Italian high command reported today.

For Italians it was another story of suicidal daring by the steel-nerved young men specially trained to handle these secret weapons—believed to be little more than man-carrying torpedoes. The brief communique did not say what fate befell the attackers.

"Assault units of the Italian marine entered the bay and inner port of Gibraltar harbor, sank one tanker of 10,000 tons, another of 600 tons and one steamer of 6000 tons, loaded with munitions, and seriously hit a steamer of 12,000 tons loaded with war material," the announcement said.

"This steamer hit against rocks where it was stranded and therefore can be considered lost."

Believed One-man Boats

Typical of the secrecy surrounding the assult boats is the fact that the Italians usually refer to them only as "Mezzi"—weapons.

Neither their scource of propulsion nor any other detail of construction is public knowledge but the boats must be quiet and especially fitted to weave through minefields and over the booms and nets which have made the British regard Gibraltar harbor as secure against any hostile torpedo craft.

Each of the "Mezzi" is supposed to be manned by only one man—the Italians say an "indispensable minimum"—and is believed to carry a torpedo in the nose. These men, specially chosen, know about their only hope, if they get close enough to their targets to fire accurately, is capture.

But it is possible for the little craft, if not caught by defensive fire or capsized in the swift maneuvering necessary after the torpedo discharge, to make an elusive getaway if a safe return route can be picked out.

Piecemetal descriptions of the "Mezzi" would suggest nothing more to Americans than the highly maneuverable streamlined shells used for outboard motor racing. But they may be of even shallower draft and faster, with an operating range of only a few miles.

Third Test of Ships

According to authoritative sources, Italy's motoscafi anti-sommergibili (antisubmarine motorboats)—MAS for short—act as motherships for the "Mezzi," launching them at points where the heavier motors of the mother craft are still out of earshot of the defenders and waiting to pick up as many of the "Mezzi" as make the round trip.

The night attack on Gibraltar was the third test for Italy's secret weapon. As in the two previous trials—at Suda Bay in the Axis assault on Crete, and at Malta—the "Mezzi" presumably were taken last night almost to the harbor's immediate defenses, before darting under the very noses of unaware sentinels.

(London authorities, still to give their account of the raid, met the Italian claim today with "absolutely no comment." In the Malta attack the British claimed that not a single one of those riding the small boats escaped to tell the story.)

communique said today:

"For the third time our sea braves have violated an enemy base. These epic undertakings are Suda (March 26) and Gibraltar (Sept. 20).

"Of the undertaking at Suda the British Admiralty never made a sign until after occuping Crete we found the hulks of the (British) cruiser York and of two large steamers at the bottom of Suda roadstead. They admitted, although in nebulous form, only the loss of the York.

"As to the raid carried out within the well protected port of Malta, no news has yet been made public by the enemy. We know only that our crews on MAS (small motor torpedo boats) sent to support the braves who penetrated Malta counted exactly eight formidable explosions. The British Admiralty then hastened to deny our success, saying the attempt was frustrated by defensive fire.

"This latest undertaking (at Gibraltar), which surpasses the two preceding ones because of the difficulties inherent in the distance from the bases in which it was carried out, could not be kept secret, because the explosions and the disappearance of four steamers from the roadstead and port of Gibraltar took place under the eyes of the Spaniards.

"Today we have the pride of being able to estimate immediately the results accomplished by men who are to be counted among the most courageous Italy has nurtured, because after long and patient preparation they go coolly against the enemy and against death.

"But audaces fortuna (fortune favors the bold) and sometimes for their good fortune and that of the country they succeed also in conquering death."

Rome Says Torpedo Boats Sank Three Ships and Hit a Fourth.

DEFIED ROCK'S GIANT GUNS

British Are Silent Concerning Naval Clash, but Claim Two Axis Vessels.

Rome, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Tiny, secret assault craft of the Italian Navy, slipping under the muzzles of Gibraltar's great guns last night, sank three supply ships and damaged a fourth so badly it probably was lost, the Italian High Command reported today.

Authoritative sources indicated that these small craft, each virtually nothing but a human projectile, were manned by men who knew there would be little chanee of returning.

Such boats previously had been used by the Italians to raid harbors on the islands of Crete and Malta.

The special communique gave no word of the fate of the attacking crews.

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One Freighter Stranded.

It said the vessels sunk were a 6,000-ton merchant ship loaded with war materials and two tankers—one of 10,000 tons and the other of 600. A fourth vessel, a 12,000-ton merchantman loaded with war supplies, it added, "was carried against the rocks where it was stranded and therefore may be considered lost."

The tiny assault boats, each with a torpedo in its nose, are manned by only one or two men who know that death is the likely price they must pay to get close enough to their targets to fire with telling aim. About the best they dare hope for is to be captured.

According to authoritative sources, small naval vessels carry the tiny projectile-like craft to within a few miles of their targets, then set them loose to strike.

They are believed to have such quiet propulsion they can slip deep into harbors before being detected and such shallow draft they can cross over submerged barriers.

Ships Lost at Malta.

Those that made the stab into Malta's harbor just before dawn July 26 never came back. The men simply were listed as missing, but eight explosions were heard and, the Italians said, presumably eight ships were hit.

[The Italians must have developed a special technic or taken the British completely by surprise, for the Gibraltar harbor, inclosed by moles, nets and mine fields and protected by guns high on the rock, long has been regarded as secure against torpedo-boat attacks. Apart from a torpedo attack on Gibraltar shipping last year, it was the first naval assault since French and Spanish vessels shelled the Mediterranean gateway fortress in the winter of 1782-83. The rock, however, has been under sporadic and apparently ineffective air attacks.]

No Comment In London

The foray was recounted in this communique: "Assault units of the Italian marine entered the bay and inner port of Gibraltar port, sank one tanker of 10,000 tons, another of 600 tons and one steamer of 6,000 tons loaded with munitions, and seriously hit a steamer of 12,000 tons loaded with war material.

"This steamer hit against rocks, where it was stranded, and therefore can be considered lost."

(In authoritative London quarters the Italian claim was met with "absolutely no comment."

(The Italians must have developed a special technique or taken the British completely by surprise, for the Gibraltar harbor, inclosed by moles, nets and mine fields and protected by guns, long has been regarded as secure against torpedo-boat attacks.

In their regular communique the Italians reported Axis aerial attacks on British troops at Tobruk and in the Giarabub oasis in Libya and acknowleged that British air raiders had again bombed Bengasi.

In East Africa, said the communique, Italian artillery effectively bombarded British positions in the Uolchefit area of Ethiopia.

London Won't Comment.

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Authoritative London spokesmen met the Italian claim of a successful naval raid in Gibraltar Harbor with the statement, "Absolutely no comment."

BRITISH SINK 2 LIBYA-BOUND AXIS LINERS

Report Subs And Planes Destroyed Big Vessels In Strong Convoy

Rome Claims "Suicide" Boats Sent 3 Ships To Bottom At Gibraltar

SEP 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 22—Smashing British submarine and air-bomber attacks on Axis shipping in the central Mediterranean were declared officially tonight to have destroyed two big liners in a strongly guarded convoy, blown up a smaller ship and resulted in the damaging or sinking of three more vessels.

The blows were delivered against the main route for reinforcements and supplies for the Italian-German armies in Libya.

Two big liners, sunk by submarines Thursday, were caught in mid-sea in a three-ship convoy as they moved swiftly along under the protecting guns of a heavy guard, an Admiralty communique said.

Similar To Vulcania

The communique said one of the ships was similar to the Vulcania, of 24,469 tons, and the other two were about the same tonnage. They were assumed to be carrying reinforcements to Libya.

The third steamer in the convoy was damaged in the attack, the Admiralty said.

The Admiralty issued no statement on the number of troops aboard the three vessels nor the number of lives lost.

The third ship sunk was a schooner accounted for by the R. A. F. The bomber which got it was itself destroyed by the violence of its own attack. The schooner blew up with an explosion that felled the plane above it.

Freighter Left Burning

An Axis freighter was reported by the Middle East command to have been left burning and sinking near the Kerkenna Isles off the coast of Tunisia Saturday.

The same source said R. A. F. flyers also set fire to another schooner and left it sinking, and "successfully attacked" an Axis destroyer off Tripoli.

In a raid Saturday night R. A. F. planes scored hits on the central and other moles at the important Cirenaican desert port of Bengasi, pilots said.

2 Liners With Axis Aid For Libya Sunk

SEP 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 22—British submarines, attacking a Mediterranean convoy carrying Axis reinforcements to Libya, were reported by the Admiralty today to have sunk two Italian liners and damaged a third—possibly all of the 24,469-ton Vulcania class.

The attack was said to have been made in mid sea last Thursday as the submarine smashed at the convoy described by the British as fast and heavily guarded.

Reinforcements Aboard Liners

The communique made no estimate of the number of reinforcements aboard the three liners, which composed the entire convoy, and gave no estimate of the number of lives lost.

British bombers of the Middle East command also were credited with successful attacks on Axis shipping in the sea the Italians call their own.

One schooner was said to have blown up from a direct bomb hit with such a terrific explosion that the attacking plane was destroyed.

Schooner Left Sinking

A second schooner was bombed, set afire and left sinking and an Axis destroyer was attacked successfully off Tripoli, the British Middle East headquarters declared.

In addition, a heavily-laden merchant ship was said to have been set afire and left sinking in a bomb attack last Saturday.

That night, the British said, Bengasi was raided by the R. A. F., which reported heavy explosive hits on the harbor works.

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Ship Hit, Blasts Ruins R. A. F. Plane

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 22 (AP)—The R. A. F. today reported successful attacks by British planes against Axis shipping off Tripoli in which one ship blew up with such terriffic force that the attacking R. A. F. plane was destroyed.

British Attack With 600 Planes

SEP 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 22—More than 600 bombers and fighting planes were used against Germany and German-occupied countries by the Royal Air Force in a 36-hour week-end offensive, and ninety-five per cent. of them returned safely, authorized sources said today.

The attacking forces were reported to have blasted vital targets along the continental coast from France to Norway and to have ranged as far east as Berlin.

Another Big Raid On

The total British loss during the day-and-night assaults was put at twenty fighters and seven bombers, four of which were reported shot down over Berlin.

Large flights of British planes, flying east wave after wave, swept across the English Channel against northern France again this afternoon. Pedestrians in the streets of Folkestone cheered as the planes roared over.

Power Station Fired

Bad weather over the Continent forced the R. A. F. to mark time last night.

A few German planes raided east and southeast coast points in England, but the Government said little damage was done and only a small number of slight casualties was reported.

British bombers and a strong force of fighters carried out two operations over northern France yesterday, the Air Ministry said, setting fire to a power station at Cosnay, near Bethune, and bombing railway objectives at Lille. The Ministry said not one bomber was lost and only thirteen fighters, compared with twenty-four German aircraft destroyed.

(The Germans said thirty British Spitfires were shot down in Channel dogfights, while the Nazis lost only one plane.

(A Berlin broadcast heard in New York by NBC early today said sixty-five British planes were shot down over the Channel "in the last twenty-four hours," compared with only three German losses.

(The Germans, hitting back at the British over the week end, reported that Southampton took a heavy pounding Saturday night. A communique said hits were made on warehouses, docks and military objectives.)

One flight lieutenant, Paddy Finuance, of Dublin, shot down five Messerschmitts over the week end, it was reported. Now credited with twenty planes, his ambition is to get his twenty first before he is 21 years old in two weeks.

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16 More Ships Sunk Or Hit, Say Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 22—German submarines and long-range bombers have sunk or damaged sixteen merchant ships and tankers in attacks on two convoys and separate ships in the Atlantic, it was reported authoritatively today.

A special communique from the headquarters of Adolf Hitler said U-boats had sunk thirteen ships out of the convoys and damaged another ship by a torpedo hit. It did not specify when the attacks occurred.

Big Tanker Sunk

Authorized sources announced the 6,200-ton British tanker Sitala was sunk by bombers yesterday 1,000 miles west of the French coast, and another ship of about 1,500 tons was reported bombed and severely damaged off the Danish-owned Faeroes Islands, north of Scotland.

A German military spokesman said that 309,000 tons of British shipping or shipping in British service had been sent to the bottom by German sub-

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marines and speedboats in the last ten days.

Sinkings Near Iceland

"Despite Britain's safety measures, the sinkings are increasing," he declared.

The Germans said yesterday that mass submarine operations which were credited on September 13 with destroying thirty-one vessels in a single British convoy took place in "Icelandic waters."

The special communique today said three escorting ships left one convoy to its fate.

The communique follows:

"U-boats attacked two enemy convoys and a singly sailing merchant ship in the Atlantic. After hard fighting thirteen heavily laden ships, including four tankers of a total tonnage of 82,500 tons, were sunk, and another ship damaged by a torpedo hit. Three escorting vessels evaded the attack leaving the convoy to its fate."

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Dive-Bomber Capture

By G. H. P. Anderson
British Journalist

With the R. A. F. in Egypt's Western Desert, Sept. 21 (Delayed)—Rushing forward with fixed bayonets to surround a German dive-bomber which landed on their airdrome early today, members of the R. A. F. ground staff were astonished to see one of their own officers clamber out of the cockpit.

With a German dictionary to aid his study of the controls, a Tasmanian wing commander flew the captured Junkers from a Libyan frontier area.

He made three forced landings en route.

Once an oil gauge burst in his face. He then set off on foot with half a can of water and a can of meat.

Finding another damaged Junkers, he salvaged the oil gauge and returned to fit it to his machine.

On the final lap of his flight a naval officer on leave from Tobruk brought him ten gallons of ordinary automobile gasoline and the two flew together to this base.

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Royal Air Force Pilot Officer William H. Nichols of San Carlos, Calif., was listed tonight by the German radio among German-held prisoners of war. Pilot Officer Nichols was reported missing with two fellow-members of the American Eagle Squadron following operations over German-occupied France on Sept. 7.

SEP 23 1941

Britain Reveals Work Of Polish Aviators

351 Enemy Planes Destroyed By Them, Tabulation Shows

London Sept. 22 (AP)—Since the collapse of France and the first arrival of Polish airmen to fly with the British fighter command, the Poles have destroyed 351 hostile planes, probably destroyed 94 and damaged 43, it was said authoritatively today.

Polish crews in 1,033 bombers were said to have taken part in 288 raids over hostile territory, and Polish airmen accounted for nineteen per cent. of the planes claimed downed by the R. A. F. in June, fourteen per cent. in July and forty-four per cent. in August, according to the tabulation.

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Raids Shorten Berlin Movies.

Berlin, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Berlin's latest night movies hereafter will start by 7 P. M. The measure is intended to get showgoers home before air raids, which are expected earlier because of the longer nights.

VERMONT BOY KILLED IN WAR

Was Serving With Royal Air Force

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—It was reliably reported today that Pilot Officer R. D. Crozier of Montpelier, Vt., had been killed on active service with the RAF.

CAPTAIN SLAIN IN PARIS, NAZIS VOW REVENGE

Threat In Name Of German Army Made Over Bier Of Latest Victim

French Fear Retaliation May Go Far Beyond Execution Of Hostages

SEP 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 22—The slaying of a German captain—latest victim in a series of outbreaks in Paris—intensified fears tonight that the German army might step far beyond the retaliatory execution of hostages to avenge and stamp out the repeated attacks.

The Paris press revealed today that the officer, Captain Scheben, was shot last Tuesday. Over his bier, at services yesterday in fashionable Madeleine Church in the heart of the old French capital, a vow was delivered in the name of the German army to "employ every means that these attacks . . . shall not go unpunished."

[Authoritative sources at Bern reported that some elements in Vichy feared all France might be occupied by the Germans if shootings and sabotage continued in the present occupied zone.]

Petain In New Plea

Marshal Petain, who appealed by radio yesterday for all Frenchmen to help him avert new dangers to France by preventing the attacks which he attributed to foreign agents, followed up with a new appeal today in Savoy, French territory desired by Italy.

He urged Frenchmen to "close ranks" around him to save French unity. France, he declared, has taken a licking "which has exceeded the due punishments for our errors."

Vichy Represented

Through Fernand de Brinon, French envoy in Paris, the Vichy Government was represented at the funeral of the latest German victim of the Paris shootings.

It was learned here tonight that Jean Cathelas, former French Deputy and member of the Communist party central committee, was one of four Communists sentenced to capital punishment last Saturday after trials aimed at smashing Communist activities.

Twenty-six other men and nine women were given sentences ranging from life imprisonment to a year in jail. Six men and six women were acquitted.

German Captain Slain in Paris

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Vow to Avenge Attacks on Nazi Army Made at Funeral Stressed as Official.

Vichy, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A vow in the name of the German Army delivered at the bier of a captain killed by terrorists in Paris to "employ every means that these attacks, which cause indignation in all honorable men, shall not go unpunished," was disclosed today in the Paris press.

The fact that the slain officer, a Capt. Scheben, was given an official funeral yesterday at the Madeleine Church in the center of the occupied capital, indicated that the Germans attached considerable importance to the attack.

Death Belatedly Disclosed.

The press account of the funeral, disclosing that the captain was shot last Tuesday, was the first disclosure that a commissioned officer had been killed in disorders about that time.

It had been known that a non-commissioned officer was fatally shot Monday night and it was previously assumed that it was for the death of the non-commissioned man that the Germans shot twelve hostages in Paris last Saturday.

The shooting of the captain was the latest in a series of attacks against occupying forces.

Otto Abetz and Fernand de Brinon, German and French envoys at Paris, respectively, were represented at the services.

A blunt threat to use German guns and troops swiftly and forcefully against any organized attempt at revolution hung ominously over occupied France today. This fateful word came from authorized Paris sources just after Chief of State Marshal Petain broadcast an appeal to Frenchmen to stop making attacks on Germans in order to save all conquered France from Nazi reprisals.

Already thirty-five persons have died in reprisals before Nazi firing squads. The Paris sources said this would "be a mere drop in the bucket" compared to what may be in store unless the outbreaks of sabotage and terrorism cease.

Garrisons Not Reduced.

There still are enough German soldiers to keep the peace in occupied France, these informants said, "even if the French do not want to keep it themselves." By way of emphasis, they added that the occupation forces had not been reduced despite the demands of the Russian-German war.

"In the occupied zone there are three groups," said one source from Paris. "One is French, the second is German and the third is communist. A small group of communists is leading Frenchmen to murder, shoot in the back and kill like dogs simple German soldiers who officially are only on duty."

Should German troops leave Paris, these sources said, an immediate revolt might be expected, with Frenchman against Frenchman and "blood running in the gutters."

In his plea, Marshal Petain told his people the attacks on German Army men "are criminal—they may lead to new troubles."

"They must be blamed on foreign agents," he went on, "because it is not in French tradition to attack soldiers in the dark while they are doing their duty. Your Government formally disapproves."

He said his regime was binding every effort to find the guilty and urged particularly that residents of the occupied area help save French unity by keeping the peace.

The importance attached to his words here was emphasied by rebroadcasts from records within an hour after he spoke.

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Occupation Fear Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 22—Authoritative sources declared here today that some elements in Vichy fear that all France may be occupied if shootings and sabotage attributed to Communist elements continue in the German-occupied zone.

Marshal Petain's appeal yesterday against saboteurs in the occupied area, these sources said, was important primarily as an appeal for French unity against the danger of grave new difficulties with the German army.

View Of Petain's Purpose

Petain, it was believed, hoped to put himself forward as a symbol of unity in order to keep France in her present status until the war is decided.

"The appeal of Petain showed the gravity of the situation created by terrorists in Paris," observed the newspaper *Tribune de Lausanne*. "Petain was seeking a way of life compatible with the occupation authorities . . . to safeguard the unity of the nation."

Travelers returning from Vichy report a sharp change in opinion in both the occupied and unoccupied regions of France and attribute it chiefly to a belief that the war trend may change and hostilities be prolonged by the Russian campaign and the United States' position.

100 Norwegians Killed in Flight

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph reported today from Goteborg, Sweden, that 100 Norwegians trying to escape to Britain were killed when their two small ships were sunk by German [illegible] outside Bergen harbor.

PETAIN VISITS AREA ITALIANS COVET

Vichy, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain, speaking for the first time in French territory coveted by Italy, appealed to the population of Savoy today to "close ranks" around him.

Referring to other French areas, the Chief of State told the residents of Savoy of his solicitude for "departments from which we have been separated."

France, he declared, has taken a licking "which has exceeded the due punishments for our errors."

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NAZIS TO BANISH JEWS FAILING TO WEAR STAR

Prison Camp to Be Punishment Even for Children's Laxity

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Thirty-five provisions on the required wearing of the Star of David by Jews have been communicated to the Jewish Central Council to clear up uncertainties as to when and how the star, first required last Friday, must be displayed.

The Jews were informed it must be worn where it may be seen every moment a Jew is outside his own home. It is not sufficient to have a star affixed to a coat or topcoat. If a Jew steps into his yard in his shirtsleeves, he must have a star on his shirt.

If a Gentile rings his doorbell, the Jew must wear the star when he opens the door. Jews who hide the star by covering it with a briefcase or shopping bag in the streets may be sent to concentration camps.

[Usually reliable sources said a sentence to a concentration camp was the standard punishment for violation of these regulations, The United Press reported. Parents and guardians were said to be liable to punishment for violations by children.]

Jews are barred from railway waiting rooms or station restau-

rants unless they have written permission to leave the city and have purchased tickets. Jews without written permission may not use taxicabs, hospital cars or first-aid trucks.

Two "non-Aryan" Catholic priests in Cologne are wearing Stars of David on their cassocks.

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DAKAR STRENGTHENED

Governor Says Naval Base Prepares for Big Role.

Vichy, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Pierre Boisson, French Governor of Dakar, told the press today that the West African naval base had been re-enforced for "the big role" France's colonies may be summoned to play in the near future.

Recalling the unsuccessful Free French-British attempt to take Dakar in September, 1940, Boisson said France'sarmed forces were stronger now than then, particularly in equipment.

CHURCHILLS FETE FIVE BOY FUGITIVES

Entertain Lads Who Fled France By Crossing Channel In Canoes

Escaped To Avoid Being Forced To Work For Nazis, Refugees Say

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Sept. 22—Five French youths who escaped from France last week by crossing the English Channel in two canoes drank champagne today with Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill at No. 10 Downing street.

Churchill raised his glass to them with the toast, "*Vive la France.*"

The boys, all just under 20, landed at Eastbourne from their thirty-hour battle against an unfavorable tide. They will go to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's training college preparatory to entering the Free French forces.

Fled To Avoid Nazis

While his companions stood around the expedition's navigator told the Prime Minister how they had fled to avoid being requisitioned to work for the Germans.

"Once before," he said, "they (the Germans) made schoolboys carry sand for the sheer pleasure of annoying us and not for any practical purpose.

"So we repaired two Canadian canoes and waited for favorable weather. When our chance came we stole food coupons from a shop and gave them back in exchange for twenty pounds of bread."

Stored Supplies

They also stored thirty pints of water in gasoline cans and bottles and got seventy-five army biscuits for the voyage.

They shoved off at midnight, three in one canoe, two in the other, each craft provided with a compass.

"We could not tell our parents beforehand that we were going," the spokesman said. "We just left notes to say we had gone to England."

When the sea got rough they kept in touch with each other by tying their canoes together, he related. They paddled most of the way, using sails at night.

"We saw E-boats (small German war craft) and a German plane," the leader told the Churchills, "but they didn't spot us."

None of the boys had ever sailed more than two miles from the coast before, they said.

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GREEK MONARCH REACHES LONDON

George and Entourage Came From South Africa.

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—King George II of Greece arrived in London from South Africa today and was greeted at Euston Station by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England, Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Eden and other Cabinet Ministers. The Duke and Duchess of Kent were in the reception party.

The Greek monarch arrived earlier at a northern port.

Driven by the Germans first from Athens and then from his last foothold for resistance on the island of Crete, the King had been in Capetown for several weeks.

He arrived with Crown Prince Paul and other members of the Greek Government five months to a day from the time he left his country.

The party of forty persons included Princess Alexandra and her mother, Princess Astasia, the King's sister-in-law; Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos, Kriakos Varvaressos, Minister of Finance and National Economy; Aristides Dimitratos, Minister of Labor; Acting Gov. Mantzainos of the Bank of Greece and naval and military attaches.

Premier Tsouderos declared that the Greeks intend to carry on the struggle at the side of the British.

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Prisoners

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—An unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Isle of Man camp, where some 600 alleged Nazi and Fascist sympathizers are interned, landed three men in jail today facing charges of stealing a boat.

The decision of authorities to hold the men on civil charges instead of returning them to the Isle of Man resulted in a demonstration at the camp during which the internes pelted their guards with rocks.

Osbert Peake, Under Secretary for Home Affairs, who visited the camp last evening, was greeted with cries of "he's a Jew" and "we're British behind bars" when he attempted to address the prisoners, the press association said.

Stones also were thrown at Peake, but none hit him, the association reported.

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TAYLOR LEAVES ROME FOR U. S.

Envoy to Vatican Has Letter From Pope to President.

Vatican City, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, left Rome today en route to the United States.

He had a farewell audience with Pope Pius XII yesterday at which, informed sources said, the pontiff gav ehim a letter to be delivered to the President.

The letter was in answer to a message which Mr. Taylor brought from the President, these sources declared, and they expressed belief the exchange consisted mainly of expressions of friendship and respect and of desire for collaboration in attaining one another's aims and the end of the war.

Mr. Taylor, accompanied by his wife, took a morning plane for Lisbon. During his twelve-day stay here he had had three long audiences with the Pope—the last about fifty minutes—and several conferences with Vatican diplomats.

It was announced that the Taylors had given the Pope the villa in Florence where they had lived off and on for fifteen years, and that the pontiff had assigned it at their request to the Rosary College of River Forest, Ill., for an art school.

The Taylors will retain a small adjacent villa for their own use.

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TAYLOR IN MADRID

Envoy to Pope Flying Back to United States.

Madrid, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's emissary to the Vatican who is flying back to the United States after audiences with Pope Pius XII, talked briefly at lunch today with United States Ambassador Alexander Weddell here while his plane was refueled.

Taylor, Wife in Lisbon To Get Clipper Home

Lisbon, Sept. 22 (AP).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, arrived here today en route home after what he described as an "extremely worthwhile" meeting with Pope Pius XII.

Tylor is taking President Roosevelt an answer to a message he carried to the pontiff for the Chief Executive. He and Mrs. Taylor plan to leave by Clipper plane Thursday.

Briton Quits Prison Post

Gen. Hunter Resigns; Another Likely; Internal Disputes Hinted

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Major-General Sir Alan Hunter has given up his post as Director of Prisoners of War, it was announced today, and the resignation of Lieutenant General Sir Oswald C. Borrett, Inspector of Prisoners, was forecast.

"The Daily Mail" said a member of the Prisoners of War Department asserted there had been some internal trouble in the department which "was not a matter to be ventilated" at the moment. A War Office spokesman merely said there had been certain changes in the department but declined to give the reason.

British Journalists Ask Four Reforms

Access To Churchill, Uniform Censorship, End Of BBC Early News Broadcast Requested

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—The British Government today was asked by the Institute of Journalists to make a four-point reform in the handling of news.

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The points were:

That the Ministry of Information be vested with the authority to make decisions free from the "paralyzing control" of the armed services.

Uniform censorship.

Access to see Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Elimination of the "early news" broadcast of the BBC. President W. R. Willis asserted that the Government discriminated between the BBC—a competing organization under Governmental control—and the newspapers in issuing official news.

ARMS PLANT BLASTS

One Killed in Accident in England.

London, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—One person was killed and three others were slightly injured today in an accidental explosion at a Royal Ordnance factory in northwest England.

The Ministry of Supply said material damage was slight and production will not be affected.

The Press Association also reported another explosion which caused a large fire in a factory in Middlesex, but the large staff there escaped without injury.

The blast in the northwest was said to have shaken many buildings in the area and sent debris flying for considerable distances.

Rebuke

London, Sept. 22 (AP)—*Cat*, monthly publication of the Cats Protective League, chided Prime Minister Churchill today for fondling a cat during the Atlantic meeting with President Roosevelt.

Referring to pictures of the Prime Minister patting the cat on the head, *Cat* said cats abhor head patting and added:

"He should have conformed to the etiquette demanded by the occasion, offering his hand and then awaiting a sign of approval before taking liberties."

Believe Militarists in Control.

Honolulu, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Japan is on the fence in the Anglo-Russian-Axis struggle and which way she finally turns depends on development on the Soviet-German front, in the opinion of well informed persons arriving from Shanghai.

Requesting anonymity because they wish eventually to return to the Orient, these persons declared that militarists still are firmly in the saddle in Tokio despite Emperor Hirohito's assuming control of the army. Army leaders are unwilling to surrender control of the nation's policy despite the danger of war with Russia and Great Britain, they said.

Living conditions in Tokio were described as the worst in decades and rapidly becoming unbearable for Americans. Sometimes fresh vegetables cannot be obtained for days at a time because, due to price fixing, growers can get the same prices in nearby villages as in Tokio despite the greater cost of transportation to Tokio.

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Spy Scare Terrible.

The spy scare in Japan was proclaimed as terrible. Secret police watch the movements of all Americans and all who succeed in leaving the country count themselves very lucky.

Japan does not consider she has backed down in permitting American oil tankers to pass through Japanese waters to Vladivostok, they said. She has merely allowed it as a temporary expedient.

The average Japanese believes in the traditional invincibility of the Emperor and in Japan's ultimate victory regardless of what foe or combination of foes she faces.

The informants arrived here yesterday aboard the liner President Cleveland. There had been no advance notice of the ship's arrival and visitors were not permitted aboard the vessel.

Japs Rush Troops To Manchukuo, Siberia Threat

German Victories in Russia May Bring Tokio Thrust

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Sept. 23 (AP)—Japan is rushing masses of additional troops to Manchukuo as a result of mounting confidence in Tokio over German victories against the Red Army, foreign military observers reported today.

The Japanese troop movements started the past week just as Germany was making considerable headway, leading some quarters to believe the time may be ripening for a Japanese thrust against Siberia.

Reports of new border clashes between the Japanese and Russians persisted here, but a Japanese Army spokesman said he hadn't heard about them. However, he added ominously:

"Regarding the future, I can not make predictions."

It is known that the Japanese regard the Hailar and Manchuli districts as potential trouble spots, the latter especially, because large forces are concentrated within pistol shot of each other on botth sides of the border.

The movement of the additional troops into Manchukuo was regarded here as indicating a change in Japanese policy since only a month ago Japanese military authorities announced reinforcement of that territory had been completed.

30.24 — 11987

30.24 — 11987

Move Against Siberia?

SEP [illegible] 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Sept. 22—At least a million Japanese troops have been sent to Manchoukuo and Korea in recent weeks, unusually reliable sources here said today.

Since late June events within Japan have pointed unmistakably toward a move against Siberia in event Germany should be successful in her struggle with Russia, these sources said.

Persons familiar with internal affairs in Japan said they considered it highly significant that virtually all horses in Japan have been shipped to Manchoukuo. They interpreted this as indicating that the army meant to be ready for operations in good weather or bad.

No Scarcity Of Equipment

There is no scarcity of mechanized equipment in Japan, informants here said. The Japanese have concentrated their full energies in building up their machinery of war in the past two or three years.

Most of the nation's mechanized forces now are in Manchoukuo, where the terrain is favorable for machine warfare.

The Japanese, Manila sources explained, are convinced that the Russians must be driven from Vladivostok before they can hope to successfully continue their push southward—into Thailand, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. They feel, these observers believe, that any move southward now would precipitate a military clash with Great Britain and that the Russians would spring to the assistance of their allies with aerial attacks not only against Japan's fleet but her homeland itself.

NEW NORTHERN MOVE SEEN

More Troops Go to Manchukuo and Observers Think Drive Into Siberia Looms

SEP [illegible] 1941

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (AP)—Japan, under economic pressure by the United States and Britain, tightened her belt another notch today with drastic reductions of steel and iron goods production and looked anew to diplomatic discussions in Washington to produce a possible key to accord.

Developments on the German-Russian warfront also were being studied closely for signs of further weakening of Soviet resistance, which some Japanese said might speed the day of world peace.

The Ministry of Trade and Industries listed 150 iron and steel articles to be added tomorrow to those already dropped from manufacture to conserve supplies. Safety razor blades, bracelets, ball bearings, bath tubs, cuspidors and temple bells were on the oddly assorted list.

Newspapers decided to consolidate their circulation systems to conserve material, labor and transport facilities.

The Japanese press reported more than eighty meat dealers had been arrested on Health Department charges of selling dog meat as beef or pork to sausage markets. The newspapers named some of the best of the foreign style hotels and dining rooms in Tokyo and Yokohama among restaurants that had purchased the meat unknowingly.

The Japan Chronicle of Kobe, English language publication under Foreign Office control, said there was reason to hope that "even at this late hour a satisfactory agreement may be reached" between Japan and the United States.

It added that both parties to discussions of an agreement should recognize that America, Britain and Japan were rivals in the Pacific.

If Britain and the United States were determined on hegemony in the western Pacific, then this rivalry would mean relentless antagonism, the newspaper said, and added:

"But it so happens that both the United States and Britain have for some time declared they do not desire hegemony but seek only to protect Far Eastern interests."

Thailand "Menaced"

Domei News Agency quoted the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri* as reporting, however, that British plans for strengthening the encirclement of Japan seemed unchanged. The newspaper was quoted as saying that the British line of defense linking Malaya, Burma and Hongkong was nearing completion and that newly established air bases, "packed with United States-made planes," increased the threat to Thailand.

Domei quoted Dr. Tomio Nakano, professor at Waseda University and newspaper political commentator, as saying in an article in *Yomiuri* that the fate of the Soviet-German war already is decided. This also means the war between Britain and Germany will be brought to an end soon."

British and United States aid to Russia was described in the article as "like transferring blood to a dying elephant."

(Observers in Shanghai predicted German successes against Russia might prompt Japan to modify her recent efforts for rapprochement with the United States.

(French sources at Shanghai reported, however, that Kaname Wakasugi, aboard ship on the Pacific en route to his post as Japanese Minister to Washington, was bringing a second message from Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye to President Roosevelt. The message reportedly contained counter proposals to what was said to have been a reply by the President to Konoye's first communication.

(These sources said Roosevelt suggested a *status quo* agreement under which neither Japan nor the United States would resort to war, Japan would avoid any threatening move against Singapore or the Philippines and the United States would take no further economic measures against Japan.)

Japanese Paper Reports Hope for U.S. Agreement

Says Negotiations May Succeed 'Even at This Late Hour'

TOKIO, Sept. 22 (AP).—"The Japan Chronicle," of Kobe, an English-language publication under Foreign Office control, said today there was reason to hope that "even at this late hour a satisfactory agreement may be reached" between Japan and the United States as a result of conversations in Washington.

If Britain and America are determined on hegemony in the Western Pacific then this rivalry would mean relentless antagonism, the Chronicle said.

"But it so happens," it added, "that both the United States and Britain have for some time declared they do not desire hegemony but only seek to protect Far Eastern interests."

[illegible] Systems

TOKIO, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Newspaper Federation has decided to consolidate circulation systems, with joint distribution and collections throughout Japan, to conserve materials, labor and transport facilities, it was learned today. The new scheme is to become effective in December.

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PLANES TOO FULL FOR HOSTESSES

Tokio, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Hostesses are to be eliminated on planes of the Japanese Airways Company, officials announced today, to make the extra seat available for passengers on their overcrowded lines.

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JAPAN CHECKS DOG MEAT SALES

Tokio, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—More than eighty meat dealers have been arrested on Health Department charges of selling flesh of dogs as beef or pork to sausage makers, it was reported today.

Second Konoye Message.

Shanghai, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A second personal message was reported en route today from Premier Prince Konoye of Japan to President Roosevelt.

[At Washington Secretary Hull today said he had no information on a second letter from Premier Prince Konoye.

It was said in French circles here that the message contained counter-proposals by the Premier to proposals made by President Roosevelt in answer to Konoye's first personal message delivered August 28. These French informants said that the Konoye message was intrusted to Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister at Washington, who left Japan September 15 to return to his post.

Japanese in Tokio said they had no confirmation of the report of the second letter, but semi-official Japanese in Shanghai gave it credence.

Manila Blacked Out In Defense Practice

Other Cities In Philippines Dark For Hour In Drill Army Calls Completely Successful

Manila, *Tuesday*, Sept. 23 (AP)—The entire island of Luzon, as well as cities elsewhere in the archipelago were blacked out for an hour last night in the most comprehensive civilian defense drill held in the Philippines.

The blackout was pronounced by army authorities as completely successful.

Manila was completely darkened and wardens even succeeded in preventing smoking on the streets.

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U. S. PLANTS TO GET MINERALS OF INDIA

Manganese and Mica Are Needed for Defense Uses.

Bombay, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Henry F. Grady, President Roosevelt's special economic representative in the Far East, said today that he had completed negotiations for Indian manganese and mica for the United States defense program.

Mr. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, said in an interview that he would visit Colombo, Ceylon, next in an effort to obtain quantities of graphite, and then would go to Burma to study the possibility of better use of the Burma Road to China.

From Burma he expects to go to Chungking for talks with the Chinese Finance Minister and to obtain larger quantities of vegetable oils for the United States.

He said that his job is to intensify economic defense along the anti-Axis front in southeast Asia formed by the United States, Britain, China and the Netherlands Indies.

The United States, Mr. Grady said, proposes to give financial help to certain Eastern countries in the form of purchase contracts and, in the case of China and the Philippines, advances against such contracts.

ARMY LIEUTENANT SLAIN IN HONOLULU

New Yorker Shot To Death During Argument With Customs Guard

Witnesses Differ As To Whether He Was Hit From Front Or Back

SEP 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, Sept. 22—An argument with a customs agent over inspection of a package ended in death today for Second Lieut. Martin R. Connelly, 26, Army Air Corps officer of Syracuse, N. Y., who had just arrived from Manila on the steamship President Cleveland en route to San Francisco.

Connelly was leaving the pier with an army nurse, Miss Naomi Berman, when he was challenged by John Yeung, customs guard, who wanted to examine a package the officer was carrying. Police said Connelly replied the package, containing photographs, already had been examined. An argument resulted in the shooting.

Probes Are Launched

Yeung's superior, Ward Hiberly, collector of customs, said the guard had acted in line of duty. Investigations were started by army, customs and police authorities and no charges were filed against Yeung pending their outcome.

Detective Leon Straus quoted Yeung as saying his pistol was discharged accidentally as he removed it from its holster "to scare" the young officer. Yeung asserted he was falling back at the time under three blows struck by Connelly.

A harbor policeman said Connelly struck one blow, and several other witnesses said no blow was struck. Straus said police found no marks to indicate any assault.

Witnesses Differ

An autopsy was held today, but physicians said they still were unable to determine whether the bullet entered Connelly's back or breast. Witnesses were at variance as to whether Connelly was shot from the front or back.

Army friends said that because of great shock Connelly had in an air crash in the islands someone always was near him during the entire voyage. They described him as a sick man suffering from double vision.

U. S. ARMY OFFICER SHOT AT HONOLULU

Lieutenant From Syracuse in Customs Dispute.

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Honolulu, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—Lieut. Martin R. Connelly, 26 years old, Army Air Corps officer at Syracuse, N. Y., was shot and killed during an argument with a Customs guard today at the pier where the steamship President Cleveland was docked.

The police said that Lieut. Connelly was leaving the ship, just in from Manila, with Miss Naomi Berman, an army nurse, when the guard asked to see a package he was carrying. Lieut. Connelly replied that the package already had been inspected, detectives said, and an argument ensued.

The package proved to be photographs and Lieut. Connelly was

JAPAN REDUCES STEEL, IRON USE

U.S.-British Economic Pressure Causes Conservation Effort —Newspapers Cut Size

searched. The police said witnesses heard Connelly say "Go ahead and shoot," whereupon a shot was fired and the officer fell.

John Young, the Customs guard, was held without charge pending investigations by the police, the army and Customs authorities.

The President Cleveland sailed soon after the shooting, but not before the police had removed three material witnesses. They were. Miss Berman and Lieut. Walter Lippold and Lieut. William T. Kinsella of the United States Army.

Ward Hiberly, Collector of Customs, said in a preliminary statement that the guard had acted in line of duty. Customs agents were ordered about six weeks ago to carry pistols.

Argentina to Start Action Against German Envoy

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 22.—A decision to start legal proceedings against Edmund von Thermann, German Ambassador to Argentina, and two members of his Embassy staff was announced today by Raul Damonte Taborda, president of the congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

Although diplomats usually enjoy immunity from prosecution in the countries to which they are accredited, the Argentine Constitution places them under the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in exceptional cases. Close observers thought legal action would be confined to declaring Von Thermann persona non grata in Argentina, thus requiring his removal.

Damonte Taborda, whose committee resembles the American Dies committee told journalists the action against Von Thermann and two Embassy councillors, Erich Otto Meynen and Prince Stephan Schaumburg-Lippe, would be based on their recent utterances.

Damonte Taborda added that he considered the campaign which the Reich's press was waging against Argentina "an aggression against our sovereignty." He said he saw in Von Thermann's words an intention to continue interfering in Argentine affairs.

Brazil's Defense

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 22 (AP)—A reliable informant said tonight the Brazilian general staff would hold in late September and early October a general command school on tactical defense problems centering about Natal and the northeastern Brazilian coast generally, the zone nearest Africa.

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Uruguay Reported Planning Base for U. S. Planes' Use

By the Associated Press.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 22.—Early construction of a base for landplanes and seaplanes which would have full command of the vital Rio de la Plata mouth and be available for United States use in event of war is reported planned by Uruguay.

The base, informed sources said, would include a strip of land facing the Atlantic, which would be used by landplanes, and Laguna Negra, for seaplanes and flying boats.

Part of the cost, these sources said, would be met from the $17,500,000 obtained recently from the United States for national defense, half of which was an outright gift and the remainder a loan.

President Alfredo Baldomir at present is at Fortress Santa Teresa, which would be included in the base area. From here he is reported making inspection trips over the site.

SPAIN CALLS ENVOY

Diplomat in Havana Gets Urgent Orders.

Havana, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Spanish Charge d'Affaires here, Miguel Spelius, left hurriedly by plane for Miami and Washington today and it was reported in diplomatic quarters that he had been urgently recalled by his Government.

Senor Spelius planned to join the Ambassador in Washington and travel with him to Madrid, it was reported.

Spanish Ambassador To U. S. Returning

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Spanish Ambassador to the United States, Juan Francisco de Cardenas, is already in Madrid, the Spanish Embassy reported today. He was said to have left here last week by plane.

The European division of the State Department said it understood the Spanish ambassador returned to Spain to bring his wife back to Washington. She has been in Spain for the past year.

Informed sources said that attempts were now being made to obtain reservations for the ambassador and his wife on a clipper from Portugal.

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European Refugees Landed at Havana

Havana, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Portuguese steamship Nyassa, carrying 540 European refugees, arrived today from Lisbon. Three hundred and eighteen of the refugees debarked here. The others intend to go to New York.

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Duke And Duchess Of Windsor To Start For Capital Today

Nassau, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor will mix business with pleasure during the six-week holiday trip on which he and the Duchess will embark tomorrow.

He will take time at Washington to discuss the problem of transporting tourists from the United States to the Bahamas and to make arrangements for a continued flow of materials necessary to keep Bahamian building trades employed.

The Duke and Duchess will board a chartered Pan American clipper at 9.30 A. M. for a two-hour hop to Miami, first stop. They will proceed by rail to Washington Wednesday.

Base Worker Court-Martialed

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 22 (AP)—Walter J. Strempek of New York, an employe of an American firm building a United States Army base here, was convicted today by the first United States court-martial ever held in Trinidad. He was sentenced to six months hard labor on a charge of misappropriating United States Army property.

BOMBER MISSING

MONTREAL, Sept. 22 (AP)—The ferry command of the Royal Air Force reported today that a Hudson bomber and its crew of three Canadians has been missing on a flight from Newfoundland to the United Kingdom since Sept. 20.

Lehman's Son Joins Canadian Air Force

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Peter G. Lehman, 24, pilot-son of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, has volunteered and been accepted for service in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

In Ottawa, the air ministry said Lehman had not yet been ordered to report for duty and it was not known where he would be stationed.

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Canada Building Airports For Joint Use With U. S.

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—A chain of modern airdromes is taking shape in the wilderness of the Canadian Northwest for the joint use of United States and Canadian planes in event of a Pacific Coast attack.

Air Vice Marshal C. O. Johnson, deputy chief of the Canadian Air Staff, said in a broadcast address last night that the work of building and equipping the airdromes was "well in hand."

"By reason of close co-operation with the United States for the defense of this hemisphere against attack," he said, "steps are in progress for joint action in the event of an attack on Alaska or the Pacific Coast.

"A chain of what we call staging airdromes are now under construction in the Northwest so that fighter squadrons both from the United States and from Canadian bases may be moved to Northern British Columbia or to Alaska from the center of the continent without delay."

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

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German

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué from "the Fuehrer's Headquarters" said today:

In the region east of Kiev, German forces are continuing the destruction of enemy troops, which are dispersed into several groups and concentrated into very small areas.

Figures of prisoners and booty announced yesterday by special announcement already have been considerably increased. In addition, heavy and bloody casualties have been inflicted on the enemy in his desperate attempt to break out.

As was also reported by special announcement, Arensburg, capital of Oesel, was taken in a decisive attack. Clearing up of remains of the enemy garrison, still in process, is imminent.

Yesterday there were a number of successful attacks by the Luftwaffe on Soviet shipping.

In the Black Sea, a cruiser, two destroyers, an anti-aircraft ship and nine merchant ships aggregating 25,000 tons were sunk.

In the waters of Kronstadt the battleship Oktiabrskaya Revolutia [October Revolution] and the heavy cruiser Kirov each received two direct hits and another cruiser four hits. In addition, three destroyers, a minesweeper and gunboat were damaged by direct hits.

As has been announced by a special communiqué, submarines in the Atlantic attacked two enemy convoys and one merchant ship traveling alone. In a hard fight they sank thirteen heavily laden ships, including four tankers, totaling 82,500 tons. Another ship was damaged by a torpedo hit. [The special communiqué said also that "three escorting vessels evaded the attack, leaving the convoy to its fate."]

German aircraft sank a tanker of 6,000 tons about 1,600 kilometers [994 miles] west of La Rochelle [Western France] by daylight yesterday and attacked important war plants on the British southeast coast with good effect last night.

In the Channel area, German fighters in repelling British attacks by daylight yesterday shot down twenty-nine British airplanes in violent air combats, losing only one of their own. Anti-aircraft guns and patrol boats shot down two additional British planes.

In North Africa the airdrome of Fuka was bombed with good effect.

There were no enemy activities over Reich territory either by day or by night.

Enemy propaganda has attempted to arouse confusion by connecting losses of planes with the number of dead, wounded and missing members of the German air force as reported in the German High Command communiqué of Sept. 19.

The German air force, it must be established, does not consist of flier units only but also of air intelligence and anti-aircraft units.

A part of the latter is also engaged in ground fighting to take part in the fighting against enemy tanks and in attacks at enemy pillboxes in the foremost infantry line. Their losses are included in the total figure of the Luftwaffe's losses.

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (AP)—The morning communiqué of the Soviet Bureau of Information said today:

During the night of Sept. 21 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front.

In two days groups of the Black Sea fleet bombers destroyed nine enemy tanks, thirty lorries, four anti-aircraft guns, several aircraft at their airdromes and annihilated three infantry companies.

On Sept. 20, on one western sector of the front, our fliers destroyed fifteen German tanks, ninety lorries, eleven anti-aircraft guns and brought down one enemy aircraft. In a southwestern sector of the front Colonel Yukhanoff's air unit, in difficult weather conditions, dealt a blow at a German tank column. Despite poor visibility, powerful explosions and conflagrations back of the enemy lines were seen at a distance of many kilometers.

Since the beginning of the war airmen of a unit commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union Boris Safonoff have brought down in air combats 132 Fascist aircraft and destroyed twenty-five at their airdromes. Safonoff himself brought down fourteen planes; Kovalenko seven; Semenko, Polovikoff and Sorokin, five each; Cokrovsky, Maximovich and Razdobudko, four each; Tumanoff, Takovenko and Rodin, three each. In engagements with Safonoff's unit the Germans lost over 300 pilots, navigators and rear gunners. Since the outbreak of the war Safonoff's unit lost twenty-nine planes in air battles and on the ground.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau early today issued the following communiqué:

On Sept. 22 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front. One hundred German planes were destroyed on Sept. 20, including twenty-eight brought down in air combats and twenty-seven destroyed on airdromes. We lost twenty-one aircraft.

In the course of stubborn fighting in one sector in a western direction of the front, which lasted five days, our troops annihilated nearly two battalions of the 123d German Infantry Division, two battalions of the 451st Infantry Regiment and the 251st German Infantry Division, and nearly two battalions of the 102d German Infantry Division.

We captured seven guns, thirteen mine-throwers, eight machine guns, twenty-four submachine guns and automatics, many rifles, more than 1,800 shells and several score bicycles.

In one of the sectors of the western front our troops killed 400 German men and officers, destroyed eight tanks, four armored cars, twenty-five trucks, nine motor cycles and five machine guns. Two enemy aircraft were brought down in air combats.

A battalion of a unit commanded by Colonel Safronoff operating in the southern front in two days' fighting inflicted heavy losses on the Fourth Rumanian Mountain Infantry Brigade. The Rumanians lost 600 men and officers killed. The trophies include forty-two machine guns, 275 automatics and a large quantity of ammunition.

30.24 — 11989

30.24 — 11989

British

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—An Admiralty communiqué today said:

On Thursday, Sept. 18, submarines of the Mediterranean Fleet on patrol in the Central Mediterranean successfully attacked a fast and heavily escorted Italian convoy carrying reinforcements to Libya.

The convoy consisted of three liners. Two have been destroyed. It is probable that the third was damaged. One of the liners in this convoy was similar to the Vulcania, of 24,469 tons. The other two were approximately the same tonnage.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 22 (AP)—A Royal Air Force Middle East communiqué today said:

A series of successful attacks were made on enemy shipping in the region of Tripoli recently. In one of these, carried out by bombers of the R. A. F., one large schooner received several direct hits and the crew immediately abandoned the ship, which was left a mass of flames.

Another schooner, after being hit, blew up with such terrific force that one of our aircraft making the attack was destroyed by the blast.

On Sept. 20, one heavily laden merchant ship off Kerkenna [islands off Tunisia] was heavily bombed, set on fire and left sinking. An enemy destroyer just off Tripoli was successfully attacked.

Bengazi was raided on the night of Sept. 20-21 by heavy bombers of the R. A. F., several hits being scored on the central and other moles.

From these operations two of our aircraft are missing.

The Middle East communiqué issued by British General Headquarters today said:

Libya—Both at Tobruk and in the frontier area our patrols have been active.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 22 (AP)—A special Italian High Command communiqué today said:

Assault units of the Italian marine entered the bay and inner port of Gibraltar, sank one tanker of 10,000 tons, another of 600 tons and one steamer of 6,000 tons, loaded with munitions, and seriously hit a steamer of 12,000 tons loaded with war material. This steamer hit against rocks, where it was stranded and therefore can be considered lost.

The regular communiqué follows:

In North Africa there was no outstanding activity on the land fronts.

Axis planes bombed important objectives at the fortress of Tobruk and motor vehicles in the Jarabub zone. At Bengazi during a new enemy raid anti-aircraft defenses shot down one plane.

In East Africa, in the Uolchefit zone, there was effective firing of our artillery against enemy concentrations of motor vehicles.

Hungarian

ROME, Sept. 22 (Reuter)—The Hungarian General Staff tonight issued a communiqué saying:

Soviet forces that escaped encirclement east of the Dnieper are being pursued toward the east. Their rear guards are attempting to counter-attack, but liaison between the different units seems to have been broken and resistance is weakening.

This suggests that the Soviet command has renounced its efforts to continue fighting between the Dnieper and the Donets and is concentrating on organizing its retreating forces behind the latter river. Field works and fortifications still in being have been abandoned.

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KnoxSaysNavy Air Program Is 'On Schedule'

By the Associated Press

East Hartford, Conn., Sept. 22.—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, here for an address to 12,000 aircraft workers, disclosed in an interview today that the Navy's air program was on schedule and that, "Thanks to Pratt & Whitney and one or two other organizations, is getting plenty of engines."

Planes are being delivered "in very significant numbers each month and they are the best in the world in each category," Knox told newsmen.

In an address at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., holders of large orders for Army and Navy airplane motors, Knox said that the national defense motto should be "Step on the Gas," adding that "if we are to keep our sacrifice at its low limit, it will be because of men like you."

"Freedom fights for survival. This is the last great stronghold."

He declared that America was the "only nation in the world with the resources capacity and moral courage to withstand aggression, but we must 'step on the gas' if we are going to make that good."

"We must let no time be wasted if we are going to keep this evil thing from our shores," the Secretary said in an address marking the first presentation of the new United Aircraft Efficiency Trophy named in his honor and to be awarded monthly to the Pratt & Whitney aircraft department with the best gain in production from its previous six-month average.

"I am told the company started in a tobacco warehouse," Secretary Knox said. "You have certainly been smoking along on your way since then."

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No Sea Clash Yet, According to Knox

None Reported Since Order to "Shoot on Sight"

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said in an interview today that no shooting had been reported to his department since President Roosevelt's "shoot on sight" order to the United States fleets.

The Secretary, here for an address to 12,000 aircraft workers, disclosed that the Navy's air program was on schedule and that "thanks to Pratt & Whitney and one or two other organizations, is getting plenty of engines."

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BRITISH SHIPS IN U. S.

Twelve Additional Names Released by Navy.

Washington, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today that twelve British war vessels, including three battleships, had been in United States ports, in addition to twelve whose visits to American ports were disclosed last week. All the vessels, the announcement added, had departed.

The ships and their ports of call were the battleship Resolution, Philadelphia; the battleship Malaya, Brooklyn, and the battleship Rodney, Boston; the auxiliary Canton, Brooklyn; the auxiliary Southern Prince, Baltimore; the auxiliary Montclare, Boston; the auxiliary Bulolo, Baltimore; the auxiliary Alaunia, Boston, the corvettes Tulip and Clarkia, Charleston; the destroyer Richmond, Boston, and the armed merchant cruiser Aurania, Newport News.

50 British Tankmen At Fort Knox For Study

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—The War Department announced today that fifty members of Britain's Royal Armored Corps had arrived at Fort Knox, Kentucky, armored force center, to study operation of American tanks.

Eight are captains, the department said, and the remainder are non-commissioned officers. The group will return to England as instructors in American tank operations upon completion of their work at Fort Knox.

More than 500 American tanks have been delivered to Britain's forces, chiefly those in the Near East, and the work of the instructors apparently will be to teach members of Britain's growing armored corps how to run the American vehicles.

Senators See Nazis' Future Depending on Decision in Russia

Continued War or Peace Within Six Months Said Now to Be in Balance

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Two Senators in close touch with the international situation said today that the outcome of the present all-out drive for a decision in Russia would decide whether the Nazis would have to sue for peace within six months or whether they would be in a position to wage a long war.

Both legislators are high ranking members of the Foreign Relations committee, but neither one would authorize the publication of his name in connection with the forecast.

Turning Point at Hand

One said he had been advised that State department authorities believe the present German thrusts would mark the turning point of the war.

The other said his information was that the Germans were striving to cut the Red army to pieces before winter sets in. If they failed, he added, they probably would have to abandon the Russian campaign and attempt to arrange a peace with the Soviet and Great Britain.

This senator declared that Germany was staking everything on her current drive and "is throwing away men like paper dolls" in order to achieve her objectives along the 1,800-mile fighting front.

From Senator Pepper (D-Fla), another member of the Foreign Relations committee, came a statement that the outcome of Russia's battle against Germany probably would determine whether this country would become an all-out participant in the war.

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"Russia's fight now is our fight," Pepper said in an interview. "For every stand she makes, for every tank she blasts, for every plane she shoots down, we should be grateful. And we should render her all possible assistance."

Administration opponents, however, evidenced some concern about the question of Russian aid—particularly if the aid was to be financed by any of the funds provided for in the pending $5,958,000,000 Lease-Lend appropriation which President Roosevelt requested from Congress last week.

Senator Clark (D-Idaho), one of the foreign policy critics, announced yesterday that he and like-minded legislators, would endeavor to write into the appropriation a prohibition against using any of the money to help Russia.

Senator George (D-Ga), however, said that this prohibition would be a fatal mistake and Senator Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky) forecast the defeat of such an amendment, which he termed unwise.

SAYS GERMANY IS FACING LONG WAR WITH REDS

SEP 23 1941

Commerce Department Notes "Deep-Rooted Antipathy" of Russians to Nazis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Commerce Department expressed the opinion today that "a war of attrition of indefinite duration probably awaits Germany in its eastern campaign, even should the Reich's armed forces occupy all of the Ukraine, or all of European Russia."

Gives Its Reasons

In a statement the department said this opinion was based on the "deep-rooted antipathy of the Russians to foreign overlordship in general, and to Nazi methods of conquest in particular."

Destruction of crops and industrial facilities probably would prevent Germany from obtaining foodstuffs, oil, minerals or other useful products in substantial quantity for a year or two after conquering the territory, it added.

Farmers in the Ukraine particularly are unlikely to co-operate with the Germans, the department said, adding that traditional resistance to foreign control is so strong that it took the present Soviet government 10 years to get "any degree of co-operation from the Ukrainians."

Senator Nye Accuses Willkie Of Dragging In Jewish Issue

SEP 23 1941

Isolationist, Charging Red Herring Tactics, Terms It "Meanest, Ratlike Thing" In American Politics

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 22—Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.) tonight accused Wendell L. Willkie and interventionists of dragging into this war controversy that cheap, wholly un-American issue called anti-Semitism.

Speaking before an American First Committee rally in Brooklyn, guarded by 423 policemen, the isolationist Senator said "this attempt to paint the cause of non-intervention as an anti-Semitic cause has been about the meanest, smallest, ratlike thing that I have ever experienced in my contact with American politics."

"No one has contributed to the dragging of this red herring into this controversy so largely as has one Wendell Willkie—the 'me too' man of the 1940 Presidential campaign—the man who helped arrange things so that there could be no chance in that Presidential campaign for the American people to voice themselves clearly and openly in this issue of intervention.

"Mr. Willkie has done his utmost to smear the cause of non-intervention with this anti-Semitic stick.

"Racial prejudice has brought to Europe consequences we cannot escape seeing. If we are going to adopt racial prejudice in our American thinking and planning we only contribute to the bringing of that experience, which has befallen others, to our own country.

"The interventionists are doing the gravest kind of injustice to their country and especially to those of the Jewish faith when they persist in dragging this red herring into the controversy, first, with a view to blinding people to the real issues and challenges confronting us today, and second, with a view to dividing and breaking up the non-intervention front."

Nye said he knew by reason of close and intimate contact that "there is not a shred of anti-Semitic spirit in the mind and heart of Charles A. Lindbergh or of Senator Burton K Wheeler."

"As for myself," Nye added, "no one can better testify to a record contrary to anti-Semitism better than the Jewish constituents in my own State. The record is mighty clear and plain.

"I don't know what time will do to those who will resort to this sort of

prejudice. I hope that awakening and discovery can be immediate.

Denies Such Attitude

"In the meanwhile, let no non-interventionist, let no America firster-er be misled or deceived by the Wendell Willkies into believing that they are associated with anything so completely un-American as is anti-Semitism."

An overflow crowd estimated by police at 3,200 attended the rally, held in the Academy of Music.

The meeting was orderly and police reported no incidents outside the building.

Former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein, who said earlier in the day that he would arrest Senator Nye if he indorsed anti-Semitic sentiments, sat in the audience flanked by detectives and took no part in the proceedings.

Threatened Action

Goldstein, who had declared he would act under summary-arrest right, said such remarks by the Senator would be "inciting to riot."

The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the President's "shoot on sight" orders to warships and protesting against convoys and aid to Russia.

Another speaker, the Rev. James M. Gillis, editor of *The Catholic World*, said, "Defense now means offense."

"What purports to be protection of our own shores means the propping up of a world-wide empire threatened with collapse," he declared. "And you shall presently see that the President's promise of 'No second A. E. F.' means 'Once again an A. E. F.'

Recalls Roman Error

"We must not have over again the degrading spectacle of the Roman Senate that handed over all its powers to Cæsar, or the slavish Reichstag which committed suicide in the interests of *der Führer*. It is not too late to act in defense of America. It is never too late until we are over the edge of the abyss. But we are perilously close to the edge.

"Let no man say that we who are for America first are less loyal or less patriotic than those who follow a President who goes ahead on a course that leads to war without consultation with Congress and without consideration of the people."

Lindbergh Broadcast Off Owing To Indiana Speech

Chicago, Sept. 22 (AP)—National headquarters of the America First Committee announced today that Charles A. Lindbergh had canceled a broadcast scheduled for Saturday over the Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington in favor of a speech before a committee-sponsored rally in Fort Wayne, Ind., October 3.

"Colonel Lindbergh doesn't want to make two speeches so close together," a spokesman said. "We applied for radio time from Washington when three sites were under consideration for the address. Later it was decided that the speech would be given in Fort Wayne."

He said no arrangements had yet been made for a broadcast of the Fort Wayne speech.

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Fish To Seek House Showdown On Issue Of Undeclared War

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Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.) said tonight he would propose to Congress next week a resolution calling for an immediate declaration of war against Germany and predicted the House would defeat it "more than 2 to 1."

"But I think it's time for the Congress to act and there can be no unity in this country until such a vote is taken," he declared.

"The American people are opposed to an undeclared war. Congress has the responsibility and the issue should be settled. The House will vote down the resolution by more than 2 to 1."

Hoffman Satirizes Union With Britain

SEP 23 1941

Displays Combination of English, American Flags

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Rep. Hoffman (R.-Mich.) displayed a combination of the Stars and Stripes beneath the British Union Jack in the House today and declared it showed what supporters of President Roosevelt's foreign policy were advocating.

"Interdependence is what those fellows want instead of the Declaration of Independence," Hoffman said, holding up the combined flags on a fishing rod.

When Hoffman concluded his speech with a statement that he was for only one flag—the Stars and Stripes—the galleries applauded.

Knudsen Urges 'Sacrifices in Our Daily Life'

Declares U. S. Must Keep Sea Open, 'Even if We Have to Do It With a Club'

SEP 23 1941

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (UP).—Since much of the United States' critical defense material is imported, William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, said today, "We have a definite stake in keeping the sea open, even if we have to do it with a club."

He appealed to the Chicago Union League Club for all-out support of the defense program, warning that "this defense job is getting to be of such magnitude that we must be prepared to accept sacrifices in our daily life."

"We cannot have as good a time and be involved in a war, regardless of how far away the war may be at this particular time," Mr. Knudsen said.

He cited eight-hour crossings of the Atlantic as evidence that the United States cannot depend upon distance for safety.

"When we add to the fact that a substantial amount of our critical materials are imported and dependent upon shipping," he said, "we cannot consider ourselves isolationists in that particular respect anyway."

He expressed hope that the new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board may be able to allocate available material between defense and civilian needs "so as not to upset entirely the economy."

The demand for a dozen vital defense raw materials showed increases from 1939 to 1941 ranging from 33 per cent in rubber to 250 per cent in brass, he said, while requirements in 1942 would show increased demands over 1939 levels ranging from 45 per cent in rubber to 314 per cent in aluminum and 393 per cent in brass, without taking into consideration "drastic" increases still possible.

Speaking on the subject, "All Out for Defense," Mr. Knudsen relates that in his sixteen months on defense work he has seen it grow "from practically an infant to adolescent size — gangling, shambling, with too many hands and feet, but with great potentialities for the near future."

"On tanks," he said, "we have created seven sources and feel that we can cope with any demands that may come through expanded requirements. On guns we have provided for the small guns with proper facilities for all demands. This also applies to ammunition. On the larger guns the quantities are proportionately smaller and require heavier equipment, but we are on our way. On ships the initial work is done. We have provided for 165 ways for merchant ships and the launching program calls for 131 ocean-going ships to be completed in 1941 and 561 to be completed in 1942. On Navy ships, which were started earlier, we are in somewhat better shape, although it should be remembered that Navy ships have infinitely more man-hours in each unit, due to the higher technical standard of propulsion and armament. While this gives, after a fashion, the high spots of the program, you must remember that there are thousands of items involved and practically every scarce material which constantly has a tendency to increase the critical list of these materials."

SEP 23 1941

U. S. TO COUNT ALL TRUCKS AND BUSES

Inventory to Be Made for Use in Emergency.

Washington, Sept. 22 (A. P.).—A defense inventory of all the nation's trucks and buses, for possible emergency use, will start on Thursday.

John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, announced today that the canvass would be conducted by State motor vehicle registration agencies which are to send out 6,000,000 questionnaire-cards.

"The specific purpose of the inventory," Mr. Carmody said, "is to set up detailed central and regional records of all trucks, freight trailers, and buses. These facts would be possible use in emergencies in organizing highway transportation for more effective service in the assembly of defense-industry materials, delivery of military and civilian supplies, relief of dock and terminal congestion, and movement of passenger traffic."

Made at the request of the War Department and the National Defense Advisory Commission, the canvass will be under the general direction of the highway traffic advisory committee to the War Department.

The public Roads Administration and the Work Projects Administration will co-operate, the WPA giving clerical assistance in mailing cards and analyzing returns.

COLLEGE STUDENTS GET DEFERMENT

To Be Granted Delay Where Induction Would Cause Hardship

SEP 23 1941

Those Preparing For Certain Professions Are To Benefit Most

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Sept. 22—Selective service headquarters today authorized local boards to defer the induction of college students into the army when immediate induction would cause "undue hardship" because of interference with their work.

At the same time, officials reminded local boards that students preparing for occupations or professions, such as the practice of medicine or engineering, could be deferred from induction for such periods as might be necessary to permit them to complete their work and enter into their chosen professions.

Shortage Must Exist

The primary consideration in this case, however, is that there must be a shortage in the occupation for which the deferred student is preparing.

Under the new procedure, a student who had completed half a quarter of his college year, for instance, when he was called up for military service could obtain postponement from his local draft board until the end of the quarter. This same provision applies to any other fraction of a college term.

Student Given Option

However, selective service headquarters said that if a student knew in advance that he was scheduled to be inducted shortly after the school period opened then he could not expect a postponement.

It was suggested that he could either enter the army immediately by volunteering or else remain out of school until time for induction.

In any case, selective service headquarters declared, a man about to enter college should determine beforehand the time at which his induction might be expected and arrange his plans accordingly.

Defense Contractors Told by La Guardia They Must Do More

SEP 23 1941

Fate of U. S. in Hands Of Factory Owners, Odlum Says at Clinic

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Mayor La Guardia, speaking as national director of civilian defense, asserted today that American defense production is not sufficient to defeat a Nazi plan of world conquest.

Addressing the O. P. M.'s first National Defense Clinic, Mayor La Guardia told 102 holders of prime Government contracts and 1,200 subcontractors that fulfillment of the original defense program will not be enough.

"If we can not do better than that it will be disastrous," he said. "You all know that the President has asked for additional lease-lend appropriations and it is absolutely essential that the program be speeded."

The Mayor asked Army and Navy procurement officers present to relax the restrictions which he said had marked buying by the armed services.

"I appeal to the Army and Navy, who are very rigid in their habits, that htey must adjust themselves to new requirements," the Mayor said. "They must adjust their contract-leting so that they can utilize all of the Nation's facilities."

No Shop Too Small.

Mr. La Guardia said that no shop was too small to be useful in the defense efforts and predicted that sooner or later large assembly plants would be constructed to put together the product of the labors of innumerable small plants.

Earlier Floyd B. Odlum, director of the O. P. M. Contract Distribution Division, told the clinic that "to no small degree you American businessmen hold the fate of this Nation and freedom in your hands."

"It's important that the big companies which have already taken orders find the way to spread the work to the fullest extent through subcontracting," he said. "It's important to keep our democratic economic structure intact, and therefore it is highly important for big business itself."

The clinic was closed to the public, but 3,500 admission cards were sent to potential subcontractors. Representatives of more than 100 large firms were on hand to confer with spokesmen for hundreds of small machine shops and manufacturers.

Machines Being Wasted.

Also present were officials from the priorities division, the O. P. M., the labor supply branch and Army and Navy Procurement Division.

"We must harness all our productive resources," Mr. Odlum told the meeting. "Many millions of hours of usable machines are being wasted daily while at the same time orders are in the hands of the machine tool industry that will take 18 months to fill. We shouldn't wait for their completion.

"We will need them as fast as they can be turned out, but we should use what we have on hand, too. Even the less efficient has its place. An idle tool and an idle man to operate it represent wasted defense opportunity.

Pass on Simpler Work.

"Large plants equipped to do the more difficult work should pass on to the smaller plants the simpler work which they, in turn are equipped to do," Mr. Odlum said. "Thus the bottlenecks will be removed and all will be kept busy."

W. O. Crabtree, district manager of the division of contract distribution, told the clinic that its purpose was to speed defense production and bring more firms into the defense picture by three methods: (1) By encouraging subcontracting, (2) by giving qualified small manufacturers data and suggestions about direct prime contracts, and (3) by making available the fullest information about defense production to large or small businessmen.

Consul To Join Free French.

New York, Sept. 22.—(AP.)—The Free French delegation announced today that Francois H. Charles-Roux, French deputy consul in New York City, had sent his resignation to the Vichy government and would join the Free French forces.

30.24— 11991 30.24— 11991

PLEA FOR ARMY PAY RENEWED BY DOWNEY

Says High Officials Favor His Proposals for Increase

SEP 23 1941

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Senator Downey of California said today that he had been told that "high Administration and Army officials look with favor on proposals to increase the pay in the armed services."

Mr. Downey sought unsuccessfully to increase the pay of selectees and Regular Army men by $30 a month during recent consideration of the draft extension legislation. He said today he was certain that highly placed officials "recognize the necessity of increased pay."

With a $30-a-month increase in present pay, Mr. Downey declared, the minimum Army salary would be $70 after one year of service. Figuring the value of food and rooming facilities at between $40 and $50, he added, a soldier then would have a minimum income of $110 to $120. That, he said, was comparable to bottom-bracket pay in defense industries.

Mr. Downey told reporters he felt sure the Administration was planning to reduce the size of the Army so that only 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men would be kept in service long enough to be "properly trained."

Testifying in Brooklyn Federal Court, where 16 men are on trial charged with espionage and conspiracy, Vollmecke said the invitation was extended through a defendant, Heinrich Eilers, naturalized former library steward aboard the United States liner Manhattan.

He said that Eilers came to his Washington home, 713 Allison Street Northwest, in March of last year, showed him newspaper clippings of plane deliveries to Britain and said that an old friend from Braunschweig, Germany, y Wilhelm Loehr, now an officer in the Luftwaffe test-piloting section, would be interested in similar information.

Referred to Washington

"I told Eilers that if Mr. Loehr is interested in material of this nature, he should address his request to official channels in Washington," Vollmecke said.

Vollmecke came to the United States in January, 1927, became a citizen in 1933 and joined the CAA in 1934.

He identified Loehr as a furniture dealer with whom he had corresponded frequently until Christmas, 1938. After that, he said, oehr's communications twice came to him through Eilers.

Vollmecke quoted Eilers as having said, "If you have any information (about plane deliveries) to send him Loehr) which you want to go through the censorship, I'll be glad to take such information along."

The Government contended that in the conspiracy, to which 17 defendants already have pleaded guilty on one or both counts in the indictment, information frequently was sent by the ring's couriers, who were employed on ships in transatlantic trade.

Survey Mailed by Heine

William G. Sebold, a counter-espionage agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified that the Hamburg gestapo had asked for lengthy technical accounts of American aircraft written for the German Volkswagenwerke by Edmund Carl Heine, a former Ford plant manager.

Heine's counsel conceded that Heine had "composed and mailed" a voluminous survey of production and deliveries by virtually every American aircraft manufacturer. They were mailed, Counsel said, to Lily Stein, a defendant who pleaded guilty.

Meanwhile, in Manhattan, Kurt Frederick Ludwig, accused by the Government as the master spy of an international German spy ring, pleaded not guilty to a charge of conspiracy to obtain and transmit to Germany defense information vital to this country.

Hans Pagel and Frederick E. Schlosser, both of Brooklyn, indicted in the same case, withdrew their pleas of guilty and elected to stand trial, which was set for October 6. Scheduled for trial with the three is Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer, 25, a New York secretary.

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CAA Official Tells Of Nazis' Approach

Steward Offered To Transmit Data To Reich, Trial Hears

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 22.—German-born Albert A. Vollmecke, assistant chief of the engineering division of the United States Civil Aeronautics Administration, turned a cold shoulder to his former land and an old comrade in 1940 whn he was invited to send confidential information through alleged German espionage channels, he testified today.

U. S. Acts to Gain Title To Seized Italian Ship

Forfeiture Proceedings Begun on Sabotaged Liner Here

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Treasury began today forfeiture proceedings to make American property out of the Italian steamship Brennero, tied up at Hoboken, N. J. The Brennero, a 4,949-ton tanker, was taken into custody by the Coast Guard on March 30 along with twenty-nine other vessels of Axis or or Axis-dominated countries because of sabotage. Today, the Treasury ordered the Customs Bureau to take charge of the ship pending forfeiture proceedings in the Federal Court in New Jersey.

Similar action has been started in the case of nearly twenty of the other Axis ships taken into custody on March 30. Action on the Brennero case, the Treasury said, was delayed because of extra legal problems arising out of the fact that the vessel was owned by the Italian government instead of a private concern as was the case of the other Axis ships.

The forfeiture proceedings were based on allegation that the crew sabotaged the Brennero with hammers and an acetylene torch before the Coast Guard boarded her, and started fires later. Most of the crew including an Italian navy officer have been convicted of sabotage.

SEES USE FOR SEAWAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Construction of the St. Lawrence seaway would aid the United States in competing after the war with a Europe "sure to be unified economically under British or Nazi control," Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., said in an article appearing in Look magazine to be distributed tomorrow.

Gas-Surplus Shifting Okayed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 22—Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes authorized motor fuel suppliers today to shift surpluses of gasoline from one State or locality to another in order to assure even distribution within the Atlantic coast area.

The action was taken, Ickes said, to meet seasonal and unusual conditions. The shifting is not to alter the previously ordered over-all reduction of ten per cent. under July in sales to Atlantic coast retail outlets, Ickes said.

Ickes also authorized suppliers to correct inequitable quotas of gasoline for fiilling stations and resellers brought about by subnormal deliveries for July.

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FRENCH UPRISING EXPECTED

Writer Back in U. S. after 19 Years Expects General Revolt

Jersey City, Sept. 22—(AP)—A general uprising in France within three or four months was predicted today by Arthur Lesser, 29, who has lived in France for the past 19 years, and who served in the French propaganda service under two governments.

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Lesser arrived today on the American Export liner Excalibur, which brought 102 passengers, including 56 American citizens from Lisbon.

He declared that the lack of food and the approach of winter would hasten an uprising among the French people. He estimated that the Germans hold at least 60,000 hostages jammed into prisons made to accommodate only about one-tenth of that number.

Another passenger was Frederic Prokosch, 35, a writer who had spent the past two years in Lisbon. He said the people of Europe feel that opinion in the United States is divided on the war and that there is much indecision and apprehension in this country.

President Names Oct. 11 Pulaski Memorial Day

Calls General Valiant Representative Of Magnificently Independent People

Washington, Sept. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt today proclaimed October 11 Gen. Casimir Pulaski Memorial Day, honoring the Polish count who gave his life for American independence. The President noted that once again "our precious liberties are gravely menaced by the spread of conquest and tyranny abroad."

In this grave crisis, with these liberties menaced, Mr. Roosevelt said, "we may gratefully recall the efforts and sacrifices of those who helped establish this as a free nation."

He recalled that on October 11, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, General Pulaski died a "valiant representative of a people that has for centuries displayed magnificent independence of spirit."

Preparations Are Made For Gas Protection

Designs For Masks For American Civilians Now Have Been Completed

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New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—Mayor LaGuardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, said today that designs and specifications had been completed for enough gas masks to equip between 50 and 60 million American citizens.

He told the Young Men's Board of Trade that this effort and corollary studies and inventories had been completed although no appropriation or order for the masks had been made.

The Mayor said the studies indicated that about 60 millions of the civilian population might conceivably come within range of gas attacks from the air.

The War Interpreted

By Dewitt MacKenzie

Russian position is increasingly grave, but not one to cause the Muscovites to despair.

So long as morale—not only military but civilian—holds good and loyal, the Bolshevists ought to be able with the aid of the winter weather to establish themselves ultimately on a line of defense which they can maintain. This would mean a continuation next spring of the war which Hitler is straining every nerve to liquidate now.

But further heavy withdrawals of Red troops must be expected. This is especially true in the crucial battle of the Ukraine, where the Nazis continue to batter their way forward.

The outcome of this bloody engagement will influence the whole course of the war. Hitler's objective is the Caucasus: storehouse of the oil which he needs—gateway to the Middle East—and Russia's lifeline to the Persian gulf and supplies from the outside world, including America.

The Nazi chief is sacrificing lives and materials on a colossal scale in his effort to reach this goal. If he can make the grade, he will be in a much better position to carry on a long war. If he fails, he will face a critical situation in the spring.

SEP 22

TERRIFIC FIGHTING

The Bolshevists under Marshal Budyenny, the old Cossack cavalry man, have been defending this territory inch by inch. The fighting is terrific and in many instances has reverted to hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets, such as reported from Odessa.

If all that was necessary to halt this rush was courage and willingness to die, it would have been stopped, but the indications are that the Reds are suffering from a great shortage of supplies and equipment. In particular do they need tanks and war planes, without which they cannot stand up against the Nazi avalanche.

The Nazis claim to have reached the Sea of Azov and cut the Crimea off entirely from the mainland. This peninsula, on which lies the naval base of Sebastopol, is the main seat of Russian naval power in the Black sea. Were it incapacitated it would be a grave threat to Soviet control of this vital inland water.

I have indicated previously the German strategy in this drive, but it is worth emphasizing in view of its great importance. If you will look at your maps you will see that Hitler is trying to move his armies eastward through the sector north of the Sea of Azov, so that he can turn southward into the Caucasus.

Meanwhile, the Nazis have collected naval vessels in Bulgarian ports with the idea of driving across the Black sea and making a landing in the Caucasus so as to cooperate with the German forces of the north. At the same time it is said that Berlin is putting heavy pressure on Turkey to grant the Axis passage of Italian warships and supply vessels through the Dardanelles to participate in this great operation.

PRESSURE ON TURKEY

The indications are that Turkey will have to decide in the immediate future whether she is going to cast her lot with Germany or with England. Probably the course of the fast moving Ukraine battle will have much to do with her decision.

Bulgaria is going through all the gestures suggestive of active participation in the war, with an attack on Turkey. King Boris is reported to be enroute to consult Hitler. The Turks have a hard choice to make.

The Bolshevists presumably have prepared positions to which they can fall back gradually in the Donets basin, and still farther back along the Don river which lies across the entrance to the Caucasus. Predictions as to whether they can stand the Nazis off are futile, since we don't know the extent of the admittedly grave shortage of equipment.

If the Russians cannot stem the rush to the Caucasus, they still may be able to form a line along the Volga and thus continue the war next spring.

LONDON- ADD MISSION-AKX WEEK.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S PLEDGE TO THE WORKERS THAT THEIR MACHINES WOULD SEE ACTION AT ONCE ON THE WAR-TORN RUSSIAN FRONT WAS ECHOED BY IVAN MAISKY, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, WHO DECLARED:

"IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL IN MY COUNTRY THEY WILL GO INTO THE BATTLE LINE... TO HELP COMPLETE VICTORY FOR FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND OUR COMMON CAUSE."

WITH MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN MILITARY MISSION TO BRITAIN HE VISITED ONE MIDLANDS FACTORY AND SAW LINES OF TANKS BEING ASSEMBLED. ALL BORE V FOR VICTORY SYMBOLS, SOME HAD PRINTED GREETINGS SUCH AS "MOSCOW HERE I COME," AND OTHERS BORE THE PAINTED NAMES OF RED ARMY MARSHALS TIMOSKENKO, BUDENNY AND VOROSHILOV.

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SN942PED

LONDON-ADD JOURNALISTS. XXX NEWS

PRESIDENT W.R.WILLIS SAID "WE RECOGNIZE THE PAUCITY OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION IS NOT THE FAULT OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, BUT IS DUE TO THE INERADICABLE SUSPICION OF THE PRESS ON THE PART OF THE SERVICES.

"TO THEM FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WOULD AT TIMES APPEAR TO BE A MISCHIEVOUS DOCTRINE THEY SEEK TO COUNTERACT BY WITHHOLDING INFORMATION UNTIL IT CEASES TO HAVE NEWS VALUE."

BERLIN--FIRST ADD GERMAN X X X [redacted] RUSSIONS

ODESSA IS A DOOMED CITY FACING "A TERRIBLE END, UNTOLD MISERY, FAMINE, DEATH AND DESTRUCTION," A WAR CORRESPONDENT HANS DIPPEL WROTE FROM THE FRONT.

DIPPEL SAID THE PORT FACILITIES AND NAVAL AND MERCHANT VESSELS ANCHORED THERE HAD BEEN LAID IN RUINS BY GERMAN AIR RAIDS.

REPORTING HIS EXPERIENCES ON A GERMAN BOMB-RAID ON ODESSA, DIPPEL ADMITTED THE SOVIETS PLAYED AN INFERNO OF FIRE ON GERMAN NIGHT RAIDERS.

"EVERYBODY WHO HAS A SHOTGUN DOWN THERE POINTS IT INTO THE SKY," HE SAID.

DESPITE THE FIRE, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS CONTINUE THEIR COURSE--AND BOMB EXPLOSIONS, DIPPEL SAID, "LOOK LIKE SPRAYING IRON IN A FOUNDRY."

SEP 23 1941

MV703AED

BERLIN, SEPT 22-(AP)-BITTER FIGHTING WHICH RAGED AROUND RUSSIA'S NEW STALIN CANAL BEFORE GERMAN ENGINEERS COULD BLAST THE LOCKS WAS DESCRIBED TODAY IN AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT BY HANS HERTEL, GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT.

"THE WATERWAY BETWEEN THE BALTIC AND THE ARCTIC IS UNNAVIGABLE," HE WROTE. "SHIPS IN THE CANAL ARE LYING ON THE SAND.

THIS BLOW TO RUSSIA'S NETWORK OF CANALS IN THE LENINGRAD AREA, HE WROTE, OCCURRED NEAR SCHLUESSELBURG, WHERE THE GERMANS CAPTURED THE TOWN AND ISOLATED THE OLD CZARIST CAPITAL.

"THE BOLSHEVIKS FOUGHT WITH UNIMAGINABLE FEROCITY," HERTEL REPORTED. "THEY THREW EVERYTHING AT US. THEY FOUGHT WITH BOMBS, HEAVIEST ARTILLERY, MORTARS, MACHINEGUNS, AND SIDE WEAPONS X X X.

"BUT IN SPITE OF EVERYTHING, LENINGRAD WAS ENCIRCLED AND NOW FACES ITS INEVITABLE DOOM."

"THE RUSSIANS LEFT A FIELD OF CORPSES," HE DECLARED.

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30.24— 11993 30.24—11993

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 22-(AP)-SOFIA WAS UNDER A PARTIAL CURFEW TONIGHT DURING A STATE OF EMERGENCY, AND INFORMATION DIRECT FROM THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL SAID GERMANY WAS INCREASING HER TROOP CONCENTRATIONS PRIOR TO A BLACK SEA THRUST AGAINST RUSSIA.

VARNA AND BURGAS, BULGARIAN PORTS, WERE BLACKED OUT COMPLETELY.

NEWSPAPERS PLAYED DOWN THE STATE OF EMERGENCY, THIS RESPONSIBLE SOURCE IN SOFIA SAID. BUT HE TOLD OF MILITARY TRIALS, AND EXPECTED A FULL CURFEW SHORTLY IN THE CAPITAL.

MEANWHILE THE BULGARIAN PRESS AND GERMAN-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE BALKANS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEGUN A PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ACTIVITIES OF GEORGE H.EARLE, U.S. MINISTER TO BULGARIA.

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EARLE WAS ACCUSED OF MEDDLING IN BULGARIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, AND THE SOFIA INFORMANT SAID THIS CAMPAIGN BEGAN AFTER EARLE TALKED RECENTLY WITH BULGARIAN EDITORS TO CLARIFY WHAT APPEARED TO BE A GENERAL MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT AMERICA IN BULGARIA.

JH138AED

BUENOS AIRES- ADD German — FOR AFFAIRS.

VON THERMANN RECENTLY SENT THE FOREIGN OFFICE A PROTEST AGAINST WHAT HE CALLED "CALUMNIES" IN A CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DEBATE DURING WHICH IT WAS CHARGED NAZI LEADERS WERE "BLACKMAILING" GERMANS IN ARGENTINA TO RAISE NAZI PARTY FUNDS.

IN THE WORLD WAR THE GERMAN ENVOY, THEN A MINISTER, COUNT KARL VON LUXBERG, WAS ORDERED OUT OF ARGENTINA AFTER THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT INTERRUPTED CODE MESSAGES IN WHICH HE PURPORTEDLY ADVISED THE KAISER'S GOVERNMENT TO SINK ARGENTINE SHIPS "WITHOUT A TRACE." COUNT VON LUXBERG IS NOW LIVING IN ARGENTINA, HAVING RETURNED AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN IN 1939 DESPITE SOME INEFFECTIVE PROTESTS BY ARGENTINE LEADERS.

B1111AED

BERLIN, SEPT.22-(AP)-A VAST QUANTITY OF RUSSIAN WAR MATERIALS BEING DESTROYED OR SEIZED IN THE FIGHTING EAST OF KIEV WAS SAID BY GERMAN SOURCES TODAY TO BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE ENORMOUS NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

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REPLACEMENTS CAN ONLY COME FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, THEY ASSERTED.

"IT'S A LONG WAY FROM NOTTINGHAM TO KHARKOV," THE NEWSPAPER, DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, SAID, ADDING THAT "BEAVERBROOKS AND HARRIMANS CAN FLY TO MOSCOW READILY ENOUGH, PARTICULARLY AS THEY TRAVEL WITH EMPTY HANDS," BUT THAT DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES WAS ANOTHER MATTER. (THE REFERENCE WAS TO THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES MISSIONS TO MOSCOW TO CONFER WITH SOVIET LEADERS ON AID TO RUSSIA.)

GERMANS SAID THEY WERE CONFIDENT SUCH HELP WOULD BE TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE.

B1251PED

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 22-(AP)-POLICE ARRESTED 16 PERSONS TONIGHT AFTER STONES WERE HURLED AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY BY A CROWD WHICH GATHERED OUTSIDE AND SHOUTED INSULTS AGAINST THE VICHY GOVERNMENT. ABOUT 40 PERSONS TOOK PART IN THE DEMONSTRATION, POLICE DECLARED.

JH149AED

(NOTE: STORY BELOW NOT USED. STORY BEING CHECKED WITH U.S.N. IN WASHINGTON)

SEP 23 1941

CRISTOBAL, C.Z., SEPT. 22-(AP)-TWO FREE FRENCH NAVY VESSELS ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO PASS THROUGH THE CANAL BEARING A TWO-MAN MILITARY MISSION TO FREE FRENCH COLONIES IN THE PACIFIC.

THEY ARE THE CAP DES PALMES, 3,082-TON AUXILIARY CRUISER ONCE USED IN THE CANARY ISLANDS BANANA TRADE, AND THE DESTROYER CHEVREUIL.

THEY WERE WELCOMED TO CRISTOBAL BY THE FREE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE, ROBERT FEUILLEBOIS, THEBRITISH CONSUL, LAWRENCE BARNETT AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

MELBOURNE, TUESDAY, SEPT 23-(AP)-SIR EARLE PAGE, MINISTER OF COMMERCE, HAS LEFT AUSTRALIA FOR LONDON AND WILL VISIT WASHINGTON ENROUTE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN THE UNITED STATES HE WILL DISCUSS LEND-LEASE QUESTIONS. IN BRITAIN, ALTHOUGH NO ADVANCE ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE, SIR EARLE PROBABLY WILL SIT WITH THE BRITISH WAR CABINET, AS GOVERNMENT CIRCLES EXPRESSED THE BELIEF HE HAS BEEN INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSIONS AFFECTING AUSTRALIA.

M823PED

OTTAWA, SEPT. 22-(AP)-THE APPLICATION OF PETER G.LEHMAN, ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR HERBERT LEHMAN OF NEW YORK, HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, IT WAS STATED AT THE AIR MINISTRY TODAY.

LEHMAN HAS NOT YET BEEN ORDERED TO REPORT FOR DUTY AND IT IS NOT KNOWN AT THE MOMENT WHERE HE WILL BE STATIONED.

IN NEW YORK TODAY GOVERNOR LEHMAN ISSUED A STATEMENT EXPRESSING PRIDE AT HIS SON'S ACTION IN OFFERING HIS SERVICES TO THE RCAF.

WE747PED

SEP 23 1941

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, SEPT.22.)

(ADVANCE) CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPT.22-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS SAID IN A REPORT TODAY TO THE CONGRESS' 57TH ANNUAL CONVENTION THAT IN WARTIME IT IS BETTER TO ACCEPT TEMPORARY ABANDONMENT OF RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THAN TO RISK LOSING ALL.

SOME 350 DELEGATES WERE HERE FOR THE CONGRESS WHICH REPRESENTS 2,000 AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS, TRADE AND LABOR COUNCILS AND PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS OF LABOR WITH 200,000 MEMBERS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, MONDAY, SEPT.22)

B1149AED

30.24 — 11995

30.24 — 11995

BRANTFORD, ONT., SEPT 22-(AP)-B.A.HAWKINS OF SCOTTSBORO, ALA.; W.W. KIMMERLEY AND V.H.HEMMELL OF NEW YORK; H.E.PHILLIPS OF AUBURN, N.Y.; AND C.M.RICE OF DANVILLE, O., WERE AMONG GRADUATES RECEIVING THEIR WINGS INSIGNIA TODAY AT THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SCHOOL HERE.

SEP 23 1941

FB956PED

OTTAWA, SEPT. 22-(AP)-MAYOR VINCENT R.CORROU OF UTICA, N.Y., SAID HERE TODAY HE BELIEVES THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK STATE ARE "DEFENSE-MINDED BUT NOT SUFFICIENTLY SO."

IN A SERVICE CLUB ADDRESS MAYOR CORROU SAID: "WE MUST BRING OURSELVES TO A GREATER REALIZATION OF THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THAT ARE AND HAVE BEEN OURS--BUT WE MUST ALSO REALIZE THAT WE HAVE CORRESPONDING DUTIES TO PROTECT AND CONTINUE THOSE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES."

IN THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, MANUFACTURING OUTPUT TODAY IS "PRACTICALLY 100 PER CENT DEFENSE." REPORTS THAT THE UNITED STATES DEFENSE PROGRAM WAS BOGGING DOWN ARE UNTRUE, HE SAID.

WE12AED

RIO DE JANEIRO — defense ch africa.

THIS HAD BEEN DECIDED UPON, HE ADDED, DESPITE THE CANCELLATION OF PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED ARMY MANEUVERS THERE-- A CANCELLATION SAID TO HAVE RESULTED FROM A LACK OF MARITIME TRANSPORT DUE TO DIVERSION OF SHIPS TO THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL EMANUEL RABELLO RECENTLY CRITICIZED THE LACK OF PREPARATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTS IN THE NORTHEAST AREA. LAST WEEK, HE WAS RAISED TO THE SUPREME MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

WAR MINISTER DUTRA NOW IS IN THE NATAL-RECIFE ZONE AND IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN THERE TO BE JOINED BY OTHER OFFICERS AND CADETS.

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ALL PREVIOUS MAJOR MANEUVERS AND COMMAND SCHOOL PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN RUN THROUGH NEAR RIO DE JANEIRO OR THE SOUTHERN STATES, WHERE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE.

BAIRES THRU THIRD 1750 AG WSW 640

LONDON, SEPT. 22-(AP)-A MOBILE CANTEEN WAS PRESENTED TODAY TO THE TOWN OF ILFORD FROM ROTARY CLUBS IN THE GEORGIA CITIES OF AMERICUS, ALBANY, THOMASVILLE, VALDOSTA, BAINBRIDGE AND MOULTRIE. THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY MRS. MARTIN F. SCANLON, WIFE OF BRIG. GEN. SCANLON, MILITARY AIR ATTACHE IN THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, AND DORSEY FISHER, EMBASSY PRESS OFFICER.

Vichy, unoccupied France, Sept.22 (ap)---

Eighty-five-year-old Marshal Petain delighted a group of youngsters at Chambery, Savoie department, today by booting a football into the air "like a young sportsman," as the official news agency MN said.

While receiving local homage, the chief of state spied a little girl with the ball and called: "Let's have it."

The kick "unleashed applause without end from all the youngsters," the agency added.

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BERLIN, SEPT. 22-(AP)-NEXT TO RUSSIAN PLANES THE MOST DANGEROUS FACTORS TO GERMAN TRUCK DRIVERS ARE RUSSIAN UNITS BEHIND THE NAZI LINES, ACCORDING TO ONE CAPTAIN IN THE SERVICE OF SUPPLIES.

THE CAPTAIN, COMMANDER OF A TRUCK COLUMN, DISCUSSED HIS DIFFICULTIES AND SUCCESSES WITH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS UPON HIS RETURN TO BERLIN FROM THE LENINGRAD FRONT.

RUSSIAN PLANES, HE SAID USUALLY ATTACKED WHEN A TRUCK COLUMN HALTED AT A HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTION OR CONGESTION. THEN THE TRUCK DRIVERS, TRAINED AS SOLDIERS LAST WINTER, MAN MACHINE-GUNS TO WARD OFF THE AIR RAIDERS.

BANDS FROM DISPERSED RUSSIAN UNITS WERE LISTED AS THE SECOND AMONG HAZARDS. THE CAPTAIN SAID GERMAN AIR PATROLS WATCH THE MOVEMENTS OF THESE BANDS, THEN DROP NOTES TO THE NAZI GROUND FORCES TO BEWARE.

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THIS ADVANCE WARNING, HE SAID, GIVES THE TRUCK DRIVERS TIME TO ABANDON THE STEERING WHEEL FOR A MACHINE-GUN OR RIFLE.

German truckers throughout the summer also were plagued by heat and dust--the dust so thick that "frequently we had to turn on the lights in broad daylight to avoid collisions."

These drivers, many of whom were commercial truckers in peace time, haul munitions, food, gasoline, oil, building materials troops, prisoners, laborers and wounded.

"When the troops take a piece of terrain," he said, "we are right on their heels with bridge and road building materials."

30.24—11997

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 22-(AP)-THE ZAGREB NEWSPAPER HRVATSKI NAROD REPORTED TODAY 2,000 ORPHANS WHOSE PARENTS WERE SLAIN BY SERBIAN REBELS IN BOSNIA HAVE ARRIVED IN ZAGREB.

IN MANY CASES THE NEWSPAPER SAID BOTH THE PARENTS AND CHILDREN WERE KILLED IN THE RECURRING CLASHES.

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THE BUDAPEST NEWSPAPER MAGYARORSAG SAID THREE GIRL COMMUNISTS BETWEEN 19 AND 22 YEARS OLD ATTEMPTED TO BLOW UP THREE GERMAN SHOPS IN NEUSATZ, FORMER YUGOSLAV TOWN NOW UNDER HUNGARIAN CONTROL. IT SAID THE EXPLOSIVES WERE BRITISH-MADE.

BERNE-PW HABREL 1S 0220P ED 554P

MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 22-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR JOSEPHUS DANIELS AND MRS. DANIELS WILL LEAVE TOMORROW NIGHT FOR WASHINGTON WHERE HE EXPECTS TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ON MEXICAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

THEN THE AMBASSADOR HOPES TO SPEND TWO OR THREE WEEKS AT HIS HOME IN RALEIGH, N.C., BEFORE RETURNING HERE.

WASHINGTON, SEPT 22-(AP)-SECRETARY HULL TOLD SENATOR WALLGREN (D-WASH) TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE FLOATING CANNERY KOSEI MARU REPORTED FISHING OFF THE BRISTOL AREA OF ALASKA IN JUNE WAS OPERATING OUTSIDE THE AREA FROM WHICH JAPANESE FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN BARRED BY THEIR GOVERNMENT.

WALLGREN REPORTED TO THE SECRETARY THAT THE VESSEL HAD BEEN SEEN FREQUENTLY FISHING AT LATITUDE 56:15 NORTH AND LONGITUDE 167:12 WEST, DUE WEST OF BRISTOL BAY.

SEP 23 1941

HULL TOLD THE SENATOR IN HIS REPLY THAT THE JAPANESE HAD VOLUNTARILY RESTRICTED THEIR FISHING BOATS OPERATING IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA IN 1938 AND ADDED COAST GUARD REPORTS INDICATED THERE HAS BEEN NO SALMON FISHING BY JAPANESE NATIONALS IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA SINCE CONCLUSION OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

HE SAID IT APPEARED THE OPERATION OF THE KOSEI MARU WERE "OUTSIDE THE AREA COVERED BY THE JAPANESE UNDERTAKING."

GN414PES

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT 22-(AP)-BISHOP JAMES HUGH RYAN OF OMAHA, NEB., TOLD A MIDWEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC WOMEN TONIGHT THAT HE BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD DONE EVERYTHING IN ITS POWER TO KEEP THE NATION AT PEACE.

HE SAID IN A PREPARED ADDRESS THAT "IT APPEARS TO ME, AS I THINK IT MUST TO ANY SINCERE MAN, THAT THE PEACE RECORD OF THE UNITED

STATES GOVERNMENT IS BEYOND CAVIL OR CRITICISM."

IN AMERICAN PLEDGES OF AID TO NATIONS FIGHTING AGGRESSION THERE IS NO PROMISE OR COMMITMENT TO ENTER THE WAR, HE SAID, ADDING:

"THIS NATION WILL CONTINUE TO PREPARE FOR A POSSIBLE WAR, WHICH WAR IT LOOKS UPON AS A LAST RESORT, TO BE ENGAGED IN ONLY TO PROTECT ITS NATIONAL HONOR AND THE SECURITY OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

ALL CITIZENS HAVE A DUTY OF OBEDIENCE AND LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT, BISHOP RYAN CONTINUED, AND HE URGED HIS LISTENERS TO "FOLLOW LOYALLY IN THE PATHS MARKED OUT BY OUR ELECTED LEADERS."

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BISHOP RYAN SPOKE AT A NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN SESSION DEDICATED TO NATIONAL DEFENSE. APPROXIMATELY 1,500 WOMEN ARE ATTENDING THE THREE-DAY CONFERENCE FOR THE REGION CONSISTING OF ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, MISSOURI, AND KENTUCKY.

AB612PCD

Roosevelt to Ask Congress to Arm Ships, Says Strike-Bound Craft Must Be Moved; 23 Pink Star Survivors Safe in Iceland

Neutrality Act Change Given Study

SEP 24 1941

President Says Problem Is to Decide How Much Administration Will Ask in Way of Repeal

Certain To Arouse Row In Congress

Former Danish Vessels, U. S.-Owned, Already Carry Guns, Including Pink Star

Washington, Sept. 23.—(AP.)—President Roosevelt said today that the country was probably heading toward the arming of its merchant ships to protect them from the attacks of Axis warships.

At the same time, he disclosed that some American-owned ships, former Danish vessels which have been transferred to Panamanian registry, have already been equipped with guns.

Among the latter was the Pink Star, which the President said was sunk by a submarine last Friday night, at a position 275 miles northeast of Cape Farewell, the southermost tip of Greenland.

Pink Star Carried Guns.

The Pink Star could be armed because, although American-owned, she flew the flag of Panama. The Neutrality Act forbids the arming of American vessels. The President, who made the announcements at a press conference, was asked whether it was intended that that law should be amended piecemeal or repealed in its entirety.

That subject, Mr. Roosevelt replied, was under study at the moment and a determination would be made some time next week as to how much repeal the Administration would request.

Faces Congress Fight.

Whatever the extent of the Administration's ultimate proposal, it was certain to arouse a bitter row in Congress, although Administration leaders were confident that they could obtain congressional approval.

Mr. Roosevelt started today's press conference off abruptly without waiting for a question, by announcing the details of the sinking of the Pink Star.

A submarine sank her at 11:25 p. m., Greenwich Mean Time, (5:25 p. m., Eastern Standard Time) last Friday, he said. Her position at the time was 61:36 north and 35:07 west.

The Pink Star, he continued, was part of a convoy escorted by Canadian warships, and was bound for Iceland with a general cargo. (Previous reports had her headed for the United Kingdom.) Asked how Washington had received word of the incident, the President declined to say.

The press conference dicussion swung at once to the question of arming ships and a reporter asked whether measures of self-defense for the vessels should not be taken. That, the President replied, was a pending question.

He then cautioned the public against letting details of the war at sea becloud the general objective of American defense and lend-lease efforts.

The world, he said, was faced with one of the most outrageous movements in all its history, with a certain people attempting to dominate

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the whole world. We, on the other hand, he added, were trying to defend the Western Hemisphere against the movement, by helping the foes of the dictators and by preventing the latter from obtaining footholds from which they might attack us.

That, he said, was why the United States has troops in Iceland, and why this country was endeavoring to keep the sea lanes clear.

The discussion veered back to the question of arming the ships, with a reporter asking whether it was easier to defend the ships if they themselves were armed.

Easier To Defend.

Mr. Roosevelt said he believed it was and that we were probably heading toward arming our own merchant ships and the vessels of other American countries as well. Before the neutrality act was passed, he said, it would have been perfectly proper under international law to take such a step.

The questions and answers whether the neutrality law would be amended piecemeal or repealed entirely followed and Mr. Roosevelt said the problem was how much the Administration could ask in the way of repeal.

A correspondent brought up a recent statement by Secretary of the Navy Knox that there were not enough guns available for arming the vessels. The President said that as applied to the whole merchant marine that was undoubtedly true and went on to indicate plainly that sufficient weapons were available for equipping such ships as are sent into the danger zone.

And when a correspondent inquired whether guns for the vessels had been ordered he answered that the United States was building every type of gun that would be useful.

He did not know, he said, how many ships Panama had armed, but volunteered the information that the United States could lend-lease guns to Panama and other American nations for the purpose of arming the merchant marine.

23 SURVIVORS ARE LANDED

Pink Star Victims at Reykjavik With 11 Still Not Reported

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Twenty-three survivors from the American freighter Pink Star, which was sunk between Greenland and Iceland last Friday, have arrived at Reykjavik, Iceland, in good condition, the State Department announced tonight.

The bare report that the survivors had reached the Iceland capital was received by the State Department from the American Consul there.

The report gave no further details of the sinking and did not name the survivors. There were thirty-four members in the crew, none of whom was American.

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13 in Crew of Pink Star, Sunk off Iceland, Listed

Wives or Relatives of Four Reported in New York

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Maritime Commission made public today a partial list of the crew of the freighter Pink Star, which was sunk Sept. 19 near Iceland. The list including eight Canadians, three Britons, an Irishman and an Ecuadorian, follows:

John Mackenzie, master, Canadian, fifty-five years old; wife, Amy, Spry Harbor, Halifax.

Andrew McKay, first assistant engineer, Canadian, thirty-nine; wife, Montreal.

Charles Parkinson, assistant engineer, British; forty-one; wife, Blanche, Irvington, N. J.

Edward Seymore, chief steward, British, forty-one; wife, Marian, 245 Ninety-first Street, Brooklyn.

James Cassidy, second officer, Canadian, twenty-nine; mother, Jessie, New Castle, New Brunswick.

H. G. Kelland, carpenter, Canadian, thirty-seven; wife, Rose, West Montreal.

Harold Hawks, boatswain, Canadian, thirty; mother, Jean, 3966 Joseph Street, Verdun, Quebec.

Paul Robinson, able seaman, Canadian, nineteen; mother, Rosanna, Montreal.

John Murphy, radio operator, Irish, forty-three; wife, Mary, 2356 Grand Concourse, the Bronx.

Raul Varas, messman, Ecuadorian, thirty-six; brother, Galo Varas, 2 East 116th Street, New York City.

Norman West, messman, British, forty-three; sister, Katherine Botsford, 375 Park Avenue (care of Oppenheim), New York City.

Harold Carmichael, able seaman, Canadian, thirty; mother, Ethel, St. John, N. B.

John Archer, second assistant engineer, Canadian, forty-three; wife, Katherine, Rosemount, Montreal.

U. S. Navy Prepares Guns For Merchant Ship Use

Plans Veiled Pending Repeal of Neutrality Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Taught by World War experience, the Navy was understood tonight to have taken long steps already toward the arming of merchant vessels carrying supplies on England's Atlantic lifeline.

The Navy has "on the shelf" some of the light guns necessary for the protection of merchantmen, has been producing in quantity five-inch dual-purpose weapons suitable for use against aircraft and surface raiders, and has Navy gun crews available to establish the familiar "armed guard" of World War days on cargo carriers.

The Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, however, gave no hint of the extent of its preparations for arming merchant ships should that become possible through repeal of the neutrality act.

A 1941 appropriation of $74,000,000 for guns, ammunition and powder carried a $10,000,000 fund earmarked for gun foundations on merchant ships and apparatus for protection against mines. Navy steps to carry out the intent of the appropriations measure have been veiled.

Testimony at that time revealed that the Navy has a substantial but inadequate supply of three-inch and other light guns in storage which would be available for merchant ships if needed. A number of four-inch weapons, salvaged from the scores of destroyers scrapped after the World War, were understood also to be on hand.

These light guns would provide protection against surface assaults, but presumably cargo ships equipped with them would require, in addition, anti-aircraft machine guns to meet the modern menace of attack by air.

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The five-inch guns, capable of high-angle fire, could be effective against hostile surface craft and could presumably reduce the effectiveness of bombing planes. None of these deck guns is considered particularly effective against a U-boat unless the submarine surfaces.

No indication was given of the quantity of double-purpose five-inch guns available.

A shortage of guns for cargo ships was mentioned by Navy Secretary Knox last week in saying there were scarcities in "all kinds" of weapons. This did not bar the possibility that there might be sufficient guns for arming merchantmen on the Atlantic Ocean only.

Knox was specific in stating that the navy has sufficient men to place gun crews on merchant craft. "The armed guard" which accompanied every armed freighter in the World War usually numbered ten to twelve navy men.

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Warns of War.

Washington, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Senator Norris, Independent, o Nebraska, asserted today tha repeal of the neutrality ac would mean war and he voice his doubts that Congress would approve a declaration of war at the present time.

Senator Norris, although not commenting specifically on the latest sinking, made it clear that he indorsed the policy the administration has pursued regarding freedom of the seas. The United States, he remarked, could not recognize any German attempt "to map off the oceans and tell us where we can and can not go."

For All Possible Aid.

The veteran Nebraskan, only surviving member who cast a Senate vote against this country's entrance into the last war, consistently has supported the administration in foreign affairs. He emphasized to reporters today that he thought all possible aid should be given to Great Britain and Russia. And he said, too, that a request for repeal of the neutrality law would be a logical outgrowth of the administration's international policies.

Nevertheless, he contended that "changing the neutrality act to send our ships to belligerent ports would mean war. And if we decided to arm merchant ships that might give Hitler a right to sink them under international law. Of course, there is a question of whether he would not try to sink them without notice anway. It is possible, too, that he might back down, but I don't see how he could after going as far as he has."

Senator Norris said he was giving careful study to the whole question of neutrality repeal or revision and added that President Roosevelt also should study the question thoroughly before asking that the law be modified or discarded entirely.

Doubts Hitler Wants War.

He asserted, furthermore, that he did not believe the administration should seek now to precipitate a war against Germany. "If war is to come," he said, "let it come from Hitler. I don't believe he wants war with us, because, if he did, we have given him plenty of provocation already."

In contrast with Senator Norris's views on the neutrality act, Senator Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, was all for repeal of those sections of the law which restrict American shipping. Repeal would end the bans against operating American merchantmen in combat zones, against the travel of Americans on ships of belligerent registry, and against the arming of American vessels.

Senator Adams told reporters that, when the neutrality act passed, "I was humiliated to vote for a bill which prevented our ships from carrying on legal commerce. We should tell every one that he can sail his ship where he pleases, that he can travel on any ship he pleases so long as he takes the hazards of war."

Adams, however, was sharply critical of President Roosevelt's new lease-lend fund request.

Despite all the Congressional discussion on the subject in recent weeks, however, well-informed Senators reported today that the Administration would make no immediate effort to change the act.

Adams Wants Aid Fund Cut

Congressional leaders agreed at yesterday's conference that Mr. Roosevelt's new request would meet little Congressional opposition. But Adams, who will handle the measure in the Senate, had this to say:

"The appropriation should be cut down. Originally, when the President asked for $7,000,000,000, the Appropriations Committees were advised that they were appropriating all at once instead of making piecemeal appropriations.

"Now there is a request for $6,000,000,000, and that, plus the original appropriation, will exactly equal our estimated Federal revenue next year. In other words, we are giving away every cent we take in.

"As a matter of common decency we should give aid to Great Britain, but we should stop to see how it is going to affect our own financial situation."

Two-Week Hearings Expected

While President Roosevelt asked "speedy enactment" of the new appropriation, Chairman Clarence Cannon (Dem., Mo.) expressed the belief that the House committee's consideration of the measure would require about two weeks.

Philip Young, assistant executive officer of the Office of Defense Reports—the coordinating agency in charge of the lend-lease program—and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard were the first witnesses scheduled.

More than 50,000 persons watched the $70,000,000 battleship slide down the ways of the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Many of them heard Knox shout through a loud speaker system that the huge battleship—to be equipped with 16-inch guns—and five similar ships already built or building would carry the "heaviest guns afloat."

Only a comparatively few nearest the launching site, however, were able to watch naval history made. As the Massachusetts slid down the ways a huge crane started to lay the keel of a new cruiser, the U.S.S. Flint. The flaring bow of the battleship had not yet reached the water when the first steel sections of the new keel were placed in the spot she had just vacated.

Free Army, End Neutrality Act, Knox Urges At Launching

Demands Lifting Of Restrictions On Defense As New Battleship Is Floated

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[By the Associated Press]

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 23—Use of the United States Army "where it is needed and when it is needed," together with immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act, was urged today by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in a fighting speech delivered immediately after the launching of the 35,000-ton battleship Massachusetts.

Speaking extemporaneously, Knox asserted that "we must have done with that type of thinking that argues that our army must be circumscribed in its action in defending America."

The Selective Service Act restricts the movement of draftees to United States territory.

Army Essence Of Defense

The Navy Secretary did not elaborate on his reference to the army except to say that it was the "very essence of national defense" to use the army where needed and that it was "foolish thinking" to regard "our safety as directly concerned only when an enemy puts a foot on our soil."

Secretary Knox referred pessimistically to the chances of Russians in their battle against Germany in leading up to his demand for repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Soviet Position Difficult

"We would fail to be realistic," he said, "if we did not recognize that this morning the prospect of a victory for the side which is fighting against totalitarian dictatorship is in a grievous, difficult position.

"We would fail to be realistic if we did not recognize that those men who are dying over there by the hundreds of thousands . . . are by their fighting making it less likely that we shall have to meet that foe on our own soil. . . .

"And so the time is past for us to play with laws like the neutrality law that cripples us in our efforts to help those who are fighting Hitler.

"We should waste no time repealing that law. It is no longer an asset and it is a liability."

London Paper Predicts Clash

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The London Daily Mail, in a Washington story asserting that "unidentified Axis raiders operating off Iceland have sunk another United States owned ship," said today that "the first naval battle between United States and German ships may take place at any moment."

The despatch on the Pink Star sinking, signed by Walter Farr, continued:

"As I cable, large numbers of warships of the Navy which the Germans have thus defied are searching the Atlantic around Iceland, hunting down the raider responsible."

Mr. Farr wrote that "the opinion was expressed in diplomatic circles that President Roosevelt will now take further drastic steps to insure protection of Icelandic waters.

"These steps are expected to include spreading out of the zone covered by the American Navy so that it covers a vast area of waters immediately adjacent to the British Isles, where it is known that German raiders are now concentrating.

"Such a step would be accepted by the great majority of Americans as necessary in order to insure better protection of Iceland waters."

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GERMANS NOTE VESSEL WAS PANAMANIAN

Assail Sailing Of U. S. Ships Under Another Flag As "Evasion"

Insist Vessel Was Sent To Bottom In Nazi "Operations Area"

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 23—German submarines or surface craft have not specifically reported sinking the Pink Star, authorized German sources said today, but they added that whatever happened to the American-owned, Panamanian-registered freighter was "in accordance with the laws of war."

In stating they had no word on the Pink Star itself, these sources said, however, that the German navy had reported sinking a large number of ships from a convoy.

"The vessel was Panamanian, not United States," they said, "and we haven't heard yet that Panama is part of the United States.

Sunk In "Operations Area"

"The vessel was sunk in waters clearly defined as a German operations area."

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[The American State Department said the 6,850-ton Pink Star was sunk last Friday off Iceland.]

At a later press conference an authorized spokesman commented that "letting American ships sail under the Panamanian flag is a favorite way of evading the neutrality law."

These German sources charged that Secretary Hull, in advocating at his press conference yestreday a change in the American neutrality law, was "driving America still another step nearer to war."

Roosevelt Blamed

President Roosevelt and "United States imperialism" toward South America were blamed by the German press for recent anti-Nazi demonstrations in Buenos Aires, Santiago and other South American cities.

DNB said:

"It is noteworthy in connection with the Roosevelt tactics that at virtualy the same time an incited throng demonstrated before the legation building in the Argentine capital, demonstrators marched to the German legation in Santiago, threw stones at the Reich's flag hoisted for a Chilean national holiday and broke some window panes. Also at other places German and Italian flags were torn down and windows broken."

[The demonstration in Buenos Aires occurred Friday, that in Santiago Sunday.]

Governments "Implicated"

The authoritative commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland* said Germans considered the Argentine and Chilean Governments themselves "implicated" in the anti-German demonstrations.

"There can be no doubt in Berlin," said *Dienst*, which frequently reflects the Foreign Office attitude, "that the governments, which do not order a halt to the campaign directed against the Germans, cannot be vindicated of a certain measure of blame for the incidents in Buenos Aires and Santiago."

Dienst blamed American "imperialism" principally, adding that "one has the impression that the dependence on Washington influences frequently has gone to such an extent that even the protection due official representatives of the Reich appears to become questionable."

Berlin, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Authorized German sources expressed the opinion today that whatever had happened to the American-owned steamship Pink Star "it was done in accordance with the laws of war."

They said, however, that no German submarines or other ovreseas craft had specifically reported the sinking of the Panama-registered vessel, but added that messages had been received concerning sinkings out of a big convoy.

"The vessel was Panamanian, not United States," an authorized source declared, "and we have not heard yet that Panama is part of the United States. The vessel was sunk in waters clearly defined as a German operations area."

These sources declared that Secretary of State Cordell Hull drove America another step nearer war with his statement yesterday that the United States neutrality act should be changed.

(Mr. Hull told reporters at a press conference that he and President Roosevelt had said at the time the neutrality law was enacted that it would be as likely to get the United States into war as to keep it out.)

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Roosevelt Accused

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 23—DNB blamed President Roosevelt today for recent anti-Nazi demonstrations in Buenos Aires, Santiago and other South American cities.

"It is noteworthy in connection with the Roosevelt tactics," the official news agency said, "that at virtually the same time an incited throng demonstrated before the legation building in the Argentine capital, demonstrators marched to the German legation in Santiago, threw stones at the Reich's flag hoisted for a Chilean national holiday, and broke some window panes.

Flags Torn Down

"Also at other places German and Italian flags were torn down and windows broken."

(The demonstration in Buenos Aires occurred last Friday and that in the Chilean capital last Sunday.)

The authoritative commentary, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, blamed the incidents primarily on "United States imperialism toward the south."

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Army Men Reported In Conspiracy

High Officials Confer on Implied Threat of Uprising in Parana and Cordoba

Officers, Soldiers At Posts Arrested

Commandant is Said Among Those Held; Preventive Measures Taken in Northwest

Buenos Aires, Sept. 23.—(AP.)—Argentine troops occupied the nation's two most important military airdromes today and were reported moving fast into all the air bases in the country to forestall any surprise move by Nazi conspirators.

A radical member of Congress declared dramatically on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies that Acting President Ramon S. Castillo himself "joined in the totalitarian plotting."

Ramon Damonte Taborda, chairman of the Argentine "Dies committee" investigating subversive activities, said some army officers were involved and a number arrested.

All Air Bases Affected.

Taborda made the sweeping announcement of the military measures involving all the country's air bases after the occupation of two military airdromes, at heavily German-populated Cordoba and Parana, had been confirmed.

Argentina's highest military officials held an urgent meeting here.

Seized Airfields Named.

Taborda said the airfields being taken over by the military included El Palomar; El Plumerillo in Mendoza, Coronel Pringles in Villa Mercedes, San Luis Province.

The military airplane factory at Cordoba also was under guard.

Lieutenant Colonel Edmundo Sustaita, Air Corps officer at Cordoba, and a lieutenant named Krauss at the Parana base were among those reported arrested.

Upon emerging from the conference Colonel Francisco Suarez, chief secretary of the War Office, was asked whether there was any truth in rumors of subversive activities in the interior and he replied:

"I am not authorized to speak, therefore I can not confirm or deny any report."

Earlier Acting President Ramon S. Castillo had taken cognizance of persistent reports of unrest in a certain part of Argentina by declaring there was no truth in them.

Troops At Tucuman.

Besides the military activities in Cordoba and Parana, headquarters of the Fifth Corps Area at Salta confirmed reports prevalent here since Sunday that troops were being quartered in Tucuman, in northwestern Argentina.

Cordoba is the capital of a province of the same name in central Argentina and Parana is the capital of Entre Rios Province, in the east central part of the country north of Buenos Aires.

Word spread through lobbies in the Chamber of Deputies today that unrest in the three heavily German-populated provinces called for swift military action.

Officers, Men Arrested.

This chamber version was denied by Castillo, who at the same time said the government had taken preventive measures and that he was "certain that the country as a whole is calm."

Parana dispatches said that Colonel Juan Carlos Bassi, commander of the Third Army Division, marched into the airdrome there at 3 a. m. today at the head of the Third Signal Corps Battalion and arrested every officer and man found there.

A Captain Menendez, identified as the airdrome commandant, was reported among those arrested.

No reason was given either in official or press versions for the arrests. Private Parana advices, however, said the plot was linked to political leaders opposed to the congressional inquiry into anti-Argentine activities.

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As the Chamber of Deputies ended its session late tonight Emir Mercader, a radical deputy, shouted on the floor.

"Young officers caught conspiring in the interior of the country have been arrested."

Another radical, Eduardo Tessaire charged that Castillo himself "joined in the totalitarian plotting."

Parana Airdrome Occupied.

Parana dispatches said the Third Signal Corps Battalion occupied the army airdrome there. That city is the headquarters of the Third Army Corps area.

The 13th Infantry Battalion took up positions at the airdrome at Cordoba, rail and airline hub for central Argentina. A battalion in the Argentine army includes five companies, totaling 900 men.

Persistent rumors have spread since last Friday to the effect that there was unrest in a certain part of Argentina and only tonight acting President Castillo branded them as without foundation.

Area of Nazi Plotting

(Censorship apparently prevented disclosure of the exact part of Argentina where the unrest was rumored, but the military activity indicated it was in Parana and Cordoba, where a wholesale roundup of suspects in an alleged Nazi plot to overthrow the Government was made on Aug. 9.

(There since has been the action of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies in censuring German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann and a demand that leaders of allegedly subversive Nazi organizations be ejected from the country.)

The rumors began spreading simultaneously with last Friday night's demonstration in which two bombs were thrown in front of the fashionable embassy residence of German Ambassador Von Thermann.

Embassy Stoned

Stones were flung at the embassy building and extra police had to come on the run to put down this hostile demonstration.

Friday night's rumors were based on word that the 7000 members of the Buenos Aires city police force had been "confined to barracks" and that special precautions had been taken about the posts and telegraphs building which directs communications with the interior.

Rear Admiral Mario Fincati, Navy minister and acting minister of war in the temporary absence of General Juan Tonazzi from the country; Colonel Francisco Suarez, chief secretary of the War Office; and General Angel Zuloaga, chief of the Army Air Force, were among the conferees at tonight's urgent meeting.

Follows Berlin Attack.

Tonight's Argentine military activity followed a Berlin press attack on Argentina. Informed quarters said Castillo would ask his ministers to consider this and the congressional censure of Von Thurmann at a cabinet meeting tomorrow or Thursday.

These informants said the chief executive was believed to be awaiting word from the Argentine ambassador in Berlin as to whether the Nazi press attacks were officially sanctioned.

The Argentine Chamber of Deputies voted with but one dissenting voice on September 15 for the expulsion of ringleaders of Nazi undercover organizations, among whom its "Dies committee" named Von Thermann.

The German envoy was not mentioned by name in the expulsion demand but the resolution did censure him for abusing diplomatic privileges.

Von Thurmann has announced that he would not leave voluntarily.

At the time of last Friday's episode before the German embassy, Captain Fritz Wiedemann, former consul-general at San Francisco who was expelled with other axis consular employees from the United States, was a guest of Von Thurmann.

Wiedemann, who had been kept under surveillance by the Argentine congressional committee investigating subversive activities, left the next day by boat for a new consular post in the Far East.

The committee had wanted to question Wiedemann but was barred because he was traveling through the country on a transit visa under diplomatic status.

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AT LEAST 4 KILLED IN MEXICO CITY RIOT

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Many Wounded As Munitions Workers Try To See Avila Camacho

Laborers Were Demanding Removal Of Nation's War Plants Director

By JOHN LLOYD

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Sept. 23—At least four persons, including Guillermo Rojas, a union secretary general, were killed and sixteen wounded today when Mexican troops fired upon munition workers converging on the suburban home of President Avila Camacho to air their grievances.

Unofficial reports said the casualties were fourteen dead with dozens wounded.

The President immediately ordered an investigation of the clash and tonight it still was not clear whether the workers also fired on the troops. Some soldiers were said to have been wounded.

Demanded Ouster

Varying reports said that from 200 to 1,600 laborers marched up the Avenue Del Castillo in fashionable Chapultepec Heights to demand that the President remove Gen. Luis Bobadilla Camberos, war plants director.

Col. Maximano Ochoa was in charge of the troops and Guillermo Rojas was reported killed in an attempt to disarm him.

Warned away by the guards, officials said, the "group of workers" insisted on entering the President's home and the guards then fired on them.

Accuse General

In an open letter to the President this morning the workers asserted that Gen. Bobadilla Camberos was farming out war orders to incompetents and placing his relatives and close friends in key factory positions.

The workers also accused the general of uniting with ousted union officials, who, they charged, had made a veiled attack on the President and his international policies, which include close cooperation with the United States.

The workers asked the President's intervention to end what they described as a chaotic situation in the war industries, and alleged that their ousted union officials and Bobadilla had been making them out falsely to be Communists.

Government Statement

The Interior Department tonight issued this bulletin:

"A group of workers of the War Materials Syndicate appeared in tumultuous manner this afternoon at the private home of the President of the Republic. A detachment if Federal troops cautioned them to be orderly. But due to the attitude of the manifestants a bloody incident occurred.

"The nation's chief executive profoundly regrets such happenings and more especially in this instance since he has long standing affection for the particular workers involved, which dates back to when he was secretary of national defense. —DOSH—

President Manuel Avila Camacho

of Mexico is no stranger to violence.

An ex-army general, he is a veteran of Mexico's two major revolutions and of numerous rebellions.

His elevation to the presidency last December 1 to succeed left-wing Lazaro Cardenas, climaxed a career much the same as that of most other Mexican presidents, a career that embraced much fighting.

He had just turned 17 when he had his first taste of serious political action in 1914, joining one of the armies of the revolution that took the field when General Victoriano Huerta assassinated President Francisco Madero and seized the presidency.

He fought on the side of the forces supporting the successful but bloody revolution of Venustiano Carranza, who overthrew Huerta and gave Mexico her present constitution.

For a man of so much action Avila Camacho is surprisingly quiet, solid, sober and conservative. But at 43 he still is the warrior, a husky fellow with bull-like shoulders.

Even his critics conceded that he was well-equipped for the job when he took over the presidency last year and inherited such complex problems as the controversy over the oil expropriations and the economic straits of his country.

There also was the task of consolidating the social advances of Cardenas's administration.

These he has dealt with carefully and, despite considerable difficulties, has made some headway.

Reds Attack to Ease Pressure

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (Wednesday) (AP).—The Russians, gravely concerned by the growing German threat to the vital Donets Basin industrial area, counter-attacked against Nazi forces over hundreds of miles of the front today in a determined effort to relieve pressure on Red armies in the south.

From the Arctic to the Baltic, Red forces were on the offensive, with accounts of successes coming in, particularly around Leningrad, where a continuing drive was declared to have resulted in 50,000 Germans dead, wounded and captured.

The early morning communique announced that in the west, above Smolensk, two regiments of a German division were defeated and their remnants thrown back across the Dvina River.

German planes caused slight bomb damage in a three-hour raid on Moscow last night, the first night in which blackout regulations were relaxed. A squadron attempted to reach the capital soon after nightfall, when the squares and main streets were illuminated for the first time since the war began. The city immediately was plunged into darkness.

A communique issued after the alert was lifted at midnight said the squadron was dispersed by anti-aircraft fire and night fighter planes and that only two planes reached the city, dropping several small explosives and a few incendiaries.

In the Murmansk area of the Far Northern front, front-line dispatches said the 3d German Mountain Infantry Division was in disordered retreat. This was believed to have eased somewhat the developing Nazi threat to Russia's big Arctic port.

But it was a dark picture in the south, where Marshal Semyon Budenny was making a heroic effort to extricate the bulk of his army from the area behind fallen Kiev in order to defend the vital city of Kharkov, the Black Sea port of Rostov and the Donetz Basin. Kharkov is the center of the Donetz industrial region, and Rostov is on the Sea of Azov, at the mouth of the River Don.

The Soviet press spokesman, S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, frankly admitted that the loss of these cities plus the Donetz Basin not only would gravely impair Russian industrial capacity but would be the prelude to an attack on the Caucasian oil fields and the Iranian link between the Soviet Union and the British Empire.

The reported toll of 50,000 casualties inflicted upon the Germans in the Leningrad area represented the most heartening news for Moscow. This figure was reported to the army organ "Red Star," by Lieutenant General N. Vatutin from south of Lake Ilmen, 150 miles below Leningrad.

In the same dispatch he reported the Red units in that sector not only checked the Germans, but successfully counter-attacked in various places. He denied flatly a German claim that three Soviet armies were routed in the area.

Germans Routed

The General said the Russians routed the 56th German Army Corps and the Eighth Tank Division south of Ilmen, then caused 10,000 casualties in throwing back an assault on Staraya Russia. Another German thrust cost 15,000 dead and wounded, Vatutin said, and then the Nazis tried to encircle the Red armies in the region. Instead, he reported, the Germans found themselves surrounded and only small groups were able to break out.

The fighting is still going on day and night.

Leningrad's own defenders were described as meeting continuous attacks at the approaches of the city with ever-stiffening resistance. One dispatch said a bayonet charge drove the Germans back seven miles; another described a Nazi attack supported by more than 100 planes, in which the bombing was so bad that the missiles exploded amid the German troops.

Beleaguered Odessa, at the extreme southern end of the front, radioed news of the repulse of assaults by units of nine German and Rumanian divisions.

Odessa Fights Back

Three separate actions were reported in the center: The defeat of two regiments of the 102nd German Infantry Division; a battle in which 1,300 German officers and men were killed or wounded; another last Saturday and Sunday in which 250 Germans were destroyed.

[Advices reaching London said successful Red counter-attacks have extended as deep as Glukhov, 160 miles northeast of Kiev and 230 miles from Smolensk, where the main counter-offensive has been centered. German dispatches also mentioned Russian counter-attacks 180 miles southeast of Kiev, in the vicinity of Poltava.]

Finns Hard Hit

The Russian reports were equally optimistic about the situation on the Finnish front. The Finns were declared wrenched from strongly fortified positions near Lake Siaicho, with four battalions cut to pieces and others forced to retreat.

[Heavy snows fell in wide areas, said a Moscow broadcast heard in Los Angeles by NBC.

[In London, Soviet Ambassador Maisky told an American audience that the Germans lost one-third of their army, or 3,000,000 men, but acknowledged the loss by the Russians of important industrial installations.]

The noon communique recounted successful actions by the Red Air Force. In one, Russian planes destroyed a battalion of German infantry, a motorized infantry company, 63 ammunition trucks and a railway train.

SOVIET REPORTS NAZIS REPULSED AT LAKE ILMEN

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Reds Claim Counter-attack to South of Leningrad Was Successful.

ALSO TELL OF GAIN IN CENTER

Russians Say That Artillery and Bayonet Charge Defeated Two German Regiments.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 23.—In violent fighting around Lake Ilmen, south of Leningrad, Russian troops have brought the German onset to a standstill and driven forward in successful counter-attacks, Red Star, organ of the Red Army, declared today.

An article by Lt. Gen. Vatutin said the drive had cost the Germans up to 50,000 killed, wounded and captured and denied German reports that three Soviet armies had been routed in the sector 150 miles south of Russia's beseiged second city.

(Reuters, in a dispatch to London, quoting the Soviet news agency, reported today the Germans had been driven back seven miles after a Russian bayonet charge on one sector of the Leningrad front.)

Warfront dispatches declared that fierce Russian counterattacks and bayonet charges hurled back two German regiments on the central front and drove Finnish troops from strong fortifications in the lake country to the north.

Fighting raged unceasingly around Leningrad and Odessa.

Red Star said two regiments of the 102d German infantry division were defeated in the central front counterattacks, aimed at the recapture of a district designated only as "N."

The Germans retreated when the Russians followed up intense artillery fire with bayonet charges, Red Star reported. It said the fight was continuing.

Finns Reported Dislodged.

To the north, Red Star reported, Soviet counterattacks dislodged Finnish troops from strongly fortified positions near Lake Siaicho. Four Finnish battalions were reported destroyed and others forced to retreat.

A midday communique continued the Russian account of German losses of men and material in widespread operations along the central front where the Red Army and air force was said to be striking hard.

In one unspecified sector the Germans lost more than 300 killed and 1,000 wounded and in another sector more than 250 others were killed, the war bulletin reported.

Bombing and machine-gunning Russian planes were credited with wiping out numerous other German infantry and motorized units.

Attacks Repulsed.

A dispatch to Pravda from Odessa reported that the big Russian "Tobruk" was successfully resisting repeated attacks by numerically superior forces.

The dispatch said defenders of the port repulsed with heavy losses intensive assaults from the southern and western approaches where nine German and Rumanian divisions were massed.

The Soviet Information Bureau, mentioning neither fallen Kiev nor Odessa and Leningrad, announced that nearly six German infantry battalions—totaling perhaps 3,500 men—had been wiped out on the central front.

Five days of battle in that zone, the scene of persistent Red Army counterattacks, were declared to have led to the annihilation of forces from the 102d, 123d and 251st German infantry divisions and the 451st infantry regiment.

Without specifying whether it referred to these engagements or another, an early-morning communique went on:

"In one of the sectors of the western front our troops killed 400 German men and officers, destroyed 8 tanks, 4 armored cars, 25 trucks, 9 motorcycles and 5 machine guns."

Rumanian invaders likewise were declared to have suffered heavy casualties. One Soviet battalion killed 600 of the 4th Rumanian Mountain Infantry Brigade in two days of fighting on the southern front, the communique said.

(Informed London sources said, however, that Marshal Semeon Budyenny's southern Soviet armies were facing "an uglier situation" than ever before in the war, with the problem of withdrawing sufficient forces from the Kiev area to re-establish defenses before Kharkov and Rostov.)

Restrictions Relaxed.

With German air raids against Moscow widely spaced recently, blackout restrictions in the Soviet capital were relaxed. The city squares and principal streets are to be lighted nightly except during raid alarms.

The three-power Moscow war needs conference—intended to speed the flow of British and American planes, tanks, guns, oil and other supplies to Russia—neared reality with an announcement last night that British and United States missions had landed by plane "in territory of the U. S. S. R."

(W. Averell Harriman, head of

the United States delegation, said Saturday in London that British and American missions had agreed on the fundamentals of material aid to Russia. Lord Beaverbrook, chief of the British mission, already was in Moscow.)

NAZIS REPORT COLLAPSE OF 3 RED ASSAULTS

SEP 24 1941

Admit Strength Of Attacks, But Declare Them All Broken

Crushing Of 50 Divisions East Of Kiev Claimed By Germans

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 23—Russian counter-offensives in every one of the three major sectors—the most widespread yet mentioned in Nazi dispatches—were reported today. All, however, were declared broken in a series of German victories highlighted by announcement of the smashing of fifty Red divisions trapped east of Kiev.

Of this vast force—numbering about 750,000 men—380,000 were said to have been taken prisoner in a continuing restriction of the German trap. Authoritative commentaries thus brought to a grand total of 2,000,000 their estimate of the number of Soviet war prisoners—a figure equalling the number of Russian captives taken in four years of the World War.

Enlisted Men Praised

Russian enlisted men were credited with fighting doggedly over every inch of ground in a series of counter-attacks about Poltava in the lower Ukraine, Leningrad on the northwest front and about Smolensk at the center, but all their supreme efforts were described here as failures.

Far to the east of Smolensk, it was added, Soviet advances collapsed with enormous losses—two thirds and more of the strength of Russian units.

"The Bolsheviks," said DNB, "literally stormed over the corpses left by German fire."

Before Leningrad and Poltava, German informants asserted, it was a similar story, with the Russians losing tanks heavily in vain efforts to stem the Nazi advances, which in the south were continuing toward the Donets basin city of Kharkov.

Great Battle Fought

It was the battle east of Kiev, where four Red armies are encircled, that was stressed. Authorized persons described it as one of the greatest—and perhaps the greatest—engagement of its kind in all history.

Russian loot already taken, the high command said, included more than 570 tanks and 2,100 guns and "these figures are constantly increasing."

The commander in chief of the Fifth Russian army was declared to be among the prisoners.

Accusations of dishonor were officially leveled against Soviet leadership, the high command declaring that "at many points officers and commissars left troops in cowardly flight" in a vain effort to find safety for themselves.

Situation Described

The situation east of Kiev tonight was thus presented by authorized informants:

The vast encirclement begun ten days ago had now resolved itself into a series of smaller encirclements, each of which the Germans were mopping up. To make this breakup into smaller units possible the German strategy was first directed toward erecting "a wall of firearms" on the east side of the encircled area, both to prevent the Russians from breaking out and to prevent relief from entering.

Despite the bitterest of Russian resistance—in which civilians joined—this "wall" was completed. The Russians next tried to interfere with bringing up German supplies, but their attacks were not effectual.

Strategy Described

Meanwhile, army corps after army corps of German infantry kept reaching appointed stations in a churning process by which it was claimed that the Russians were chased by the tens of thousands into murderous Nazi fire.

After three days—so went the German version—the Russians were jammed into such a relatively small area that they had but little freedom of movement and the Germans had merely to feel out the weaker spots and then concentrate the attack.

While the story of the Kiev operation thus was being widely told, new successes against the Soviet fleet were being reported.

Red Cruiser Fired

In the Black Sea off Odessa, dive bombers set fire to a Russian cruiser, damaged a torpedo boat and a patrol boat and destroyed nine freighters aggregating 15,000 tons, the high command stated. DNB said in elaboration that three Russian transports, aggregating 6,000 tons, were sunk.

At the Leningrad naval base of Kronstadt this was given as the new German score in a heavy and continued aerial offensive: a Soviet cruiser and destroyer sunk; another cruiser and two destroyers hit and damaged; a tanker set afire.

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50 Enemy Divisions Crushed East of Kiev, Berlin Says

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Simultaneous Russian counteroffensives in the north, central and southern sectors were reported in German war dispatches tonight for the first time, although all three were declared to have been repulsed, with 380,000 prisoners already taken in the encirclement area carved out by the Germans east of Kiev.

These captures, announced by the high command in a special communique, overshadowed the Soviet counterthrusts as far as Germany was concerned.

In the continuing battle, 50 Soviet divisions (about 750,000 men) have been smashed, the Germans announced.

No details of any of the Russian attacks were given, except their locations—the Leningrad sector in the north, east of Smolensk in the center and around Poltava in the south, 180 miles southeast of Kiev.

D.N.B., official news agency, said "Russian advances far east of Smolensk collapsed under German fire."

Heavy Losses Claimed.

The news agency declared "many Soviet units lost two-thirds or more of their strength in attempts to dash against the German lines. The Bolsheviks literally stormed over the corpses of the slain into German fire. They were thrown back everywhere."

D.N.B. also reported Red Air Force plane losses in the last 24 hours totaled 73 and said German bombers sank a 4,000-ton Russian transport and two of 1,000 tons each off Odessa yesterday.

The high command, issuing a special communique to report the victory around Kiev, said approximately 380,000 prisoners already had been taken, and that a huge booty, including more than 570 tanks and 2,100 guns, had been captured or destroyed.

"After forces concentrated in the area east of Kiev made unsuccessful attempts to break out," said the communique, "increasing signs of disintegration became noticeable among the enemy."

After recounting the prisoners taken and telling of the Russian loss in materiel, the high command remarked that "these figures are constantly increasing."

"Fifty Soviet divisions," said the announcement, "may be regarded as completely destroyed."

"One of Greatest Battles."

An authorized German spokesman described the battle east of Kiev—now 10 days old—as "one of the greatest battles of history." Final figures on the number of prisoners taken were expected here to top those of all previous operations.

The great battle of Tannenberg in the World War netted the Germans 100,000 Russian prisoners, the spokesman recalled, while in the Smolensk battle of the present war Germans claimed 310,000 prisoners. The encirclement battle between Smolensk and Minsk bagged 400,000 Russians, according to German figures.

The authoritative correspondence service Dienst aus Deutschland said that "the number of prisoners in the eastern campaign now exceeds two millions."

"During the entire World War," Dienst said, "altogether two million Russians were captured. Hence the result of three months of eastern operations in this respect, too, already exceeds the results of four years of eastern operations during the World War."

In the Eastern Ukraine, approximately 200 miles beyond Kiev, German forces were reported in Berlin to be smashing their way northeastward from Poltava toward the important rail center of Kharkov. Russian counterattacks in this region were said to have been repulsed, while the Reich air force bombarded strategic rail lines around Kharkov. The Germans announced the capture of Poltava last week.

Berlin sources said that Finns, Norwegians, Danes, Spaniards and Italians took part with Germans in the Russian encirclement east of Kiev.

Commander Reported Taken.

Among the prisoners taken, according to the German announcement, was the commander in chief of the 5th Russian Army.

"At many points," the communique said in describing the reported disintegration of the Russian forces, "officers and commissars of the Soviets left their troops in cowardly flight to gain safety individually."

"But," it added, "they could not escape their fate."

The high command paid tribute to the armies of Col. Gen. Von Weichs and Infantry Gen. Von Stuelpnagel, as participating in "the fortunate course of the battle."

In addition to these victories on land, the high command reported "big successes" by the German Air Force against Russian naval forces and transports.

Sinkings Reported.

In the waters about Kronstadt, big Soviet naval base which guards the Gulf of Finland approach to Leningrad, German bombers sank a Russian cruiser and a destroyer, the high command said, and hits were scored on another cruiser, two more destroyers and a tanker which burned.

At the other end of the front, in the Black Sea south of Odessa, Stukas set afire a cruiser, "seriously damaged" a torpedo boat and a patrol boat and destroyed nine freighters of a total of 15,000 tons.

The Reich air force also smashed at Leningrad itself, attacking military objectives in the city with "effective" results, according to the communique, while rail lines of the Russians were bombed around Bryansk, southwest of Moscow, Kharkov in the Ukraine and in the Crimea.

Russian defenders of Leningrad attempted to check advancing German forces with counterattacks yesterday, the news agency D.N.B. stated, but were beaten back in fighting in which they lost seven 52-ton tanks.

New Success Envisioned.

"Strategic perspectives" for vast new successes are opening before the German armies as a result of smashing blows dealt Russia's armed forces and vital industries during three months of war, Nazi commentators declared.

Asserting that the fate of four Soviet armies claimed encircled east of Kiev already had been sealed and that the Dnieper River no longer could be regarded as a factor in the eastern campaign, these sources predicted freely that great achievements soon might be expected.

Heavy emphasis was laid by the Germans on crippling blows inflicted on Russia's heavy industries by the capture of Kiev and the penetration into the Donets Basin.

Red Battleship Sinking Nazis Say

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (AP)—German planes bombed a Soviet battleship today and left it in a sinking condition in the Gulf of Finland, the new agency DNB reported late tonight.

Heavy explosions shook the ship after today's attack, DNB said. It did not identify the battleship.

It did say, however, that the old Russian battleship Oktiabrskaya-Revolutia, 23,256 tons, lying in a port—presumably Kronstadt—was hit again today on the stern by two bombs, after having been damaged yesterday. A destroyer was said to have been set afire in the same port.

Says Foe Lost 1,950 Planes

The German air force, he estimated, has lost 1,950 planes in the central area since the start of the battle of Smolensk.

In a single sector, he went on, the Germans have been pushed back from six to thirty miles in the direction of Yartsevo.

Sipping tea as he spoke, Sokolovsky cited these examples of Soviet successes:

On one front the Germans lost 22,500 in dead and wounded from September 1 to September 10; on another sector they suffered 20,000 casualties in the first seven days of September.

German materiel losses in the first ten days of the month were 148 tanks destroyed, 17 captured, 103 cannons destroyed, 86 captured, 41 mortars destroyed, 53 captured.

"This, he said, "is evidence of how quickly the enemy is being exhausted."

Over hundreds of miles of the front, the general related, the Germans now are digging in and "what lies ahead of them is trench warfare and the winter mud of Russian roads."

But, he said, "what we depend on for resources is not only the U. S. S. R., but also the British and American peoples. . . . Every extra plane, shell, tank and gun will be more than welcome, and the sooner they are here the sooner victory will be achieved."

Slaughter On Central Front Terrific, Red General Says

Sector Has Become A Verdun Ten Or A Hundred Times Multiplied, Officer Tells Newsmen

SEP 24 1941

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Red Army on the Central Front, Sept. 23—The German-Russian slaughter on this front has become a Verdun ten or a hundred times multiplied, Maj. Gen. Vassily Sokolovsky told correspondents at the front today.

In this continuous grinding of men and materiel, he continued, the proportion of losses over the last two months has been two to one in favor of the Russians in men, and five to one in favor of the Russians in materiel. This, he said, was due to superiority of Red army planes, tanks and artillery in this sector.

Hails Red Progress

Sokolovsky, a husky, dark, clean-shaven officed of the modern Soviet school, talked quietly and confidently of the progress of the Red army's counter-attacks in the center.

On a sixty-mile front, he said, the

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German Losses Worse Than Verdun, Red Says

SEP 24 1941

By Henry C. Cassidy
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With the Red Army at the Central Front, Sept. 23—Major Gen. Vassily Sokolovsky declared today the Nazi drive had bogged down into mud and trench warfare ten to a hundred times as destructive as the World War Verdun.

Sokolovsky told foreign correspondents at the front that German losses in the tremendous fight in the central sector had been twice as heavy as the Russians' in men and five times as heavy in material, planes and artillery.

"Hurled Back Six Miles"

Russian armies, he said, had shoved the Germans back six to thirty miles in the direction of Yartsevo, northeast of Smolensk, on a sixty-mile front.

"*Blitzkrieg* has failed," he asserted, "in the sense that there now has developed something like a continuous grinding of men and material closely resembling Verdun but ten or a hundred times greater because the means of destruction in the hands of the Russians are so much greater."

He said the Germans were digging in along hundreds of miles of front and added:

"What lies ahead of them is trench warfare, mud, Russian roads and winter."

Eighteen German divisions are estimated to have lost fifty to seventy per cent. of their men and equipment in Soviet counter-attacks around Yelnya, Yartsevo and on the flanks above and below Smolensk.

In man power, this means the loss of perhaps 135,000 to 189,000 men.

Some Areas Stabilized

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces have stabilized some parts of the central sector and are continuing grinding attacks at other points.

During a week's stay at the front, part of it behind thundering artillery guns, I followed the progress of the campaign on the first visit by foreign correspondents to the battle zone.

In the Yartsevo sector I saw fields torn by tank treads and pitted by shell craters, and littered ruins of thatched cottages and blasted villages through which the Russians drove the Germans back.

A Division Reports

A Soviet division operating in that sector showed this record:

JULY 19-20—Advanced three miles on a two-and-one-half-mile front, inflicting 1,500 casualties on the Germans.

JULY 24-AUG. 1—Advanced two miles on a four-and-one-half-mile front from Markovofrol, killing 1,500.

LATER—Advanced eight miles on five-mile front from Zourazhie, killed 3,000.

This particular division specialized in night attacks.

In a series of three assaults, a colonel said, the Germans were driven back nine miles, leaving quantities of equipment and many prisoners.

"Some Germans went mad under our artillery fire, so prisoners told us," the colonel related. "The Germans are frightened by our patrols and night action. They do a lot of shooting just to make noise, fire tens of thousands of rockets and turn the night into day to see where they are.

Given Free Lighting

"We are glad to have this light free of charge."

From his forest headquarters I heard his big guns pounding away at the Germans, saw Nazi star shells bathing no-man's-land with their eerie white glow.

In the Yelnya sector abandoned trenches around the village of Ushakovo marked the advance point whence the Germans were driven back more than twenty miles and whence they were still retreating when I left the front. The Nazis put the torch to Yelnya before they withdrew and left the city a mass of ruins, the Russians said.

Germans Dug in Deeply.

The former German front line consisted of a continuous system of trenches hastily dug about ten feet deep. Machine-gun nests arranged in the shape of a Swastika formed the outposts. A mile and a quarter back the Germans had excavated an observation and command post from the side of a hill, and put in a tank as a pill box.

Russian trenches led from the forest to T-shaped points within fifty yards of the German lines and served as a springboard for the bayonet assault which started the rout of the Nazis, the Russians said. Unopened boxes of ammunition, German helmets, uniforms, mass graves and unspiked barbed wire marked the line of the Nazi retreat.

Weather and terrain appeared to favor the Russians. Rain whipped up by a cold wind fell intermittently.

Most of the battleground is a trackless expanse of forests and fields with lowlands oozing mud and water. The few sideroads are churned to a sticky mass of clay. The Russians, accustomed to and equipped for their own climate, and knowing every inch of their home ground, appeared comfortable and said they were confident they would keep the Germans back.

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ANGLO-RUSS FRONT HINTED IN LONDON

British Land Expedition To Fight Alongside Reds In Caucasus Discussed

Wavell And Auchinleck Confer In Egypt On Soviet War Problems

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 23—The British Broadcasting Corporation, as heard by CBS, said tonight it was reported that the British Government had formally requested Afghanistan to expel "German troublemakers."

The same sort of demand preceded the recent occupation of Iran.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 23—Certain London quarters speculated tonight on the possibility that a British land expedition might fight alongside the Russians to defend the oil riches of the Caucasus.

Officials were silent.

The Germans still are more than 500 miles from the Caucasus, which supplies nine tenths of the U. S. S. R.'s ordinary oil needs from a crude production of some 30,000,000 tons a year.

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Would Menace Batum

However, a continued powerful assault by the German armies of the Ukraine would put them in a position to menace the Black Sea port of Batum, where they would obtain both oil and a gateway to India.

Speculation concerning an Anglo-Soviet front was heightened as the result of neutral reports that such action was contemplated and by the remark in a British Broadcasting Corporation address over the week end to the effect that "if the Germans reach the Caucasus they will once more come up against the British."

Iran Supply Route

At present Iran appears to be the best avenue for British and American supplies to reach Russia, via a combined road and rail route. Roads in the north of Iran, however, are likely to be snowbound in the winter.

Dispatches from Cairo today disclosed that Gen. Sir Archibald P Wavell, British commander of India and Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, general officer commanding in the Middle East, conferred recently in Egypt on problems connected with the Russian conflict.

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Leningrad Situation Is Not Unfavorable, London Declares

Successful Russian Counterattacks Around Glukhov Reported

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Successful Russian counterattacks around Glukhov, 140 miles southeast of Gomel, were reported here today, with authoritative British military sources inclining toward a more optimistic view of the Soviet situation in many areas of German penetration.

The Gulkhov counterblows were described here as separate from Marshal Timoshenko's attacks in the Smolensk sector, which is 230 miles northwest.

British military men also described the situation in the northern sectors and around Leningrad as not unfavorable.

While warning against overconfidence in Russian strength, these quarters cited reports of heavy German losses, especially among officers, and the onset of wet, cold autumn weather, which they said would handicap battle movements, particularly in forested areas.

On the Karelian Isthmus, it was said, the Russians appear to be successfully holding the Finns on approximately the line of the pre-1940 frontier.

A spokesman said that it "is very difficult to estimate the situation" of the Smolensk sector, but that it was wrong to assume the Germans were not in a position to resume the offensive.

From the Odessa region, London heard that Axis attacks were repulsed with severe Rumanian losses

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Germans Have Lost 3,000,000 in War, Russian Claims

Soviet Envoy in London Calls Berlin Reports 'Utterly Ridiculous'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Three million Germans—one-third of the Nazi army—have been killed, wounded or are missing after three months of war with Russia, Soviet Ambassador Ivan M. Maisky declared today in an address before the American Chamber of Commerce.

The German high command's announcement last week concerning German losses was "utterly ridiculous," he asserted, calling his own estimate a moderate one. He added that the Germans had lost 8,500 planes in the Russian campaign.

(The German high command last Friday announced these as Germany's army and air force losses in the first two months of the Russian war: 85,896 dead, 296,670 wounded, 20,299 missing, 725 planes lost.)

Mr. Maisky conceded that Russia, like Germany, has suffered heavy losses and that the enemy has occupied important industrial districts and the Russians had to evacuate a number of factories and plants, and some time must elapse before they can start again on new sites."

Warning against "dangerous" complacency, which he said arose from glib talk of amateur strategists about "Gens. Winter and Mud," he said the facts proved that the Nazi war machine still was strong.

"Russia is facing a tense and difficult situation," Mr. Maisky said, and there is no use in people "shutting their eyes to the realities of the situation."

While he voiced no doubt that the original German plans had been upset and that Hitler's "lightning war" had "failed miserably," he declared:

"War on the eastern front will not be at a standstill either in autumn or winter, and the Soviet people do not base their views on such doubtful calculations. * * *

"The fate of humanity for many generations to come is being decided around Leningrad and in the Ukraine."

He urged that "freedom-loving countries" give aid to help make up Russia's losses.

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Heavy Snows Falling On Wide Battle Area, Moscow Radio Says

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23.—A Moscow radio broadcast picked up here by N. B. C.'s Western listening post said heavy snows were falling today on wide areas of the Russian-German battlefront.

The Russian radio as heard in London made no mention of snows, nor did news dispatches direct from Moscow. Authoritative sources in London said they had no reports of snow on the battlefield.

Budyenny Relieved Of His Command, Says Italian Rumor

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 23.—Red Army units forced from the Dnieper River defense zone were declared by Stefani's correspondent on the Russian front today to be retreating in disorder, without artillery, toward a new line on the east bank of the Don River.

Prisoners, however, were quoted as saying the Soviet command was sending reserve units southward from the Moscow region as well as from the Don and Volga zones to bolster the new stand against the southern invasion.

The news agency quoted prisoners as saying Marshal Semeon Budyenny had been relieved of command on Russia's southern front and replaced temporarily by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, who commanded the central front stand.

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IRAN RECALLS ENVOYS

Diplomats to Quit Capitals of Axis and Rumania.

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Reuters declared in a dispatch from Teheran today that the Iranian Government has decided to recall its diplomatic representatives in Germany, Italy and Rumania.

Eden Sees Turk Envoy

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 23—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred with the Turkish Ambassador today. Presumably he discussed British-Turkish relations in the light of continued reports of German pressure for military and trade concessions from Turkey.

It was believed probable the two also discussed Turkey's position in view of indications seen in London that Bulgaria would soon become an outright belligerent on the Axis side.

Winant Seeing Maisky

Many quarters in Britain were showing increased alarm over the effects the German advance in the Ukraine might have on Turkey's determination to withstand Nazis demands.

The serious situation on the southern front was expected to be discussed at conferences Eden scheduled for today with the Russian and United States Ambassadors, Ivan M. Maisky and John G. Winant.

Budapest, Sept. 23 (AP)—DNB reported today from Sofia that eleven Soviet parachutists landed in Bulgaria Monday night near towns in the Balkan mountains. All were said to have been arrested.

Fresh Activity Raises Belief Bulgaria Soon Will Enter War

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Additional Nazi Troop Concentrations in Ports Reported

By the Associated Press.

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 23.—Belief that Bulgaria soon might be drawn into the German-Russian war increased here today as advices from Sofia told of new emergency measures there and of fresh German troop concentrations in Bulgarian ports—perhaps for a Black Sea thrust against Soviet oil fields in the Caucasus.

Sofia was reported under a partial curfew last night, and the port cities of Varna and Burgas on the Black Sea were said to have been blacked out completely.

(A dispatch from Sofia via Berlin said Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, had stopped in Sofia overnight en route to Ankara, but it was not known whether he planned to talk with King Boris or other Bulgarian leaders.

(German news dispatches from Sofia quoted Premier Premier Bogdan Philoff as saying the Bulgarian government was facing an important problem in its efforts to stamp out Communism and that the nation "must do everything to eliminate the evil which has menaced Bulgaria more than once.")

Bulgarian newspapers were said to be minimizing the importance of the recent declaration of a state of emergency throughout the country, but there still were rumblings of displeasure with Russia over alleged Soviet attempts to create disorders in Bulgaria.

(Sofia charges that Russian parachutists and men from a submarine had been landed in Bulgaria were denied in Moscow.)

Both the Bulgarian press and German-controlled newspapers in other Balkan countries were reported to have sharply attacked George H. Earle, United States Minister to Bulgaria, accusing him of meddling in Bulgaria's relations with the Reich.

(Bern, Switzerland, heard the Ankara radio quoting the highly-placed Turkish newspaper Aksham as saying Turkey would turn down any request from Sofia for permission to move warships purchased by Bulgaria from Italy into the Black Sea.

("How could any one believe a mere change of flags would alter the situation?" the paper asked. "If that were so, the Republic of Georgia (in Soviet Russia) could purchase the entire British fleet.")

An informant telephoning from Sofia declared the general populace of Bulgaria was opposed bitterly to siding against Russia, and said pressure for Bulgaria's entry into the war had resulted in disturbances.

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SERBIANS DEFY ULTIMATUM, KILL 104 CROATS

Outlaws Spurn Order To Leave Hideouts Or Be Bombed Out

50 Executed In Zagreb As Tension Rises; 3 More Frenchmen Shot

[By the Associated Press]

Zagreb, Croatia, Sept. 23—Ninety-eight Croat soldiers and six officers have been killed by Serbian outlaws who defied an ultimatum by the German-controlled government of Serbia to come out of their mountain hideouts willingly or be bombed out, it was learned tonight.

News of these disorders in dismembered Yugoslavia came after disclosure of the execution of fifty persons in Croatia as so-called instigators of a strange "long-distance-call bombing" of the Zagreb telephone exchange.

In Serbia, tension was mounting hourly as a result of the continuing disorders.

Premier Issues Ultimatum

The ultimatum to the outlaws, known as Cetnici, was issued by Field Marshal Milan Nedic, the Serbian Premier, who told them refusal to surrender might mean civil war.

Instead of complying, more Serbs were reported streaming to the mountains to join the Cetnici.

German occupying forces, according to informants here, sent another ultimatum to the recalcitrant Serbs, indicating their intention to take a hand in quelling the uprisings.

Small Army Permitted

It was recalled here that the new Serbian regime has been permitted to build a small army of undisclosed strength.

Some well-posted quarters here believed that Marshal Nedic, in cooperation with the Germans, now would order his troops to move against the Cetnici.

The bands are causing the authorities trouble through resistance and nightly forays from mountain fastnesses.

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In Croatia, meanwhile, the Government's announcement of the execution of the fifty persons accused of the telephone exchange bombing was followed by the reported killing of four Croatian Ustachis by Italians near Mostar.

Shot Emerging From Forest

The Ustachis, members of the Croatian official party, were shot as they emerged from a forest near Mostar, which is under Italian rule, accounts received here said.

The fifty executed persons, described by the Ministry of the Interior as Jews and Communists, were court-martialed and their death sentences carried out last Friday.

Nothing was said about the actual perpetrators of the bombing, which was accomplished by two telephone calls put through to secret numbers of the exchange. Completion of the calls in some mysterious manner set off four bombs in the exchange, wounding a dozen German soldiers and seven Croats.

Ante Pavelich, Chief of Croatia, has ordered confiscation of all property of the Serb School Foundation, the Serb High School and the Serb Seminary for Priests in Croatia, and also two privately owned summer resorts at Krapina and Stubica, near Zagreb. All excursions in the neighborhood of Zagreb were forbidden.

In Croatia it was announced that two members of the official Ustachi assault squads of Pavelich had been court-martialed and shot for "despotically murdering and robbing Serbs."

Nazis Execute 50 in Croatia

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Accused of Bombings by Phone Trick—Unrest Is Reported in Italy.

Rome, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Fifty persons, described as Jews and communists were executed in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, last Friday for bomb explosions in the Zagreb telephone exchange five days previously, Stefani reported today.

The Italian news agency said in a Zagreb dispatch that the executions were announced by the Croatian Ministry of the Interior.

Two members of the Ustachi assault squads of Ante Pavelic, chief of Croatia, have been condemned to death on charges of having killed members of the Orthodox Church in robberies, Stefani said. One was described as a Moslem, the other a Catholic.

How Trick Was Worked.

The Berlin radio, heard here today, said that more than twelve German soldiers had been wounded in the bombings at Zagreb, directed against a telephone exchange.

A dispatch from Zagreb by way of Berlin on September 15 reported that untraced telephone calls put through to two secret numbers in the Zagreb central telephone exchange set off four bombs on the day before, wounding the Germans and seven Croats as well. Investigators said that the calls were put through from outside the building, in some way releasing the bomb mechanism.

Meanwhile Charles Collingwood, CBS correspondent in London, reported unrest in Italy.

"News is still reaching London from Italy," he said. "The reports which come to London indicate that Italy is in the throes of some sort of internal crisis.

"Mussolini seems to be preparing to shake up the Fascist party. Articles in leading Italian papers are strongly critical of the Fascist administration.

"The British view is that these articles don't appear spontaneously. They are believed to be preparing the way for dismissal of some of the Fascist party leaders.

"British information is that there is considerable discontent, mostly among the Italian people and in the Italian Army.

"This is not to say that there is much likelihood that the Italians will break away from German domination; the Gestapo and the Italian State police are still in control, but the discontent is certainly there."

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50 Reported Executed In Zagreb Bomb Attack

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Fifty Jews and Communists have been executed in Zagreb, charged with being the "intellectual originators" of a bomb attack in the Croatian capital, the German radio reported from Berlin today.

The prisoners were sentenced to death by a court martial in Zagreb, September 19, the radio reported, quoting an announcement by the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Croatia. The bomb attack was said to have been against the Zagreb telephone exchange in which more than 12 German soldiers were wounded.

Investigators said that calls were put through from outside the building, in some way releasing the bomb mechanism.

Nazis Continue To Hold 25 Belgians As Hostage

Berlin, Sept. 23 (AP)—The newspaper *Brüsseler Zeitung* reported today that twenty-five hostages arrested at Tournai, Belgium, would be "retained unless the assassins (of two German policemen) were found within ten days."

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The Brussels newspaper based its report on an order by Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, military commander for Belgium, which added, "in the future at least five hostages are to be summarily executed in further attacks on German police defense forces. All political prisoners in Belgium will in the future be considered hostages."

Sofia Orders Curfew

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 23 (AP)—A midnight curfew for night clubs, cafes and public places in Sofia was ordered effective tonight.

Four In Paris Given Death

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 23—DNB said today in a dispatch from Paris that a special court dealing with Communist and anarchist cases yesterday pronounced four death sentences and sentenced twelve persons to penitentiary terms ranging from five years to life.

Four women were among the persons sentenced, it said, but it was not specified whether any of them were among those drawing the death penalty.

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3 More Frenchmen Shot By Nazis In Lille Area

Vichy, Sept. 23 (AP)—German execution squads shot three Frenchmen today in the Lille district, near the Belgian border, thus disclosing acts of sabotage in still another sector of occupied France.

The three were described by the Germans as "Communist terrorists" and were accused of bombings and incendiarism.

In Paris, scene of thirty-five recent executions of hostages and others, six persons were convicted by a special anti-Communist court of spreading party propaganda. These latter were sentenced to prison terms running as high as twelve years.

16 More Arrested

Police searching through the so-called "Red belt" in the Paris suburbs announced the arrest of sixteen persons, the seizure of a printing press, paper tracts, revolvers and three 75-caliber artillery shells. Those arrested were sent to jail for trial.

In Paris and vicinity, the Germans during the day ordered strict air-raid precautions. Whether this resulted from any real information of prospective British bombing operations was not stated.

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Three Executed in Lille.

Vichy, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Germans in Lille announced that they shot three communist terrorists today for bombings and incendiarism in the prohibited northern frontier zone.

A notice issued by the German commander said that the communists were from the small town of Harnes, in the Pas de Calais Department, and were shot today after having been condemned by a German military court for repeated bombings and arson.

[Serious disturbances took place in the Department of Pas-de-Calais, according to a British broadcast recorded here by the Columbia Broadcasting System. BBC said that the peasants are enraged by the frequent seizing of their property by the Germans and in many villages are holding back their grain and actively resisting the Nazis. Meanwhile the Vichy radio said that the Paris police had discovered a clandestine press and arrested the printer, Maurice Buger, and there accomplices.]

The execution notice gave the first word of the acts of arson and bombings. It was taken as an indication of widespread acts of terrorism, only some of which now are coming to public attention. Acts of sabotage on railways in the region previously had been reported.

30.24 — 12005

30.24 — 12005

De Gaulle Sees Revolt

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 23—The people of France are "in a state of latent revolt" against the Germans, and "every day blood flows in Paris," Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared today in announcing organization of a new national council for his Free French movement.

Whatever differences once existed among the French people, the one aim of the vast majority now is "the liberation of France," he said, so the council is being formed as a temporary administration, ready to hand over the reins when a French republic is restored.

The council, to be named tomorrow, will have eight or nine members, headed by De Gaulle and with headquarters here.

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Greek King Broadcasts

Says Nation's Flag Still Flies in Fight on Despotism

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Greek standard still flies on land, sea and in the air "among the flags and banners which the whole civilized world has raised against the powers of darkness, barbarity and despotism," King George II of Greece declared tonight in a broadcast to his people. The King said he supervised reorganization of Greek armed forces during his recent trip to Egypt. The Greek Middle East Army now consists of two brigades, but soon will be a division, he said.

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AMBIGUITY IS LAID TO PETAIN'S PARTY

Paris, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The pro-German newspaper Les Nouveaux Temps, declared today that Marshal Petain's new official party based on the French Veterans Legion was "suffering from ambiguity" and was not sufficiently representative of the active forces in France's national revolution.

These forces are demanding the creation of a new party organization, without which France's new constitution will prove too dictatorial, the paper declared.

VICHY BORROWS MORE TO PAY NAZIS

Vichy, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Petain Government borrowed another 12,000,000,000 francs (nominally $276,000,000) from the Banque de France today to pay for the upkeep of the German Army of Occupation, boosting the total obtained by non-interest-bearing loans for this purpose to 130,000,000,000 francs ($2,990,000,000).

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PARIS PREPARES FOR AIR ATTACK

Paris, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Extensive air raid precautions in Paris and its vicinity were ordered by the Germans today in big front-page boxes in all morning papers.

Included in the order were provisions against explosive, incendiary and gas bombing.

Whether the Germans had any actual tip that the R. A. F. would extend its operations to Paris was not disclosed.

Britain Terms Gibraltar Raid 'Exaggerated'

Admits One Hulk Was Sunk but Denies Italians Sent 4 Supply Ships to Bottom

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—A British authority declared today, "A hulk was sunk but the rest of the enemy's claim is exaggerated," concerning a torpedo-craft attack on shipping at Gibraltar on Saturday—a raid in which, Italians said, four supply-laden British ships were sent to the bottom.

Italians said the Fascist raiders torpedoed two vessels in the inner harbor of the British Mediterranean stronghold and the others at anchor in the bay. They expressed belief that the craft were en route to Egypt with oil and other supplies for Great Britain's Army of the Nile.

Rome Expects Repetition.

Rome, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Italian observers said today that tiny torpedo-craft, reported yesterday to have raided Gribraltor harbor, had proved that its sea defenses were not invulnerable.

Il Messagero declared it was impossible that Gibraltor could increase its defenses sufficiently to prevent a repetition of such raids by Italy's new "suicide fleet" of Mas-boats. No other navy, they said, has a fleet of these secretly developed assault craft, which have been used only thrice since the start of the war—once at Suda Bey, Crete, once at Malta and once at Gibraltar.

Observers assumed that the boats are driven by noiseless electric motors. Il Popolo di Roma said the craft were designed by Italian engineers and built in Italian yards.

Malta Is Bombed Again.

The Italian High Command said today that Italian aircraft again had bombed the air fields of Miccaba and Halfar on Malta last night.

Italian aircraft also made repeated attacks on British merchant shipping in the eastern Mediterranean, damaging two small vessels which presumably sank later, the daily war bulletin said.

The Italians acknowledged that British aircraft had raided Bengasi, Libya, and the Greek island of Leros in the Ægean. One of the raiders was shot down over Leros, the communique declared.

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Big Axis Supply Ship Hit: London

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 23—A British coastal command plane was declared by the Air Ministry today to have hit "a large enemy supply ship" while on patrol yesterday off Norway.

A small number of R. A. F. bombers attacked the docks of Boulogne, France, without loss to themselves last night, the Ministry said, despite unfavorable weather.

It announced the rescue of the crew of a British bomber reported missing from operations last Saturday.

British Report 9 Hits On Large Axis Liner

Attack By Bombers Halts Ship Under Convoy in Mediterranean, Is Claim

Cairo, Sept. 23 (AP)—British bombers scored nine heavy hits on a large Axis liner under convoy in the central Mediterranean Sunday, and the ship halted, the British Middle East command said today.

The following night, planes of the fleet air arm attacked another convoy in the same area, machine-gunning a merchant ship.

The British said that in an attack yesterday on Italian naval installations at Portolago Bay on the Ægean Island of Leros bomb hits straddled a floating dock and supply ship.

Auchinleck and Wavell Confer on Defense

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 23.—It was officially disclosed today that Gens. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck and Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commanders of the Middle East and India, recently conferred on defense problems in view of the latest Russian developments.

Sir Archibald now has returned to India.

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Sir Claude went aboard an American freighter discharging a lease-lend cargo at an Egyptian port during a week-end visit to the Suez Canal zone, it was disclosed today.

He shook hands and chatted with the master and some of the crew and watched the unloading of equipment for his armies. Later he inspected assembly workshops and docks and visited Indian regiments.

British Tabulate Nazi 'Lies'

Say 61 of 110 Air Raid Bulletins Had "Wholly False Statements"

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Ministry of Home Security charged tonight that sixty-one out of 110 recent German bulletins about air raids on Britain contained "wholly false statements."

In numerous instances where the Nazi command or the D. N. B. news agency told of hits on military objectives and harbor installations, the Ministry said, in fact the bombs fell harmlessly far from their targets in open fields or out at sea.

Nazis Report Rescue Of U. S. Eagle Flyer From Channel Boat

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Germans rescued Pilot Officer William D. Geiger of the R. A. F.'s American Eagle squadron from a rubber boat in the English Channel Saturday, D.N.B., news agency, reported today.

D.N.B. said Geiger, a Californian, who was shot down after a raid on German-occupied territory, was taken to Boulogne. He inquired about Pilot Officer William Henry Nichols of San Carlos, Calif., who has been in a German prison camp since being shot down in an earlier British attack.

Eagle Squadron records in London list Geiger's home as New York. The Air Ministry announced on September 9 that Nichols and two other Eagles were missing after a sweep over France.

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Luftwaffe Claims Sinking

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 23—German bombers sank an 8,000-ton merchant ship off the mouth of the Humber river during the night and bombed objectives in the British port of Great Yarmouth, informed sources reported today.

(A British communique said a lone German raider dropped a few bombs in East Anglia last night but caused only slight damage and no casualties.)

Attempts by the British Air Force to attack a German convoy in the English Channel Sunday were frustrated by a defensive barrage which brought down four of the raiders, DNB reported.

Baron Fermoy in R. A. F.

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP). — "The Official Gazette" disclosed today that Edmund Maurice Roche, fourth Baron Fermoy, a native of New York, is an acting pilot officer in the Royal Air Force. The Baron is fifty-six years old.

Civilians In Egypt Spot Sea Mines For British

By Larry Allen [By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, Sept. 23—Fifty civilian volunteers, including two Americans, are helping naval crews to keep dusk-to-dawn vigils nightly to protect the British Mediterranean fleet from air-borne Axis mines.

They work from a half dozen or more small boats in the Alexandria harbor under direction of Commander Ralph Duckworth. They spot the positions at which German and Italian planes drop mines, then mark each position with a sinker and float.

Navy officers take over each morning and explode the mines with gunfire.

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Two Philadelphians Aid

Lieut. Gen. Alan Gordon Cunningham, British commander in chief here, gave the job of organizing the civilian patrols to meticulous, affable Col. Edward Peel, a cotton exporter, who was decorated during the World War.

Among the volunteers were Judge Jasper Brinton, 62, a member of the Alexandria mixed courts, and his son, John Brinton, 27, both of Philadelphia. When John Brinton does not show up for the nightly patrol, the sharp-eyed judge does.

Woman Handles The Orders

The navy supplies helmets, fuel and other essentials. The spotters provide their own food and clothing, most of them appearing in blue overalls or oilstained shirts and trousers.

Mrs. Valerie Goodchild Kensington, gray-haired, blue-eyed secretary of the British Boat Club, is secretary of the mine-spotter patrol. Each evening at dusk she goes to the harbor and issues sailing orders. Often she also boards a boat and spends the night watching for mines.

"It is very thrilling," she said, but she added: "After all, a rowboat is a much smaller target than my home in Alexandria."

OLD IRISH STEAMER LOST

City of Waterford in Collision—Norse Freighter Sunk

DUBLIN, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Irish steamer City of Waterford, 1,071 tons, was lost in a collision at sea about Sept. 19, it was disclosed today. The crew was saved. The location and circumstances were not made public.

The City of Waterford, an iron vessel, was one of the best known Irish ships. She had navigated Irish and English waters for sixty-two years and was formerly called the Fair Head.

The loss in the North Atlantic of a ship carrying American supplies to England, the 4,414-ton Norwegian motorship Segundo, was disclosed yesterday in marine circles.

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Maisky Helps to Show Ribbentrop His Place

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—"Ah . . . . . R-R-R-Ribbentrop!" Rasped Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky today at an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon, pointing with a gesture of distaste to the German Foreign Minister's signature in an autograph album on a page reserved for ambassadors.

Informed that Ribbentrop, a former German Ambassador to Great Britain, once had occupied the seat where he was to sit at the table, Maisky grinned and wrote his name in huge characters directly above Ribbentrop's.

EX-M. P. SENTENCED

Latham Dropped by Army and Jailed for Two Years.

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Capt. Sir Herbert Paul Latham, former Member of Parliament, was sentenced today to dismissal from the army and two years in prison by a court martial which tried him on charges of improper conduct.

He was convicted on ten charges involving a gunner and a Cambridge student, acquitted on three involving two other gunners, and convicted on a final charge of attempting suicide. He had pleaded not guilty on all counts.

British Wheat Stocks Put At All-Time High

Supplies Of All Sorts Plentiful, Food Minister Says—Bread Price Reduced

London, Sept. 23 (AP)—Baron Woolton, British Minister of Food, said in a speech at Norwich today that Great Britain now had bigger stocks of wheat than at any time in history.

Great Britain is entering the third year of war with plentiful stocks of all sorts, he added.

The Food Ministry reduced the controlled price of a four-pound loaf from eight and a half pence (17 cents) to eight pence (16 cents) effective October 6.

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British Empire Cuts Press Rate

London, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—A reduction in the press telegram rate between countries of the British Empire to a penny (about two cents) a word from the present two and a quarter pence, effective October 1, was announced today by the Government-sponsored Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

The cut results from the joint efforts of Brenden Bracken, Minister of Information, Dominion Governments and the Empire Press Union. The measure is intended to increase the volume of press traffic within the empire.

Clark Sits With Law Lords

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Judge William Clark, of the 3d United States Circuit Court of Appeals, who flew to Great Britain in a bombing plane to study operation of courts in war time, shattered precedent today by sitting with the Law Lords, the appeals court of the House of Lords. Judge Clark, a resident of Princeton, N. J., will sit tomorrow with an appeals court dealing with conscientious objectors to military service.

British Propaganda On War At Sea Hit

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 23—Major William D. Whitney, assistant to the coordinator of American aid to Britain, criticized British propaganda today as having failed to impress the American public with the seriousness of the Battle of the Atlantic.

"It's better to run the risk of informing the enemy than run the risk of not telling your partner," he declared in a luncheon address before the English-Speaking Union.

Pictures Cited

Britain should have "flooded" the United States with pictures and descriptions of the activities of the Royal Navy and Merchant Marine, he said.

Major Whitney, New York attorney, joined the Scots Guard early in the war and was released for his present assignment.

Whitney declared that during the critical months of the battle of the Atlantic, American correspondents walked the corridors of Whitehall "in supplication and despair" because of their fruitless efforts to tell the story to the United States.

Used "Nazi Product"

Avid for war pictures, American papers were constrained to use "the Nazi product," he said, with the result that Americans absorbed the picture that the German army and air force were irresistible.

"Here in the Departments of Government is an unrivaled store of knowledge of the world situation," he declared. "To just the extent to which it is made available to the American people may Britain expect their support."

Anniversary Exercises At Tokyo Canceled

Celebration Of Adherence To Axis Limited To Rally Away From Downtown Area

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, Sept. 24 (AP)—A rally scheduled for September 27 by Seigo Nakano's extreme nationalist followers in celebration of the first anniversary of Japan's adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis has been ordered canceled, Koh Ishii, press spokesman, said today.

Ishii added that anniversary celebrations would be limited to a rally sponsored by the Tokyo municipal authorities and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in a hall in Tokyo's Kanda ward.

The hall is away from the downtown section and therefore is unlikely to attract the attention of foreigners.

Japan Watches Conference

TOKIO, Sept. 23 (AP).—The possibility that German advances may close the Iran (Persia) supply route to Russia and make Vladivostok the principal port of entry for outside aid has caused the British-American-Russian conferences in Moscow to assume added importance in Japanese eyes, the newspaper "Kokumin" declared today.

The paper predicted that as a result of the conferences Great Britain and the United States soon would be stepping up the shipment of war materials to Russia to prolong the Soviet-German conflict as long as possible.

Meanwhile, "Nichi Nichi" reported in a dispatch from Bangkok that 30,000 British soldiers with mechanized equipment had been concentrated along Thailand's (Siam's) Malayan frontier. Presence of the troops increased pressure on the Thai government, which sooner or later must side with the Axis or its opponents, "Nichi Nichi" said.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported from Bangkok that the British had based 400 to 500 warplanes in Malaya and 100 more in Burma, and said air defense precautions were being stepped up in Singapore, Penang and Rangoon. The agency estimated that British troops in Malaya totaled 65,000 to 85,000.

Japanese Reported Reinforcing Troops At Soviet Border

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Manchukuo Press Now Asserts Victory of Nazis Is in Sight

By the Associated Press.

PEIPING, Sept. 23.—Despite the lateness of the season, which foreign military men say should make a Japanese invasion of Siberia unlikely, advices from Manchukuo indicate the Japanese are continuing preparations there for possible hostilities.

These advices mention fresh Japanese troop movements from Harbin and Hsinking toward the Russian frontier, especially west of Vladivostok. Air-raid precautions also were reported being stepped up in principal cities of Manchukuo.

(Shanghai sources said a ban on foreign travel in Manchukuo was being enforced strictly, and that even Germans were unable to enter or leave. The Hungarian Minister was reported unable to go to Hsinking to present his credentials.)

Unconfirmed reports from Kalgan said the Japanese recently had reinforced their guards at the Outer Mongolian border on the road to Urga after the appearance there of Soviet forces.

The Japanese-controlled, Chinese-language press in both North China and Manchukuo appeared to have completely reversed its attitude toward the German-Russian War, papers now asserting that a Nazi victory is in sight.

Observers here said Japanese protests over the alleged appearance of drifting Russian mines in the Sea of Japan could provide a pretext for Japanese naval action if one were desired. The protests apparently have been unanswered.

In this connection the recent departure for Vladivostok of the wives and children of a number of Soviet diplomats in Tokio was regarded as an ominous sign.

Wife of British Attache At Peiping Disappears

Kidnaping of Japanese-Born British Subject Feared

PEIPING, Sept. 23 (AP).—Mrs. Denzil Clark, Japanese-born wife of the British Embassy press attache, has been missing since last Saturday, it was disclosed today.

Unconfirmed reports that Mrs. Clark, a British subject by marriage, had been abducted were viewed with grave concern, especially since she and her husband had been criticized in an article recently in a local Japanese paper.

Japanese Embassy officials said their military police were investigating but had few clews.

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British Official's Wife Is Missing At Peiping

Radio Says Spouse Of Embassy Press Attache Is Believed Kidnapped After Press Attack

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—The British radio reported today that the wife of an official of the British Embassy in Peiping was missing and believed kidnapped.

As heard here by CBS, the broadcast said the woman, a Mrs. Clark, Japanese-born and wife of the embassy press attache, had been missing since Saturday, following an attack upon her and her husband in a local Japanese newspaper.

The British Embassy was understood to have made strong representations to Japanese authorities.

Bangkok Expects War

BANGKOK, Thailand, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Thai radio declared today the nation was but a single step short of being involved in real war, and the news of forthcoming Japanese Army maneuvers on the plains of Cambodia, adjoining the Thailand frontier, was regarded as ominous by the Thai press.

Under new defense regulations Thailand closed to foreigners three more districts in her frontier provinces.

Mongol Mission at Harbin

TOKIO, Sept. 23 (AP).—Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a dispatch from Harbin, Manchukuo, that Outer Mongolian delegates had arrived last night in Harbin for the final meeting of the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border delimination commission at which minor details were to be ironed out.

Philippine Mobilization

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, Sept. 23—Ten divisions of Philippine reservists, totaling about 125,000 men, it was learned from unimpeachable sources tonight, will be mustered into active duty under the Far Eastern command of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur within two or three months.

When the mobilization is completed the entire military strength of the Philippines will be under the American flag, including one infantry division, the air corps and the off-shore patrol. The latter will be under command of the navy.

In addition to these forces, there are substantial but undisclosed American units stationed throughout the islands.

Orders for the mobilization will be issued shortly, it was understood.

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Burman Premier Off for London

RANGOON, Burma, Sept. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister U Saw left by plane today for London to discuss with officials there Burma's role in the British Empire's war effort. It is understood he will return home by way of the United States and that he hopes to see President Roosevelt in Washington.

Australia Seeks Recruits

MELBOURNE, Sept. 23 (AP).—An intensive recruiting campaign has begun throughout Australia to boost enlistments from among the country's remaining 1,200,000 men between the ages of nineteen and forty. At the end of June there were 400,000 men under arms in the Army, Navy and Air Force, a fourth of the male population within these age limits.

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Sydney Hails Gas Saver

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Sydney radio, in a broadcast picked up here by CBS, said Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to Australia, had set that country an example in gasoline conservation by riding to his office on a bicycle.

10,000 Citizens Of U. S. Now In Canadian Army

Americans Make Up About Eight Per Cent. Of All Air Crews

Scigniory Club, Que., Sept. 23 (AP)—Ten thousand United States citizens are serving in Canada's active army of 320,000 men, J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services, said in a speech today.

He told a convention of the Glass Container Association of America also that United States citizens made up about eight per cent. of all air crews—pilots, observers and gunners—being trained in Canada, and that 800 United States instructors are serving in the flying schools.

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Three Killed In R.C.A.F. Crash

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 23 (AP) Sergt. L. P. Britland and Aircraftman D. B. Wortley, both of Vancouver, and Flying Officer L. W. Brooks of Saanichton, B.C., were killed Sunday in the crash of their RCAF plane near Yale, B.C., provincial police headquarters announced tonight.

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Labor Against Draft Of Wealth in Canada

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 23 (A. P.)—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada today rejected resolutions presented at the annual convention here calling for equal conscription of wealth and manpower.

The congress re-affirmed its 1940 policy, which was "that there will be an equitable contribution on the part of capital comparable to that of the sacrifice of human life."

Clifford M. Tute. Capt 27/10/41 gc

30.24 — 12007

30.24 — 12007

BRITON ARRIVES IN MEXICO

Sir Richard Clifford Tute Presumably On Diplomatic Mission

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 28 (AP)—Sir Richard Clifford Tute, former Chief Justice of the Bahamas, arrived here from London via New York last night aboard the Cuba Mail Steamship liner Monterey and left today for Mexico City.

Presumably Sir Richard is on a mission connected with restoration of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico.

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Canada's War Effort Criticized By Hepburn

Ontario Premier Says King's Regime Fails To Handle Bottlenecks And Strikes

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—Mitchell Hepburn, Ontario Premier, declared tonight that "the salvation of Europe's subjugated and persecuted people lies in the factory production of America."

Speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System a few hours after his arrival by plane for a two-day social visit, Premier Hepburn asserted that "Hitler can be smashed only if we create another machine as powerful, or even more powerful, than the one which carried him victoriously across Europe."

Earlier, in an interview, he criticized the Canadian Government of Prime Minister Mackenzie King for what he described as "the lack of progress in the war effort," saying that the Government had failed to handle "bottlenecks and strikes."

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AP)—Today's Soviet Information Bureau communiqué follows:

During the night of Sept. 22-23 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

The Germans lost in battle with one of our units in the western direction over 300 men and officers killed and about 1,000 wounded. We captured six German tanks, eight guns, twenty-four machine guns, two mortars an other arms.

Aircraft cooperating with our infantry destroyed about two enemy companies and twenty-five trucks carrying ammunition.

On another sector in the western direction of the front one of our units during Sept. 20 and 21 destroyed more than 250 German soldiers and officers, two tanks, eight trucks, two planes and an ammunition dump.

We captured nine tanks, five armored cars, eight guns, twenty-one machine guns, twelve automatic rifles, six large-caliber machine guns, six mortars, twenty-five cases of mines and several thousand rounds of ammunition.

On Sept. 20 and 21 a Black Sea Fleet air squadron brought down nine enemy planes and destroyed ten guns and thirty-four trucks.

A group of our planes operating in the western direction of the front attacked a concentration of enemy troops, destroying more than thirty trucks loaded with infantry and thirty fuel tank cars.

Another group of our planes destroyed about a battalion of German infantry, a motorized infantry company, sixty-five ammunition trucks and one railway train by bomba and machine-gun fire.

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MOSCOW, Wednesday, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Soviet information bureau issued this communiqué early today:

During Sept. 23 fighting continued along the whole front.

Fifty-three enemy planes were destroyed on Sept. 21. We lost sixteen planes.

As a result of four days' stubborn fighting, units of Commander Maslennikoff operating in a western direction of the front inflicted a defeat upon the 233d and 235th Regiments of the 102d German Infantry Division, throwing their remnants behind the western Dvina River. The enemy left on the field of action more than 2,500 bodies of killed men and officers.

The fire of our artillery destroyed two artillery and ten minethrower batteries. We captured trophies.

In one sector of the front in a northwestern direction our attack planes destroyed forty-three German tanks. In another sector they destroyed eight tanks, seven anti-aircraft guns, thirty-five trucks and tank trucks with fuel.

In fighting a White Finnish unit one of our detachments killed 150 men and officers and captured seven machine-guns, 1,000 hand grenades, 12,000 cartridges and important staff documents.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (AP)—The following special communiqué was issued today from German headquarters:

After forces concentrated in the area east of Kiev made unsuccessful attempts to break out, increasing signs of disintegration became noticeable among the enemy.

At many points officers and commissars of the Russians left their troops in cowardly flight to gain safety individually. But they could not escape their fate.

The number of prisoners in this battle meanwhile increased to approximately 380,000. More than 570 tanks and 2,100 guns have thus far been taken as loot or destroyed. These figures are constantly increasing.

Fifty Soviet divisions may be regarded as completely destroyed. The commander in chief of the Fifth Russian Army is among the prisoners taken.

Besides the armies already mentioned, the armies of Col. Gen. Baron von Weichs and General of Infantry von Stuelpnagel prominently participated in the fortunate course of the battle.

German field headquarters issued the following regular communiqué today:

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In the fight against Soviet naval forces and transports the air force yesterday scored big successes. Stukas set a cruiser afire south of Odessa; seriously damaged a torpedo boat and a patrol boat, and destroyed nine freighters totaling 15,000 tons.

In Kronstadt waters the air force sank one cruiser and one destroyer. Bomb hits were scored on another cruiser and two destroyers. A tanker was set afire. Further effective air raids were directed against military objectives at Leningrad and against rail connections of the enemy around Bryansk and Kharkov as well as in Crimea.

In the fight against British supply shipping, the air force last night sank an 8,000-ton merchantman off the mouth of the Humber.

Warding off an enemy attack on a convoy, mine sweepers brought down four British planes.

There were no combat operations of the enemy over Reich territory day or night.

British

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Yesterday a Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command, on patrol off the coast of Norway, attacked and hit a large enemy supply ship.

Last night weather was unfavorable for operation, but a small number of aircraft of the Bomber Command, without loss to themselves, bombed the docks at Boulogne.

The crew of one of our bombers reported from operations last Saturday night has been rescued.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries early today said:

Shortly after dark a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs in East Anglia. No casualties were caused and there was only slight damage. Apart from this, there is nothing to report.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 23 (AP)—British Middle East headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya—As a result of their vigorous patrolling activities, our forces at Tobruk are steadily enlarging the area outside our perimeter of defenses which the enemy is forced nightly to evacuate.

In the frontier area aggressive action by our patrols is continuing.

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Italian

ROME, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué:

The airfields of Maccaba and Halfar on Malta were again bombed last night by our air force.

British aircraft raided Bengazi and the Island of Leros in the Aegean Sea. Bombs were dropped indiscriminately. One enemy twin-engined machine was shot down by land defenses of Leros.

In the Eastern Mediterranean our air force repeatedly attacked enemy merchant shipping. Two small vessels were hit and probably sunk.

Stettinius Reported Opposing Curb On Lease Help To Russia

Declares Future Is Too Uncertain For Prohibition. Wickard Asks Billion For Food For Britain

SEP 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23—Opposition to any restriction that would prohibit lend-lease assistance to Russia was reported to have been expressed before a House subcommittee today by Edward R. Stettinius, lend-lease administrator.

Before the same group, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard also testified that a minimum of $1,000,000,000 would be needed to keep England supplied with food over the next five months.

Both spoke in behalf of the new $5,985,000,000 appropriation recently requested by President Roosevelt for the lend-lease program.

Stettinius, however, was said to have conditioned his statement on Russian aid with an explanation that it was not the policy of the Government to give the Soviet Government materials bought with lend-lease funds.

Russia has been paying for her purchases, but recently was given advance credits on certain Russian exports to this country in order to buy war materials.

Nevertheless, Stettinius was emphatic in opposing any amendment to the bill which would prevent help to the Soviets. The future is so uncertain, he was reported to have said, that any restrictive provisions would be highly undesirable.

Wickard testified that Great Britain was "dependent upon North America for huge quantities of food stuffs. . . ." Unless the British are to lose to Hitler, he said, "the deficit has to be made up from this country and Canada." Moreover, he said, British food might be greater "in the months just ahead than in those of the past."

"Very Lowest Estimate"

He testified that up to the start of this month about $433,000,000 had been allocated to the Agriculture Department under the original $7,000,000,000 lease-lend appropriation. He said that a request for $1,000,000,000 of the new appropriation "is the very lowest estimate of funds needed for the commodities the department has promised to supply to Britain."

Of the billion, he continued, about one third would be used to purchase pork products, including lard; another third for dairy products and eggs, and the balance for tobacco, cotton and a number of vitamin-rich fruit and vegetable products.

Must Be Sent By February

Wickard said that the requested $1,000,000,000 includes only the amount which must actually be paid out by February 28, 1942.

The Secretary said the program for supplying food for England had proceeded "much more rapidly than we thought we could." The first British request for farm products arrived in March, he added, and by mid-April ships loaded with these supplies were sailing for England.

"The rate of shipment has been increasing steadily ever since," the Secretary said. "By the end of August, we had sent about 420,000 long tons of farm products and had reached a rate of about 200,000 tons a month. Some of the items sent in largest quantity include evaporated milk, cheese, canned tomatoes, starch, lard, dried beans, dried fruit, corn and pork."

ROOSEVELT ASSERTS SHIPS MUST MOVE

SEP 24 1941

President Takes Firm Stand In AFL Strike Tying Up 26 Vessels

Reiterates Views When Asked On Likelihood Of More Requisitioning

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept 23—A ten-day-old strike of AFL seamen was certified to the Defense Mediation Board today, and shortly thereafter President Roosevelt told a press conference that ships could not remain tied up because of labor troubles.

Those ships have got to move, the President said, in referring to twenty-six strike-bound vessels anchored in various ports. The vessels are needed to transport defense materials to American industries and lease-lend goods to enemies of the Axis.

The President reiterated that the ships could not remain tied up when asked about the possibility that the Maritime Commission might take over the bulk of the merchant marine.

The Mediation Board immediately telegraphed union leaders asking that the men return to work pending negotiations, and called a hearing in the case for next Monday in Washington.

Plea To Unions

The Mediation Board telegram was signed by William H. Davis, chairman. It also was sent to representatives of the ship owners, and said, in part:

"The ships now tied up as a result of this dispute are vitally and immediately needed for the transportation of defense materials.

"With complete confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the striking members and officials of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers' International Union, the National Defense Mediation Board calls upon them to return to and operate the ships pending the board's consideration of this dispute."

More Join Strike

The twenty-six figure was reached today when crews of three more vessels joined the ten-day strike which started when union demands for higher war bonuses were rejected. The vessels are the Waterman Steamship Company's Lafayette, docked at Staten Island, N. Y.; the Alcoa Puritan, which arrived in Los Angeles during the day, and the Alcoa Pilgrim, which docked today at Mobile.

The Maritime Commission had offered to meet representatives of the shipping industry and the seamen's unions in Washington Thursday to discuss the war bonus dispute.

An acceptance was received today from the American Merchant Marine Institute, an organization of ship owners, but the unions stuck to previously expressed determination not to confer with the owners if such a meeting were arranged by the Maritime Commission.

Therefore, the commission canceled

plans to hold such a conference.

Three Vessels Taken Over

The commission last week requisitioned three strike-bound freighters of the Alcoa Line over union objections.

The unions are asking $60 a month bonuses for trips to the West Indies and increases in present bonuses for voyages into war zones. The latter bonuses now vary with different zones and the length of time spent in them, and the size of the increases sought has not been made public.

WAGE CURB URGED THROUGH PACTS

SEP 24 1941

Henderson Discloses Plan For Voluntary Move To Fight Inflation

Tells House Committee Such Agreements Are 'Highly Likely'

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, aimed another blow at efforts to include wage regulation in the Administration's price control bill when he disclosed today that the Government was working toward voluntary agreements to prevent wage increases and thereby help forestall inflation.

Such agreements, he told the House Banking Committee are "not only feasible but highly likely."

Terms It Next Step

Although he did not go into details, Henderson said Sidney Hillman, associate director general of the Office of Production Management, had been working toward that goal for some time.

"It's the next step," Henderson added, in response to questions by Representative Boggs (Dem., La.).

Disclosure of the voluntary wage agreement plan came at a time when strong sentiment was being manifest in the committee for all-embracing legislation which would "freeze" every element of the nation's price structure—wages, commodity prices, profits and rents.

Members from farm States have been particularly outspoken in their demands that wages be regulated as well as prices. Twelve of the committee's twenty-five members come from States which have large farming populations.

Points To Britain

In indorsing the voluntary plan for curbing wage increases, Henderson said that despite the war powers possessed by the British Government, leaders in that country placed "much more reliance on voluntary understandings than on the law."

He asserted this country had been heading toward such a solution of the wage problem toward the close of the World War and expressed belief that it could be worked out in the current emergency by dealing with price and wage matters on a regional basis.

On Forced Pay Raises

Henderson emphasized that wages should be kept in restraint, but said that at the opening of a great national effort, such as the current armament program, "you cannot get the cooperation necessary by fixing wages."

In answer to questions by Representative Patman (Dem., Texas), Henderson said that if wage increases were forced on an industry for which he had fixed a price ceiling, he would raise that ceiling to compensate.

Van Wagoner Sees 'Chaos' in Priorities Rule

Michigan Governor Urges Aid for Areas Unable to Share in Defense Work

DETROIT, Sept. 23 (AP).—Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner, of Michigan, declared today that the nation faces economic chaos "within three months" unless civilian labor and materials priorities are granted immediately to areas unable to participate in the national defense effort.

Appearing as a witness before a special House committee investigating national defense migration, the Governor asserted product-quotas and defense priorities over essential materials threaten to wipe out the small business man and industrialist.

He said Michigan, as well as other states, was confronted with economic and welfare problems "far worse than the depth of the last depression" because small community industries are being starved by defense priorities and their resources are not being utilized.

"I know that national defense deserves the right-of-way," Governor Van Wagoner continued. "I know that the larger plants are better equipped to speed defense production and that sub-contracting of defense work is not possible or practical in every instance.

"But I know also that unless civilian labor priorities and civilian materials priorities are granted quickly to those areas which cannot participate in national defense business, Michigan and the nation will see economic chaos within three months."

Turning to the curtailment of automotive production, which the Governor contends will throw thousands out of work because they cannot be absorbed into defense production, Governor Van Wagoner urged adoption of a thirty-two-hour week which he said would prevent any unemployment in Detroit before December and reduce it materially after that time.

To prevent labor dislocation, Governor Van Wagoner urged allocation of additional defense contracts, especially to small communities, and acceleration of defense jobs, measures to protect the economic security of workers temporarily displaced, and a check on the flow of migrating workers into industrial centers until all employables are absorbed.

John D. O'Connell, director of the Michigan Department of Social Welfare, testified that the 50 per cent cut in automotive production would leave between 150,000 and 173,000 workers idle.

PREDICTS SERIOUS FREIGHT CAR LACK

SEP 24 1941

Magdoff Says 370,000 New Units Will Be Needed.

Washington, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—A defense research official expressed the opinion today that an imminent serious shortage of transportation facilities may become one of the most serious bottlenecks in the arms program.

Harry Magdoff, acting chief of the civilian supply section of the OPM Research and Statistics Bureau, predicted that only 1,516,000 active, serviceable freight cars will be available this fall to handle an estimated peak load requiring 1,646,000 cars.

Moreover, to meet peak requirements in the fall of 1942, an unprecedented car building program of a minimum 370,000 freight cars will be required, he said in a report.

"This program exceeds the most optimistic estimates of existing car building capacity in the United States," Mr. Magdoff asserted. "During the past twenty years the highest car construction was 175,748 in 1923. Sixteen million net tons of steel ingots will be needed to build 370,000 freight cars."

Mr. Magdoff said that his estimates did not take into account shipping restrictions, large scale army maneuvers and other factors which might further complicate the situation.

He predicted that 46,200,000 carloads in 1942 would be required to handle freight for the defense program and increased industrial activity. In 1940 only 36,354,000 carloads were needed for such purposes.

SEP 24 1941

BANKS' LOAN FUNDS CUT $1,200,000,000

Reserve Board Orders Members Of System To Lay Aside Portion Of Deposits

Joint Action With Treasury Taken To Prevent Credit Inflation

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23—The Federal Reserve Board today ordered banks to set aside a larger proportion of deposits in reserve accounts as a step to prevent credit inflation.

The increase amounted to about one seventh and took about $1,200,000,000 of idle bank cash out of accounts where it could be loaned or invested.

The board took the action after consulting the Treasury. The two agencies issued a statement saying it was part of the general anti-inflation program of the Administration, which includes a price-control bill now pending in Congress.

$5,200,000,000 Idle Funds

Technically today's action meant that in New York, for instance, banks must keep 26 per cent. of their deposits in reserve instead of 22¾ per cent. The action, however, applied only to the approximately 6,600 banks which belong to the Federal Reserve System.

The board said that these banks had about $5,200,000,000 of idle money which they could loan out or invest. When today's order becomes effective on November 1 this amount will be cut to about $4,000,000,000.

"The action," the board said, "will leave the banks as a whole with ample funds to meet all bank credit needs of the defense program and all legitimate requirements of their customers."

Set At Maximum Limit

Today's order set reserves at the maximum limits permitted by present law. This limit was in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 15, 1938, when it was reduced to present levels in an effort to overcome the business recession which occurred at that time. The new limits, however, represent a doubling of the reserve requirements in effect prior to 1936.

The requirements vary.

In the case of time or savings deposits in all cities where member banks are located the reserve was increased from five to six per cent. of deposits.

Requirement Raised

On demand or checking deposits, the reserve requirement was raised as follows:

New York and Chicago—From 22¾ to 26 per cent.

Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco—From 17½ to 20 per cent.

Other Cities—From 12 to 14 per cent.

The board said a recent survey showed that nearly all the banks had enough cash on hand to meet the new requirements. Although the new percentages will be in effect November 1, no penalties will be assessed against banks for failing to meet the new requirements until after December 1.

Mostly Theoretical

Experts said that the importance of the action was mostly theoretical.

The action meant that in Boston, for instance, a member bank of the Federal Reserve System when receiving a $100 checking account deposit must, starting November 1, put aside $20 as a reserve. The other $80 can be lent out, invested or used by the bank in any way it wishes.

Assuming the money is lent out the money could be used to buy things. The more money is available to buy goods, the more the prices of those goods are likely to rise. Thus, the more the banks hold in reserve, the less can be spent in ways that might cause prices to rise.

The joint statement of the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board follows:

"The Treasury and the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System will continue to watch the economic situation and to cooperate with other agencies of the Government in their efforts through priorities, allocation, price regulation, and otherwise to fight inflation. Recommendation of the question of what additional powers, if any, over banking reserves the board should have during the present emergency and what form these powers should take will be made whenever the Treasury and the board, after further consultation, determine that such action is necessary to combat inflationary developments."

man Steamship Company for operation out of Gulf ports from Mobile eastward and Hampton Roads, Va.

Danish Freighters

The Danish freighters African Reefer and Brohlm will be chartered by the Marine Operating Company of New York and the Danish freighter Forde by the South Atlantic Steamship Line.

The Estonian freighter Meret, laid up at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, will be chartered to Lykes Brothers Steamship Company for operations out of Gulf ports west of Mobile.

The African Reefer will fly the American flag, but the other vessels will be registered under the Panamanian flag.

8 More Foreign Ships Go Into U.S. Service

SEP 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23—The Maritime Commission announced today it had assigned eight more foreign cargo vessels to American operators for use in national-defense routes.

Acquired under the Ship Requisition Act, the vessels include four Italian, on which repairs of sabotage damage are nearing completion; three Danish and one Estonian.

The United States Lines will charter the Italian freighter Euro and Pietro Campanella for operation out of North Atlantic ports. The Mar Glauco, to be chartered by the Grace Line, will carry nitrates from the west coast of South America. The fourth Italian ship, the [illegible] been assigned to the Water-

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30.24 — 12009

SOLDIER ARRESTED AS SPY FOR NAZIS

Medical Corpsman, Taken At Governor's Island Held Under $25,000 Bail

SEP 24 1941

F. B. I. Agent Testifies 1 Of 16 On Trial Boasted Of Knowing U. S. "Secret"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 23—Rene Froehlich, 30, a private in the United States Medical Corps at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, was held today on a Federal espionage charge accusing him of being a member of an international Nazi spy ring.

Froehlich was held in $25,000 bail on the same charge which resulted in the arrest several weeks ago of Kurt Frederick Ludwig, described in the indictment as master spy in the alleged ring's American activities.

Ludwig and three others, including two young Brooklyn workers and a young New York woman secretary were ordered yesterday to go to trial October 6 on the indictment, which specifically charged them with obtaining vital American defense secrets for transmission to the German Government through agents in Spain and Portugal.

Ordered To Bellevue

Froehlich was arrested on a warrant and arraigned before Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe by Chief Assistant United States Attorney John Sonnett.

At Sonnett's request, the soldier was ordered to Bellevue Hospital for observation. The prosecutor said that several months ago Froehlich received hospitalization on Governor's Island while suffering despondency with suicidal tendencies.

Froehlich, Sonnett said, was accused of conspiring with Ludwig to procure information from military publications available to soldiers but not ordinarily circulated among civilians.

Arrested At Hospital

The soldier went A. W. O. L. last September 13, Sonnett said, and was arrested at King's Park State Hospital on Long Island where, Sonnett said, his mother was a mental patient.

Froehlich was born in Dresden, Germany, came to the United States in 1923, became a citizen, and was drafted into the army last February.

Asked if he had anything to say, Froehlich replied: "All I can say is I was not aware of Mr. Ludwig's activities and anything I sold to him I did not with the intention"——

Interested In Bail

At this point Judge Coxe interrupted to explain that he was interested merely in the matter of bail and a future hearing and not on the merits of the charge.

Records showed the young man, unmarried, had been a clerk in the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, where his father was manager of the tourist service. When the offices were closed, the records showed, he went to the Trans-Ocean News Service, a German news bureau having no American connections. The bureau has since been closed on Government orders which charged it with being a German propaganda bureau.

Testifies In Spy Trial

While Froelich was being arrested, an F. B. I. counter-espionage agent was testifying at the trial of sixteen men in Brooklyn Federal Court on charges of espionage that Herman Lang, a defendant, told him that he (Lang) "was the only man who knew the American secret."

What the secret was, Harold Kennedy, United States Attorney, did not bring out immediately in his examination of the witness, William G. Sebold, who testified earlier he turned over his German espionage assignment to the F. B. I. and became a counter-espionage agent. Earlier in the three-week-old trial Kennedy accused Lang of selling details of the Norden bombsight to Germany.

Lang was at one time employed by Carl L. Norden, Inc., bombsight manufacturers, as a machinist and draftsman. Sebold testified he had several meetings with Lang, at one of which the bombsight was discussed.

Sebold said that Lang was reluctant to talk with him although Sebold relayed to him various code and pass words which he had from Germany via a German espionage radio with which United States agents corresponded, posing as German agents.

The witness identified a series of messages sent and received by the United States counter-espionage radio station in which arrangements were made for Lang's passage to Germany.

At Lang's Apartment

Sebold said his discussion of the bombsight with Lang at Lang's apartment was on July 11, 1940. At that point the case was recessed until tomorrow.

Earlier, a statement given to the F. B. I. by another defendant, Heinrich Carl Eilers, former steward on the United States Lines liner Manhattan and later on the liner America, was read into the record.

In this, Eilers said he had been approached to carry information from the United States to Europe—in his capacity as a steward—but that he had declined to become involved.

LOEW'S SHARE IN BRITISH FILM COMPANY TOLD

Schenck Says Investment in Gaumont Chain Is $3,000,000.

SEP 24 1941

TESTIFIES IN CLARK INQUIRY

Senator Downey Defends Movies; Asserts Hitler's Acts Make Propaganda Pale.

Washington, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—Nicholas Schenck, president of Loew's Inc., testified today that his company had a $3,500,000 investment in the Gaumont-British chain of theaters and owned interests in seven Australian and three Canadian theaters.

The testimony was given before a Senate sub-committee investigating alleged war propaganda in the movies. The committee previously had heard charges that the motion picture industry had a vital stake in a British victory in the war.

Mr. Schenck told a questioner, Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, that he could not remember the names of any subsidiaries of Loew's except Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and Senator Tobey declared, amid applause and some hissing:

"If you are Exhibit A of the average corporation director in this country, God save the stockholders."

Mr. Schenck testified after Senator Downey, Democrat, of California, had told the committee that the motion picture industry ought to be accorded the same freedom of expression as other agencies. Chairman Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, then took occasion to tell Mr. Downey that no member of the subcommittee favored censorship.

Loew's is interested in 129 theaters in the United States, the witness said, adding that it jointly operated fourteen others with other movie companies and individuals.

Attacks Schenck's Memory.

Mr. Tobey broke in to say that Mr. Schenck's memory seemed to be far clearer in what Tobey regarded as "less important" matters, than it was on the subsidiary companies. Mr. Schenck said he had been actively engaged in supervising the construction of many of the theaters, but the financial arrangements with the subsidiaries of Loew's were "nothing in my life."

Senator McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, read to the committee a telegram from Harry Brand, West Coast advertising representative of Twentieth Century-Fox, denying testimony by Jimmy Fidler that the studio had attempted to influence his opinions as a movie reviewer after the firm had paid him $3,000 for making an advertising "trailer." Mr. Brand said in his telegram that Mr. Fidler had made "a deliberate attempt to distort the facts."

Mr. Brand charged that Mr. Fidler had attempted to get Brand to have Twentieth Century-Fox stars to purchase gowns from a shop in which Mrs. Fidler had a financial interest.

Alice Faye purchased a dress for several hundred dollars, Mr. Brand said, adding that "the first time she wore it, it fell apart."

Senator Downey, in his long statement, flatly disputed that movies were being used to spread war propaganda.

A Straw Man, Says Clark.

When Mr. Downey concluded, Chairman Clark told him that "in some ways you have built up a man of straw and proceeded to demolish it." No member of the committee and no witness before it, Mr. Clark contended, had suggested censorship. On the other hand, the chairman asserted, there ha dbeen complaints that the moving picture industry had been "made not free by virtue of monopolistic control."

"One kind of censorship might be just as vicious as the other," he told Mr. Downey.

Senator McFarland remarked that "this whole investigation is a straw investigation."

"We'll see," Senator Clark retorted. "It may be a straw in the wind."

There was prolonged applause in the crowded hearing room as Mr. Downey walked out.

Senator Clark brought out in questioning Mr. Schenck that of about 1,627,000 shares of Loew's common stock, Mr. Schenck and his family owned only 5,000 or 6,000.

No Vacation in Three Years.

"Is there any reason why you haven't acquired more stock?" he asked.

"Just the reason that a man who is too close to his own business hasn't got the confidence he should have, I guess," Mr. Schenck replied.

The witness testified that Loew's had gross assets of approximately $150,000,000, gross income exceeding $100,000,000 annually.

Mr. Schenck told Senator Tobey he had worked for three years without a day of vacation.

"I know my business; I know it awfully well," he continued, "and I don't consider it any lack of responsibility that I'm sitting here and unable to remember some corporate names."

Questioned by Mr. McFarland, Mr. Schenck said that when Loew's purchased a theater property it might set up a corporation to operate it for the sake of convenience while the stock was entirely owned by the parent company.

Hitler's Acts as Propaganda.

"The potent propaganda is not movies about Hitler," Senator Downey asserted in his statement, "it is Hitler himself. What script could arouse our animosity toward his philospophy as surely as the simple chart of the Nazi conquest? The facts themselves make propaganda pale."

Chairman Clark said that the subcommittee would pursue its announced intention of surveying the entire film industry to prove or discredit the charges that producers were foisting propaganda on the public in an effort to get the United States into war.

Senator Downey, however, questioned the use of "the ill-defined term of 'propaganda' as an excuse for censorship or harrassing investigation." Citing the constitutional guaranty of freedom of expression, he asserted:

"I believe that this same democratic guaranty covers such forms of expression as the moving pictures. I believe that the producers of these pictures share the same privilege with editors, soap box orators, radio commentators, clergymen, yes, even Senators—the privilege of airing their own views in their own way on problems of public concern.

"No Senator can control the kind of publicity that the movies may produce, nor can movie moguls find a national sounding board on the floor of the United States Senate. . . .

"It may be charged that the domination of film production by a few companies has resulted in a monopolistic situation, and that this cannot offer the same possibilities of diversity of opinion as a more competitive condition. Let me ask, if 500 men control an industry are they to have the right to free speech, but if the operation of a business is by fifty men are they to be denied protection of the Bill of Rights?"

UNION CHIEF URGES END OF NEUTRALITY

Shipyard Workers' Leader Asks Repeal of Act.

SEP 24 1941

Atlantic City, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—John Green of Collingswood, N. J., president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.), advocated repeal of the neutrality act in a speech today before 200 convention delegates representing 100,000 union members in all shipyards of the nation.

"Yes, we support President Roosevelt's foreign policy," Mr. Green said. "We agree with his pronouncements, with the eight-point program he and Winston Churchill gave to the world, and we agree with his actions to implement these pronouncements, and we say that there is no turning back. If the neutrality act stands in the way—and I believe it does stand in the way—let it be wiped off the statute books."

Mr. Green told the convention that American workers know in their hearts that unless we stop this spread of Nazism, this cursed system will eventually engulf us all, and the workers will be the first and last to suffer.

"Is there any American worker today so blind, so deaf, so unknowing as not to realize that the fate which Hitler imposed upon labor in Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France is the same fate which he holds in store for us if he has his way with the world?

"Is there any so blissfully unconscious as to think that we can pursue our leisurely course in this country and live happily afterward while the rest of the world is under the heel of the Nazi tyrant? If there is such a one, I have never met him amongst the shipyard workers of the nation."

New York League Adopts Resolution Urging War

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—A resolution urging America's immediate entry into the war was adopted today by 125 men and women at a luncheon of the newly-formed New York City League for a Declared War.

The local league is affiliated with the Associated Leagues for a Declared War, which claims to have similar organizations in 223 communities in 37 states.

Ninety Sign Protest Against Intolerance

Urge Fullest Freedom For Debate Without Dragging In Other Issues

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—Fullest freedom of debate on national policy without any effort "to pit religion against religion, race against race" was urged today in a statement signed by ninety Americans, including Wendell Willkie, Alfred M. Landon and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The statement, released under auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, declared such attempts were "a betrayal of the treasured traditions of our democracy" and said that Americans should continue "their repudiation of appeal to prejudice wherever and by whomsoever made."

Among the signers were Columnists Hugh S. Johnson and Dorothy Thompson, Socialist Leader Norman Thomas, Ernest Weir, of the Weirton Steel Company; Labor Leaders William Green and Philip Murray and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

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War Declaration Urged by Conant

Harvard President Says U. S. Delays Peace

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 23 (AP)—President William Bryant Conant, opening Harvard University's college year today, declared that the United States, by failing to act with its full force in the war, was delaying the hour of final victory and ultimate peace.

"To my mind," said President Conant in a chapel address, "until Congress does declare war, we as a people are dwelling in an ambiguous half-way house.

"By failing to participate fully in an effort essential to our own safety, we are in effect letting others do our fighting for us. In my opinion, until we have declared war our national conscience will every day grow more disturbed."

Interventionists Won Isolation, Nye Says

That Group Redefined Monroe Doctrine, Senator Tells America First Rally

Newark, N. J., Sept. 23 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.) declared tonight that American niterventionists have redefined the Monroe Doctrine and "have won isolation by seeking for and asking for trouble."

The Senator told an America First Committee in a prepared speech that "as construed by American leadership today the Monroe Doctrine is an instrument which forbids non-Americans any interference on the American Continent, but which permits America to interfere anywhere in the world.

"It becomes now, in the hands of interventionists, an instrument to invite trouble for ourselves."

SEP 24 1941

Air Force Claim Proved

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 23—High military officials said today that the Army Air Force had surpassed all expectations for performance during the Louisiana maneuvers and that only time stood between the United States and unchallengeable superiority in the air.

Combat craft ordered from the drawing boards only a few months ago and pilots fresh from training schools participated in the gigantic war games. They had the task of demonstrating whether, as military men had claimed, this country had the world's best air force in point of quality.

Storms Add Difficulty

Except for the absence of "live" ammunition the flying was done under conditions as nearly warlike as they could be made and authorities said they could not have asked for better performance either by the men or the machines.

In fact, they added, storms which flooded flying fields made the test much more difficult than planned and, consequently, the results were much better than the most optimistic had hoped for.

"Only Time Needed"

"We know now," one official said, "that we have the world's finest planes and our flying men are superb. All we need is time—time to turn out huge numbers of these planes to bring the quantity of our air force up to its quality and to train our young pilots in combat flying."

Gretest Depression Predicted By Wheeler

Senator Says It Will Make Last One Look Like Pink Tea By Comparison

Seattle, Sept. 23 (AP)—Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) predicted today a depression would follow the present war "which will make the last one look like a pink tea by comparison."

"I hate to think what's going to happen to these big coastal cities when the war is over," he told a civic club udience. "They've drawn in the workers by the tens of thousands from the Middle West."

Wheeler said some Montana businessmen had chided him over his stand against President Roosevelt's policies, expressing the belief it had kept war industries from his State.

"I told them we'd be better off in the long run," he asserted. "We'll have less trouble adjusting ourselves to conditions after the war."

SAYS ARMY NEEDS TRAINING OF YEAR

Gen. McNair Finds That Much Time Is Required To Prepare It "For Battle"

Cites Lack Of Equipment In Commenting On Louisiana Maneuvers

SEP 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Camp Polk, La., Sept. 23—Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, chief of the Army General Headquarters Staff, reviewing the maneuvers between the Second and Third armies in Louisiana, said today more than one year's training was needed o prepare the United States Army "for battle."

"The Germans were training for seven years," he said in a press conference. "We are on our first lap. We expect more time than one year to fit us for battle."

"If these troops—about 400,000 by the army's latest count—were completely equipped, they would acquit themselves better than troops in the World War, which is not saying too much," declared McNair, who has headed the training of the new army since its expansion more than a year ago.

Troops involved have been in training for the most part from six months to a year.

Equipment Shortages

General McNair said the army's principal shortages are in ammunition, radio equipment, weapons, planes and vehicles ranging from trucks to tanks, and added the army would continue "intensive training as long as time is given us."

The press conference was in expansion of prepared remarks McNair gave out after a critique for 1,000 higher officers of the first week's exercises. The four-day recess of the games ended tonight.

McNair said the "principal weakness" of the army training program was "in small-unit training," due fundamentally to inadequate leadership."

"We all realize," he continued, "that our officer personnel is not ideal in qualifications and experience. We can't expect to create such leadership overnight.

General Principles Criticized

Among general principles McNair criticized were: Some disregard of orders for complete blackouts in the field, improper disposition of troops and material for defense, lack of counter-attack in defensive actions, weakness in reconnaissance and protection of behind-the-line areas and lack of understanding or disregard of standing operation procedure.

"The outstanding strength of the army," he said, "is in the devotion, spirit and putoutiveness of the men in the ranks."

McNair said that in training of the armies after the maneuvers here, concentration will be on target practice. He added that attempts at realism in the current games had suffered because of lack of blank ammunition. Asked the reason for this, he said "at present blank ammunition doesn't exist in the United States."

Heroism Of Two Cited

General McNair praised the spirit of the men in the ranks. He cited as a "splendid example of devotion to duty" the deaths of Privates Wilford Wilson, of Oakdale, Ind., and Ernest E. White, of Gordon, W. Va., who drowned while trying to swim the swift, fifty-foot Cane river.

The two soldiers were among twenty who volunteered to brave the current to establish a pontoon bridge and permit an attack by Company B, One Hundred and fiftieth Infantry, Thirty-eighth Division.

General McNair described the act as "greater heroism than it would have been in actual battle."

SWEDISH SHIP IS SUNK

Freighter Ossian Sent Down By Aerial Torpedo

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Swedish freighter Ossian, 1,564 tons, has been sunk by an aerial torpedo from a British or Russian plane while traveling in a German convoy in the North Sea, marine circles said tonight.

They said the 49-year-old vessel, en route from Cuxhaven, Germany, t Rotterdam, went down near the Frie sian Islands with a loss of two lives

Marine sources also reported that the British freighter Newbury, 5,102 tons, was torpedoed recently in the north Atlantic.

SEP 24 1941

Bomber Loses Aileions On Way To Britain But Finishes Hop

Wing Tip Also Breaks From Catalina In Dive Over Atlantic After Automatic Pilot Jams

SEP 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 23—A Catalina bomber completed a delivery flight to England with both ailerons and one wing tip missing after a 17,000-foot spiral dive over the Atlantic, Consolidated Aircraft Corporation reported today.

The company said the story was so amazing its release was delayed until confirmation could be obtained from the British Ministry of Information.

Automatic Pilot Jams

Half way across the Atlantic, while the seaplane bomber was cruising at 18,000 feet, the automatic pilot suddenly jammed with the starboard aileron, one of the flaps on the wings that give lateral control of the ship, full down.

The 30,000-pound craft went into a spiral dive. The strain was too great and the starboard aileron broke completely away. With it went the entire wing tip.

Then the other aileron broke loose and fluttered away. This saved the plane, the pilot reported, because it served to balance the bomber.

Joins Fleet On Patrol

Just 800 feet above the water the Catalina, with both pilots straining at the manual controls, swooped into level flight.

The ship, carrying a crew of six, was six hours from its destination.

The British reported the plane had been repaired and had joined a fleet of Catalinas on patrol duty in the Atlantic. A Catalina played a major role in the destruction of the German battleship Bismarck.

Officers Toast Captain, Vessel Is Torpedoed

Canadian Pacific Liner Sunk Off Ireland During Birthday Fete For Chief Officer

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—Torpedoing of the Canadian Pacific liner Beaverdale during a midnight party celebrating the captain's birthday wis disclosed today.

Marine circles reported that the 9,957-ton British ship was sunk by a submarine 300 miles off the Irish coast last April while the captain, whose name was not learned, was being toasted by fellow-officers. The crew was saved.

The loss in the North Atlantic of another ship carrying American supplies to England, the 4,414-ton Norwegian motor-ship freighter Segnedo, also was disclosed. No details were available.

In Montreal, Canadian Pacific Steamships officials said the Beaverdale was sunk last April.

FIRE ON GREEK FREIGHTER

Blaze In Hold Of Ship In New York Loaded With Sulphur

New York, Sept. 23 (AP)—Fire was discovered today in a coal bunker of the 4,575-ton Greek freighter Odysseus as the ship, loaded with sulphur for the British Ministry of Shipping moved down New York Bay.

The ship anchored a half mile southeast of Bedloe's Island and asked assistance. A fireboat soon brought the fire under control.

SEP 24 1941

14 Flee Ship Ablaze 28 Miles Off Florida

Coast Guard Speeds To Rescue. Craft Believed British Arawak, Bound For Bahamas

Flagler Beach, Fla., Sept 23 (AP)—A wooden freighter, believed to be the 115-foot 201-ton British motorship Arawak, continued to burn fiercely twenty-eight miles off this coastal resort town, while Coast Guard boats sped to the rescue of fourteen persons who abandoned the vessel in a lifeboat.

The Arawak, built in 1938, left Jacksonville this morning for its home port of Nassau, Bahamas, and Coast Guardsmen said the description of the burning ship tallied with that of the British freighter.

When it left here, the Arawak carried nine crewmen, a married couple not immediately identified, two children, and a man who was a passenger. Officials of the British consulate declined comment.

30.24 — 12011

30.24 — 12011

Duke And Duchess Reach U. S. With Breezy, Detto And Pooky

Starting 6-Week Vacation To Canadian Ranch With Stops In Capital And Baltimore

SEP 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Sept. 23—The Duke of Windsor, starting a six weeks' vacation trip with his American-born Duchess, said today he wanted to withhold opinions about world matters until he had time to visit the United States and Canada.

"I want to observe world conditions during my trip over the United States and Canada before I say anything," the former king said in an impromptu radio broadcast shortly after the royal couple reached Miami in a chartered plane from the Bahamian capital of Nassau.

"I can speak for all my countrymen," the Duke added, "when I express to America the heartfelt thanks of Britain for all the moral and material support you are so lavishly giving to her."

The vacation for the Windsors will include visits to Washington, New York and Baltimore, the latter the former home of the Duchess, and a stay at the Duke's Canadian ranch.

The first day of their trip provided little of the rest and privacy the Windsors hoped to obtain by arranging a strictly unofficial stopover in Miami.

Crowds greeted them enthusiastically at the airport and at their hotel. They will continue tomorrow by train for Washington and a White House luncheon.

Other hundreds pressed around the couple as they went to visit their friend, Arthur V. Davis, of Pittsburgh, board chairman of the Aluminum Company of America, on his yacht Moja, which the Duke used for two summer week-end cruises.

The Duke also created a stir at the University of Miami, where he went to visit R. A. F. cadets undergoing advanced flight training under the direction of Pan American Airways instructors.

A party of seven aides and servants accompanied the couple, along with their three Cairn terriers, Breezy Detto and Pooky.

Duke to Boost Tourist Trade

Windsor to Take Time Out on Vacation Trip to Aid Bahama Islands.

Miami, Sept. 23 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor, once super-salesman for the British empire, will take time out on his vacation trip through the United States and Canada to drum up tourist trade for the little Bahaman colony he now governs.

Miami, first overnight stop on the journey, planned a quiet welcome for him and the American-born Duchess on their arrival today aboard a chartered Pan American clipper from Nassau.

The Windsors plan to entrain tomorrow for Washington, where the Duke will discuss means of transporting tourists to Nassau, winter resort capital of the Bahama Islands. Tourist travel there boomed last season, Edward's first as Governor.

That will be aside from a social program that includes a White House luncheon and a reception at the British embassy.

The chief object of the trip, Edward said in Nassau, is to attend to business affairs at his ranch near Calgary, Alberta, which he has not seen for fourteen years. There he plans to try horseback riding again after years out of the saddle.

Although the return itinerary is uncertain, the Windsors may visit New York and Baltimore, the Duchess's birthplace, before completing the six-week holiday.

If he does go to New York, the abdicated monarch's reception is certain to be on a much quieter scale than his first visit in 1919 when, as Prince of Wales, he was greeted with showers of ticker tape and the cheers of thousands.

Edward's last trip to his ranch and to the eastern United States was in 1924 on an incognito visit.

The War Interpreted

By Dewitt MacKenzie

Developments of the past few days certainly must have forced British Premier Churchill and his advisers to give serious consideration to the idea of staging a modified invasion of the continent in the shape of big and thoroughly organized raids.

The government has refused to be stampeded by pressure of the English press into a premature full-dress invasion, because of the terrible risk of an Allied catastrophe, and military experts generally have agreed that this represented the course of wisdom. However, the gravity of the Russian position in the Ukraine calls for a major distraction to relieve the Nazi pressure against the Muscovites.

This is especially true since further heavy reverses, strengthening the possibility that Hitler may break into the Caucasus, might easily draw Japan and Bulgaria into the war against the Soviet. Even Turkey might feel compelled to grant Hitler military concessions which would multiply allied difficulties.

WOULD NEED EVERY WARSHIP

The danger of an attempt at a general invasion of western Europe lies in the fact that Britain would have to employ every warship she could lay her hands on. This massing of sea-power would present Hitler's Luftwaffe a never-to-be-forgotten target, and there is small doubt that he would fill the sky with warplanes from the eastern theater. A great naval disaster might mean the end of the war for Britain.

Heavy raids, however, could be made without such risk—and there's no telling where they might lead. It's always possible that beach-heads might be established on the French coast in sufficient strength to permit of more extensive operations. In any event, the Germans presumably would be compelled to divert warplanes, tanks and perhaps troops from the eastern theater in order to ensure that the Allies didn't develop the raids into a major operation.

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I am not trying to suggest that the Russians are on the point of collapse. There is, however, a very real danger that the Nazis may force their way into the Caucasus, thus jeopardizing the Allied position in the Middle East and the whole Mediterranean zone.

One would expect the Allies would figure it profitable to make a great effort, even with much risk, to liquidate this threat. Possibly they may find opportunity to create a diversion elsewhere, but only a very great challenge to his security could turn Hitler away from that drive to the Middle East.

Signs multiply that Japan is getting set for a possible invasion of Siberia, despite the lateness of the season. Highly reliable sources in Manila say that Nippon has sent at least a million troops to Manchukuo and Korea recently.

MAY ATTACK SIBERIA

It long has been apparent that Japan, while marking time with her drive southward in order to avoid trouble with America, still has figured that she might turn her energies against the Russians without drawing gunfire from Uncle Sam. Tokyo has been watching the Russo-Nazi war front with an eagle eye, ready to take advantage of any Russian adversity.

The deterrent has been the fact that Russia is Britain's ally, and that the United States is rendering the Soviet material aid. Japan is fearful that this combination of circumstances might still involve her in war with the United States. Still, this might not be enough to prevent a Japanese assault on Siberia if Red Marshal Budyenny's armies continue rolling back.

If the Allies can bridge this one contingency—the possibility of a Nazi break-through into the Caucasus—they will be sitting rather pretty for the winter. Here it should be said that the Russians themselves, aided by the weather, may turn the trick. The Germans still have a long stretch of territory to fight across to reach their objective.

All in all, the British will be trusting a lot to fortune if they don't stage a diversion greater than they can by bombing of German territory. This being so, it will be surprising if they don't make some special effort at this critical moment.

Army Enlists Silent Glider As Powerful War Weapon

SEP 24 '41

Motorless Ships Weigh 5000 Pounds or More; Hard to Shoot Down

By STEPHEN McDONOUGH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (The Special News Service)—Silent attack by air from great heights is the newest war weapon under development by the Army.

Gliders Watched

For years Army Air Corps officers have watched skilled pilots take gliders up to 10,000 feet or more and sail on wings of the wind for hundreds of miles. Many have remarked, "There is one of the answers to combined air and ground maneuvers."

Unfortunately, however, there was no money to develop this new air arm.

Now they are hurrying to develop it in the least possible time. More than 20 officers have been trained by experienced glider pilots at Elmira, N. Y., and Big Meadow, Va., in the art of flying without a prop—and it is an art—and more are going to school every month. The Army has ordered an undisclosed number of motorless planes.

Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, former chief of the Air Corps, said recently the Army will "have a glider force second to none and we will have it when we need it."

Business Ships

These are no ordinary gliders or seaplanes such as those which sportsmen fling around the sky in sheer enjoyment. They are business ships weighing 5000 pounds or more fully loaded. They are capable of carrying a squad of men with full equipment—250 pounds per man including parachutes—for distances up to 200 miles, perhaps more, depending on the wind and the skill of the pilot. Sixty-three per cent of a glider's weight is devoted to payload.

As a result, twice as many parachute troops can be carried in a glider as are carried in an airplane. They can either be scattered over a wide area as the glider swoops down, or be landed as a group.

In daytime the glider always is a good target for antiaircraft batteries because it has no reserve power to climb out of range or avoid enemy fighters. However, it can glide silently into a key area at night and there is little danger of a man being hurt, even if the ship crashes. Gliders land at 30 miles an hour or less and, barring a headon contact with a tree, the men would suffer little more than a few bruises.

Glider Trains

Single-place gliders and soaring planes are launched with a tow car or fast winch to whip them into the air. Troop-carrying gliders, however, are towed into the air in a glider-train by a plane with a high-powered motor—one of the trickiest jobs in aviation for the pilot of the towing ship. Frank Hawks brought glider towing into reality in 1930 when he flew from San Diego, Cal., to New York at the tail end of a tow rope.

It is possible to tow two or more fully-loaded gliders up to 10,000 feet with sufficiently high-powered planes, such as the new four-motored bombers. Then, over enemy territory, the glider pilots can slip the towing cable and drift down while the bomber proceeds on its mission.

Britain's Royal Air Force is experimenting with gliders which could cross the English Channel into France. The silent invaders, working in co-ordination with water-borne troops, long-range artillery fire, bombers and fighter planes sweeping across from England, might be able to accomplish what Germany says cannot be done—the invasion of France, Norway and the Low Countries.

Hard to Shoot Down

Both American and English fliers believe that the machine-gun bullets from a fighter plane would probably not be able to shoot down a glider unless the control cables were cut, the pilot killed or the tail shot off. Even under attack it could still sweep smoothly to earth or dodge into clouds, which are the natural fueling place for a glider in using upward-moving currents to climb.

Maj. Fred R. Dent, Jr., assistant chief of the aircraft laboratory at Wright Field, Dayton, O., one of the officers trained to glide, described his experience in the latest issue of the Air Corps News Letter. Two sailplanes were towed by a small plane to 4000 feet where Dent, with some trepidation, cut loose his tow rope and started out on his own.

He headed for the nearest black

cloud and, flying by instruments, dived immediately into the reverse of a spin, spiraling upward to 8000 feet where his air fuel gave out. He dived out of the cloud and hunted another. This one carried him to 10,000 feet where thunder rumbled all around and thick ice formed on the wings and windshield. Four instruments froze p completely.

Gradually, however, the ice began o melt and the instruments began functioning again. He landed about 100 miles short of Williamsport, his destination.

Eire Tightens Belt for a Hard Winter

SEP 24 1941

Shortage of Coal Will Be Felt Most; DeValera Warns of Virtual Blockade

By MICHAEL ROONEY

DUBLIN—(Correspondence of the Special News Service)—Neutral Eire is tightening her belt for a hard winter.

Prime Minister DeValera has warned his country that because of its geographical situation it must suffer the effects of a virtual blockade.

"We are not going to go hungry," asserts Agricultural Minister James Ryan, "but there are a lot of things we may have to do without."

Most serious shortage may be of British coal. Stocks in the country are very low. Some merchants are unable to supply their customers with the meager ration of a quarter ton a month. The railways are feeling the pinch and services have been curtailed.

Something approaching dismay has been created by the declaration of the president of the British board of trade that "not a single ton of coal which could be used at home would be exported unless under overwhelming national considerations."

In this difficult situation the Eire government is directing an intense drive for increased production of peat, present in the Irish bogs in millions of tons. But it remains to be seen whether, in the absence of coal, peat can be produced in sufficient quantities to keep all the —home fires burning.

Petrol is still being imported in small quantities. Private motorists receive an average of about four gallons a month and the result is that most of the private cars are off the road. Dublin city bus services have been reduced. No bus now runs after 11 p.m., after which the city center is deserted.

Harvest prospects are good. Experts say there will be sufficient wheat to last throughout the winter, though there may have to be a mixture with other cereals to make bread, already of a slightly brownish color. There is a greater acreage under potatoes than for many years and a good crop seems assured.

Tea still is rationed at a half ounce a person a week. The sugar ration is one pound a person a week. Coffee is almost unobtainable. Cocoa is becoming scarce. Rice is doled out in small packets by shopkeepers who say they don't know where the next lot is coming from.

When present supplies of American tinned fruits are exhausted, there may be none to follow. We may have to eat our meat without salt, possibly without pepper.

Here are some other things the Irish housewife may have to do without in the near future:

Vinegar, sauces, chutneys, jellies, baking powders, dried fruits, paints and polishes and creams, paraffin—and every week adds new commodities to the list.

In short, as one leading Dublin businessman puts it, "It's goodbye to fancy fare and a lot of other things besides. But we won't be hungry and that's something to be thankful for."

LONDON- ADD DeGaulle- rmx Rep.

DE GAULLE ASSERTED THAT HIS FREE FRENCH LAND FORCES NOW NUMBERED 50,000 MEN READY TOFIGHT OR ALREADY ACTUALLY FIGHTING. MOST ARE IN AFRICA OR THE NEAR EAST. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE NAVAL FORCES, A NAVAL AIR CORPS AND A MERCHANT NAVY BASED PRINCIPALLY IN BRITAIN AND WORKING WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICES.

"NEVER," HE SAID, "HAVE RELATIONS OF FREE FRANCE AND BRITAIN BEEN CLOSER. NEVER HAVE THE FREE FRENCH OR MYSELF BEEN MORE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY."

(NO PICKUP)

SEP 24 1941

FN1251PED

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT 24-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS WARNED FINLAND SHE WILL BE REGARDED AS AN OPEN ENEMY IF THE FINNS PERSIST IN INVADING RUSSIAN TERRITORY BEYOND THE OLD 1939 FRONTIER, RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID TODAY.

THIS WARNING WAS COUPLED WITH AN OFFER TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH FINLAND IF SHE CALLED A HALT TO HER WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, AND THE GOVERNMENT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE CONSULTED THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BEFORE INFORMING FINLAND OF ITS ATTITUDE.

M1227AED

MOSCOW, WEDNESDAY, SEPT 24-(AP)-A BERLIN CLAIM THAT NAZI TROOPS HAD ENCIRCLED FOUR SOVIET ARMIES EAST OF THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL OF KIEV WAS DENIED HERE TODAY BY S.A.LOZOVSKY, THE RUSSIAN SPOKESMAN.

M136AED

30.24—12013 30.R4—12013

SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPT 23-(AP)-CHILE HAS PROTESTED TO GERMANY OVER THE ARREST OF CHILEANS IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN ROSSETTI ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

M137AED

WINNIPEG, SEPT. 23-(AP)-IT WAS A TALE OF WOE THAT NORMAN WEILER OF SEWARD, NEB., HAD TO TELL TODAY AFTER A 1,000-MILE HITCH-HIKING JUNKET TO JOIN THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

HE SAID HE LEFT HOME LAST WEDNESDAY, LOST HIS WALLET AND $200 TO A THIEF IN OMAHA AND MADE HIS WAY TO THE BORDER AFTER SELLING HIS SHOES AND DONNING A CHEAP PAIR OF HOUSE SLIPPERS.

AT THE BORDER IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS REFUSED TO LET HIM CROSS BECAUSE HE WAS PENNILESS, BUT HE FINALLY FIXED THINGS UP WITH A TELEPHONE CALL TO HIS FATHER WHO CAME THROUGH WITH A LOAN.

WEILER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM HIZE OF TOPEKA, KAN., WHO ALSO HAS AMBITIONS TO BECOME A WARTIME FLIER.

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TA810PED

HONOLULU, SEPT.23-(AP)-A CHARGE OF SECOND DEGREE MURDER WAS FILED TODAY AGAINST JOHN YEUNG, A CUSTOMS GUARD, IN CONNECTION WITH THE FATAL SHOOTING OF SECOND LIEUT. MARTIN R.CONNELLY OF SYRACUSE, N.Y. BAIL WAS SET AT $2,500.

CONNELLY WAS SHOT YESTERDAY DURING AN ARGUMENT OVER INSPECTION OF A PACKAGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS HE WAS CARRYING WHEN HE LEFT THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, ON WHICH HE JUST HAD ARRIVED FROM MANILA. CONNELLY, RECUPERATING FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN AN AIRPLANE CRASH IN THE PHILIPPINES, WAS ENROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO FOR TREATMENT.

SIX WEEKS NORMALLY ARE REQUIRED BEFORE A CASE REACHES TRIAL HERE. IN THE MEANTIME THREE MATERIAL WITNESSES, REMOVED FROM THE PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, MUST REMAIN IN HONOLULU. THEY ARE MISS NAOMI BERMAN, ARMY NURSE WHO WAS CARING FOR CONNELLY, AND LIEUTENANTS WALTER LIPPOLD AND WILLIAM T.KINSELLA OF THE U.S. NAVY.

YEUNG, OF CHINESE AND HAWAIIAN ANCESTRY, WILL APPEAR FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING TOMORROW.

W.C.HIBERLY, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, EXPRESSED REGRET OVER THE TRAGEDY AND SAID THAT ACCORDING TO HIS INFORMATION CONNELLY STRUCK YEUNG ON THE HEAD SEVERAL TIMES "WITHOUT APPARENT PROVOCATION" WHEN YEUNG STARTED TO SEARCH THE OFFICER.

"THESE BLOWS STAGGERED AND DAZED YEUNG," HIBERLY'S STATEMENT CONTINUED, "DURING WHICH TIME YEUNG DREW A REVOLVER FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESTRAINING CONNELLY FROM FURTHER ATTACK. CONNELLY CONTINUED TO LUNGE AT YEUNG X X. DURING THE EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION X X X THE GUN WAS FIRED."

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HIBERLY ADDED THAT "THERE WAS NO INTENT UPON THE PART OF YEUNG, FROM INFORMATION I HAVE, TO SHOOT CONNELLY."

XA752PCS

WICHITA,KAS.,SEPT.23-(AP)-CAPT.H.A.MAURENBRECHER OF NEW YORK, MEMBER OF THE NETHERLANDS PURCHASING COMMISSION, BEGAN FLIGHT TESTS TODAY ON A 5-PLACE BEECHCRAFT BIPLANE BEING GIVEN TO PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS BY HIS DUTCH SUBJECTS.

THE PLANE, CAMOUFLAGED AND EQUIPPED FOR NAVIGATION, WILL BE CRATED AND SHIPPED TO THE PRINNE IN LONDON WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

HH213PCS

WASHINGTON,SEPT.23-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY TOLD FEDERAL DISTRICT JUSTICE JESSE C.ADKINS TODAY THAT GERMAN AGENTS CONTRIBUTED FUNDS TO THE ISLANDS-FOR-WAR DEBTS COMMITTEE, ONCE HEADED BY THE LATE SENATOR ERNEST LUNDEEN, AND TO THE MAKE-EUROPE-PAY-WAR-DEBTS COMMITTEE.

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THE STATEMENT WAS MADE BY WILLIAM POWER MALONEY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, AT A HEARING CONNECTED WITH SUBPOENAING FOR GRAND JURY USE OF RECORDS OF THE TWO COMMITTEES.

"SOME SOURCES OF THESE FUNDS WERE FOUND TO BE NONE OTHER THAN GERMAN AGENTS," MALONEY DECLARED.

THE GRAND JURY IS INVESTIGATING ALIEN ACTIVITIES.

LUNDEEN, A FARMER-LABORITE FROM MINNESOTA, WAS KILLED IN AN AIRPLANE CRASH IN VIRGINIA.

LT1214AES NM

WASHINGTON,SEPT 23-(AP)-THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY A RETURN OF A FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTMENT CHARGING FRANK B.BURCH, AKRON, OHIO ATTORNEY, WITH FAILING TO REGISTER AS AN AGENT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST BURCH, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, WAS VOTED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GRAND JURY.

THE INDICTMENT ALLEGED THE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1940 AND JULY 15, 1941, BURCH ACTED AS "A PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL, AGENT, REPRESENTATIVE AND ATTORNEY OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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IT FURTHER ALLEGED THAT THE AKRON LAWYER ADVISED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THROUGH ITS ACCREDITED CONSULAR OFFICIALS, ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC RELATIONS, PUBLIC POLICY AND POLITICAL INTEREST, AND THAT HE DISTRIBUTED BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER WRITTEN MATTER, "ON BEHALF OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT."

BURCH WAS ACCUSED OF DISTRIBUTING PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS TO A MAILING LIST OF APPROXIMATELY 25,000 PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE PURPOSE OF INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST THE LEND-LEASE BILL.

BURCH ACQUIRED BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS, IT WAS CHARGED, WITH APPROXIMATELY $10,000 SUPPLIED BY KARL KATT, GERMAN CONSUL AT CLEVELAND,OHIO.

INCLUDED IN THE MATERIAL MAILED OUT, THE INDICTMENT SAID, WAS A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "AD 1776 FOR LIBERTY; HR 1776 FOR DICTATORSHIPS", PUBLISHED BY THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO KEEP

30.24 — 12015 30.24 — 12015

THE U.S. OUT OF WAR.

HR 1776 WAS THE LEASE-LEND BILL.

THE INDICTMENT ALSO CHARGED, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, THAT BURCH PREPARED AND DELIVERED TO KATT A MAILING LIST OF APPROXIMATELY 30,000 PEOPLE TO WHOM KATT ALLEGEDLY DISTRIBUTED, AMONG OTHER, A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "FACTS IN REVIEW", WHICH WAS SAID TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION.

AMONG THOSE ON THE MAILING LIST, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, WERE ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THE 48 STATE LEGISLATURES.

MD344PES

Paris-first add french veterans x x paper declared.

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Le Petit Parisien reported that a veterans'

[redacted]

group [redacted] centering around prisoners freed by the Germans soon would be given "legal existence" in the occupied zone, where the Petain single party is barred.

It said, "Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan will give encouragement to this organization, which will correspond for the occupied zone to the work of the Veterans' legion in free (unoccupied) France."

ADD LONDON - BARON FERMOY - XXX OLD.

IN THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE WAR, THE 56-YEAR-OLD BARON, AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ENLIST, SERVED AS A DISHWASHER AT A YMCA CANTEEN IN FRANCE. HE NOW IS COMMISSIONED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND SPECIAL DUTIES BRANCH OF THE RAF.

DURING THE WORLD WAR HE WAS A CAPTAIN IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY. [redacted] HIS MOTHER WAS THE FORMER FRANCES WORK OF NEW YORK.

[redacted]

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HE WAS GRADUATED FROM HARVARD IN 1909.

BARON FERMOY BECAME A BRITISH SUBJECT AFTER INHERITING THE TITLE FROM AN UNCLE IN 1920.

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE CENTRAL FRONT - FIRST ADD

CASSIDY'S EYEWITNESS X X X (NIGHT) WILL BE ACHIEVED."

SOKOLOVSKY SAID THE GERMAN 106TH, 161ST AND 28TH INFANTRY; 14TH MOTORIZED AND SEVENTH TANK DIVISIONS WERE DESTROYED AND THAT THE FIFTH, 35TH 87TH AND 128TH INFANTRY

DIVISIONS LOST 50 TO 70 PER CENT [redacted] THIS MONTH.

THESE, HE SAID, DID NOT INCLUDE EIGHT DIVISIONS [redacted] CRIPPLED DURING THE SOVIET RECAPTURE OF VELIVA, EAST OF SMOLENSK.

OTHER DIVISIONS RUSHED INTO TO REINFORCE THE GERMAN LINES SUSTAINED AT LEAST 50 PER CENT CASUALTIES, THE GENERAL ADDED.

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"STABILIZATION OF THE FRONT IN THE WEST [redacted] HAS MADE POSSIBLE THE PROCESS OF WEARING DOWN THE GERMANS," HE ASSERTED.

SOKOLOVSKY CITED FOUR REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF THE GERMAN CENTRAL OFFENSIVE:

1. "THE WILL OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE, EVERY OFFICER AND EVERY SOLDIER TO FIGHT TO KEEP THE ENEMY FROM A FURTHER ADVANCE."

2. "THE GREAT AID WE RECEIVED AS A RESULT OF INCREASED WAR PRODUCTION OF PLANES TANKS AND ESPECIALLY ARTILLERY."

3. "THE GERMANS LOST THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ADVANCE TO SEIZE MOSCOW BECAUSE THEIR REAR IS UNSAFE AND UNCERTAIN."

4. "MANY GERMAN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS BEGAN TO LOSE FAITH IN THE BLITZKRIEG AND THE INVICIBILITY OF THEIR OWN ARMY."

OF THE BATTLES FOR LENINGRAD IN THE NORTH AND [redacted] IN THE UKRAINE IN THE SOUTH, HE SAID: "I THINK IT WILL END THERE JUST AS BADLY FOR THE GERMANS AS HERE."

SEP 24 1941

BERLIN, SEPT. 13-(AP)-- KARL VOLLHARDT, A GERMAN WAR REPORTER, DESCRIBED TONIGHT THE DESTRUCTION OF A SOVIET "GHOST BATTERY" ON THE UKRAINIAN FRONT.

IT TURNED OUT, HE SAID, TO BE AN ARMORED RAILWAY TRAIN NAMED "THE MARSHAL BUDYENNY" OPERATING BETWEEN KHARKOV AND KREMENCHUG.

NIGHT AFTER NIGHT, HE WROTE, HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE [redacted] DESCENDED ON THE GERMANS FROM [redacted] CERTAIN POINTS. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO LOCATE THE GUNS, FOR WHENEVER SCOUTS DURING THE DAY REACHED THE SUPPOSED SCENE OF THE PREVIOUS NIGHT'S FIRE THE GUNS WERE GONE.

THEN, HE SAID, THE GERMAN SOLDIERS BEGAN TO SPEAK OF "THAT

30.24—12017

SPOOKY BATTERY."

BUT THEN SOMEONE SAW A CLOUD OF STEAM ON THE RAILWAY SECTION FROM KHARKOV TO [redacted]. GERMAN ARMORED CHASERS TOOK POSITION NEAR A SMALL RAILWAY STATION, LOOSENED ONE RAIL AND LAY IN WAIT.

SEP 24 1941

"AN HOUR AFTER SUNDOWN," VOLLHARDT WROTE, "THE TRAIN COMES ALONE. THREE THOUSAND FEET SHORT OF THE POSITION OF OUR ARTILLERY IT HALTS, FIRES AND THEN APPROACHES AT FULL STEAM. WITH A GREAT NOISE IT JUMPS THE TRACK AND LIES ON ITS SIDE AND DIGS DEEP INTO THE SAND. THE MOMENT FOR OUR GUNNERS HAS COME.

"THE FIGHT LASTED A FULL HOUR, HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE FOUR GUNS OF THE ARMORED TRAIN WERE STILL IN CONDITION. THEN, [redacted], A GERMAN SERGEANT WORKING HIS WAY TO WITHIN A HUNDRED YARDS OF THE TRAIN MANAGED TO LAND A FULL SALVO IN A MUNITIONS CAR. //

THAT, THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED, WAS THE FINISH.

Paris, German-occupied France, Sept. 23-(ap)-The paris radio broadcast today that a british planes machine-gunned the French trawler Chappe off La Rochelle, killing three of the crew.

SEP 24 1941

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24-(AP)-KING GEORGE HAS APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO THE ANCIENT OFFICE OF LORD WARDEN OF CINQUE PORTS HE ONCE HELD BY WILLIAM PITT AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CHURCHILL SUCCEEDS THE MARQUESS OF WILLINGDON AS HOLDER OF THE TITLE.

THE APPOINTMENT GIVES HIM EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO "THE FLOTSAM, JETSAM AND LAGAN" WITH THE AREA OF CINQUE PORTS—HYTHE, HASTINGS, ROMNEY, SANDWICH, DOVER, WINCHELSEA AND RYE.

BUT HE WILL HAVE TO PAY TAXES ON THE LORD WARDEN'S RESIDENCE, WALMER CASTLE, NEAR DOVER, IN WHICH HE PROBABLY WILL

NOT LIVE. HIS ONLY DUTY WILL BE THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE DOVER HARBOR BOARD.

DOUGHILL ALSO WILL BE ENTITLED TO FLY HIS OWN STANDARD--A BLUE AND YELLOW QUARTERED WITH ARMS OF CINQUE PORTS--FROM WALMER CASTLE.

SEP 24 1941

THE OFFICE, HELD HERETOFORE BY 157 BRITISH PRINCES, DUKES, ADMIRALS AND PRIME MINISTERS SINCE THE 11TH CENTURY, IS RATED A HIGH HONOR BUT NOT A PAYING POST. IN THE 18TH CENTURY, HOWEVER, IT WAS WORTH ABOUT $12,000 A YEAR.

BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS IN THE MIDDLE AGES WERE CHARGED WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF [redacted] A FLEET TO KEEP THE NARROW SEAS [redacted] FREE FROM ENEMY SHIPS.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 23-(AP)-ANALYZING GERMAN ADMISSIONS OF THEIR OWN LOSSES AT THE FRONT, THE SOVIET PRESS SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY "GERMAN MORTALITY ON THE FRONT, IF WE BELIEVE THEIR CLAIMS, IS SMALLER THAN IN THE REAR."

"THEIR CLAIMS OF ONLY 84[redacted]54 KILLED SIGNIFIES [redacted] HALF

A GERMAN KILLED PER DAY PER KILOMETER ON THE FRONT AT A TIME OF CONSTANT OFFENSIVE," SAID L. A. [redacted] LOZOVSKY, VICE-COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS [redacted]

SEP 24 1941

A MORE REALISTIC FIGURE ON GERMAN LOSSES IN THE FIRST 70 DAYS OF WAR (Hsait) WOULD BE AT LEAST 500,000 KILLED, 1,700,000 WOUNDED AND 110,000 LOST.

[redacted] BERN, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 23-(AP)-THE SOFIA RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST A MANIFESTO BY THE UNION OF RESERVED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS PLACING THAT GROUP'S SERVICES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE BULGARIAN NATION. THE UNION EXPRESSED THANKS TO THE AXIS FOR "LIBERATING" LANDS INHABITED BY BULGARIANS AND DECLARED [redacted] RUSSIA HAD BEEN HOSTILE TO THIS.

IN GENERAL, HOWEVER, [redacted] BULGARIAN PRESS AND RADIO ATTACKS AGAINST RUSSIA APPEARED TO HAVE DIMINISHED SOMEWHAT.

30.24—12919

30.24—12019

150

BERLIN, SEPT. 23-(AP)-DNB SAID TONIGHT THAT

RAILWAY CARS WERE DESTROYED ON A GERMAN AIR RAID ON TROOPS

AT A STATION NEAR KHARKOV, CHIEF CITY OF THE RICH SOVIET

DONETS INDUSTRIAL AREA.

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THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THERE WERE 15 TRAINS IN

ALL ON SIDINGS AT THIS STATION. AT ANOTHER IN THE SAME AREA IT

CLAIMED A TRAINLOAD OF GASOLINE SET AFLAME.

CONFIDENTIAL NOTE TO EDITORS (NOT FOR PUBLICATION):

A HEAVY CENSORSHIP HAS BEEN IMPOSED ON THE

PRESS IN BUENOS AIRES.

THE AP

ARGENTINA FOILS REVOLT WHILE DEPUTIES ENGAGE IN ROW WITH PRESIDENT

Air-Force Commander Reported Dismissed—Subversive Issue Becomes Linked With Domestic Political Quarrel

SEP 25 1941

Chamber Rejects U. S. Loan For Economic Program In Resentment At Castillo's Charge Radical Party Figured In Plot

[*By the Associated Press*]

Antofagasta, Chile, Sept. 24 — German residents of Antofagasta crowded the airport office here today and thundered a "Heil Hitler" in farewell to their arrested leader, who was taken to Santiago for trial on charges of anti-Chilean activities.

The Nazi leader, a German named Gubernatis, harangued his followers in German before detectives hustled him aboard the plane.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24 (AP) — Friederich von Schulz-Hausmann, former manager for the North German Lloyd Line in Chile, arrived in Argentina by air today to take up residence here.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24—The head of the Argentine air force was reported relieved of his command tonight in the midst of a growing dispute between acting President Ramon Castillo and the Chamber of Deputies over responsibility for a foiled uprising among army aviation officers.

Unconfirmed reports said Gen. Angel M. Zuloaga, the air-force commander, had been confined to his home, but the news agency Andi, in reporting his dismissal, said he had asked for

it himself.

Does Not Admit Complicity

Zuloaga was quoted as saying he felt he could no longer count on the support of army officials.

Andi's informant said the general had not admitted complicity in any plot, but had considered himself offended by the army's attitude.

Castillo, acting President since July, 1940, when President Roberto Ortiz became ill, earlier had charged that Radical party members, Nationalists and "others" were involved in the conspiracy against the Government.

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Vigorous In Probe Of Nazis

This promptly caused loud protests from the Radicals, one of whom, Raul Damonte Taborda, was instrumental in the vigorous Congressional committee investigation of Nazi activities in Argentina.

The Radicals also used their dominant political weight in the Chamber of Deputies to show their resentment against Castillo by blocking House approval of a proposed $110,000,000 United States loan which Castillo wants for his economic program.

This angered the Conservative National Democrats, members of Castillo's party. They walked out and said they would not return to the chamber.

Thus the subversive issue in Argentina rapidly became linked with the domestic political quarrel which has existed ever since Castillo became acting President.

Asked Ortiz To Return

Last January the Radicals (actually Liberals) appealed to ailing President Ortiz to return to office, charging that Castillo was not pursuing liberal policies. But Ortiz is too ill to return.

His refusal to resign because of his health has caused fierce political fights and often gunplay. But when Ortiz did submit his resignation in August, 1940, the Congress refused to accept it.

Zuloaga, head of the Unied States-trained Argentine army air force, was made a general December 31, 1940, the only air commander to hold that rank.

The 59-year-old officer holds decorations from many governments and is one of Argentina's pioneer airmen. He made his first flight in a balloon over the Andes in 1915 and served as air attache at Washington in 1916.

Both For Nazi Probe

Both Radicals and Conservatives recently joined in approving a Congressional committee's recommendations that Nazi undercover groups be smashed in Argentina, a move expressing disapproval of the activities of German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann.

The President minimized the seriousness of the nipped uprising and said there was no intention to declare a state of siege. He did not identify the "others" involved in the threat to the Government, although a Congressional committee has charged Nazi elements were conspiring in Argentina.

Resents Blame On Party

Later a Radical spokesman expressed his party's resentment over Castillo's accusation against the party, and declared the Radicals would not vote for any administration measure until the political atmosphere had cleared.

This spokesman charged the Government with a veiled intention of trying to control next December's elections in Buenos Aires province, a pivotal section which usually determines the outcome of the Presidential elections, slated for next year.

One Radical deputy last night declared on the Chamber floor that Acting President Castillo himself had "joined in the totalitarian plotting." This was followed today by the President's counter-charge.

In widespread precautions against the suspected air force coup the Government ordered all military planes grounded until Saturday.

Plane Factory Occupied

Military occupation was extended to a warplane factory at Cordoba, in the heart of Argentina, as well as to every army airfield in the nation. These measures were intended to wipe out all traces of a plot in which a number of high aviation officers were said to have sought to assume power by seizure of army airfields.

The War Ministry ordered detonators of bombs removed and machine-gun ammunition at the airfields put under guard.

A Cabinet meeting tentatively scheduled for today or tomorrow to discuss a Congressional resolution censuring German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann was postponed until the War Minister, Gen. Juan Tonnazi, returns from Chile.

Court-Martial Planned

Court-martial proceedings impended against some twenty army aviation officers arrested yesterday in a swift move which officials said frustrated the plot. A lieutenant-colonel, a captain and a lieutenant were known to be among those arrested.

Leaves were denied for Buenos Aires police, two regiments of infantry and the army school for non-commissioned officers.

Check Missing Ammunition

Two United States bombers, coming from an independence celebration in Chile, landed this evening on the soldier-occupied El Palomar airfield near Buenos Aires despite efforts of officials to have them land on the civilian airdrome of Moron. The arrival was without incident.

Although civil and military authorities in Buenos Aires indicated the full extent of the conspiracy was not known, Lieut. Col. Maria Villaverde, chief of the press section of the War Ministry, disclosed the army had sent new commanders to the airfields to check on a quantity of missing ammunition. He indicated that investigations were now under way to determine the responsibility of officers in charge of munitions supplies.

The arrests were made at the airdromes of Cordoba and Parana, cities which have large German populations and which were the scenes last month of roundups of suspects in an alleged Nazi plot.

Special troop detachments remained on guard at all army airdromes and at the Cordoba factory, where the army makes Curtiss-model fighter planes.

Argentina Seizes Army Airports in Fear of Uprising

SEP 25 1941

Occupation Is Completed After Arrest of Young Aviation Officers

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 24.—Regular army troops completed the occupation of all military airports in the country today after arresting a number of young aviation officers in a series of swift moves apparently inspired by fear of an uprising against the government.

Official quarters declined to comment on the sudden developments, which caused a flurry of excitement last night in the Chamber of Deputies, but some sources linked the government's action with a current congressional investigation of Nazi activities in Argentina.

Raul Damonte Taborda, chairman of the committee conducting the inquiry, said he understood that the officers arrested "included some who have been plotting with a view to putting an end to the investigation."

Subversive Move Rumored.

Damonte Taborda made this assertion shortly after news reached the capital that troops had occupied military airdromes at the inland cities of Cordoba and Parana—both of which have large German populations—and were taking over airfields elsewhere.

The news came as a climax to rumors which spread through the chamber yesterday that a subversive movement was afoot in the three provinces of Entre Rios, Cordoba and Tucuman which would call for swift military action.

As the chamber ended its session late last night, while the nation's highest military authorities conferred in the capital, Eduardo Tessaire, a Radical Deputy, caused a furor by alleging that Acting President Ramon Castillo himself had "joined in totalitarian plotting."

Castillo earlier had denied rumors of unrest in the interior and had declared that the country, as a whole, was calm.

Other Airports Taken Over.

In addition to the airports at Parana and Cordoba where only last month suspects in an alleged Nazi plot was rounded up—the army was said to have taken over El Palomar Airfield just outside Buenos Aires, El Plumerillo in Mendoza, Coronel Pringles in Villa Mercedes and the military airplane factory at Cordoba.

Among those reported arrested were Lt. Col. Edmundo Sustaita, air corps officer at Cordoba; a Lt. Krauss at Parana and a Capt. Menendez, also at Parana.

No reason for the arrests was given in either official or press versions of developments. Col. Francisco Suarez, chief secretary of the War Office, was uncommunicative when questioned after leaving the conference of military leaders here last night.

"I am not authorized to speak—therefore I cannot confirm or deny any report," he replied to inquiries concerning a possible plot against the government.

Others at Conference.

Present at the conference with Col. Suarez were Rear Admiral Mario Fincati, Navy Minister and Acting Minister of War in the absence of Gen. Juan Tonazzi, now in Chile, and Gen. Angel Zuloaga, chief of the air force.

The new military developments came as Castillo and his cabinet considered a Chamber of Deputies resolution asking for the expulsion of alleged ringleaders of Nazi activity, among whom Damonte Taborda's committee has included the German Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann.

Informed quarters said Castillo also would ask his ministers to consider a Berlin press attack on Argentina which was provoked by the committee's charges.

German Leaves For Argentina

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 24 (AP) — Informed sources reported tonight that Freiderich von Schulz-Hausmann, former manager for the North German Lloyd Line in Chile, had departed by airliner for Buenos Aires to take up residence.

He took along 25 pieces of luggage.

Chile Protests to Reich Against Arrest of Six

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Foreign Ministry said today Chile had protested to Germany against the arrest of four Chileans the Germans said were being held in Paris and two Chileans held in Vienna on charges of anti-German activities.

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Hull Says Argentina Asks No Help In Checking Plot

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that Argentina had not made any request to the United States under an agreement in which all of the American nations had made pledges of cooperation in combating subversive activities in any of the countries.

The Secretary made his statement in reply to questions as to whether he could provide any information on news from Buenos Aires that Argentine troops had occupied all military airports in the country, apparently as a precaution against an uprising against the Government.

The question of subversive activities, Hull said, had been one of the outstanding questions discussed at the Havana conference and pledges of cooperation had been made by all of the American nations.

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14 Reported Killed In Mexican Troops' Clash With Workers

Employes of War Plants Stopped in March to Interview President

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—From 4 to 14 persons were declared today to have been killed in a clash of Mexican troops and aggrieved munitions workers who sought a mass interview with President Manuel Avila Camacho.

Avila Camacho, former Army general, expressed regret at the incident which caused gunfire yesterday on the Avenue del Castillo in fashionable Chapultepec Heights, and ordered an immediate investigation.

An authorized source said four workers were killed and 6 wounded. Other reports placed the toll as high as 14 dead and dozens wounded. Among the dead was listed Guillermo Rojas, secretary-general of the workers' syndicate.

Parade Emphasized Charges.

Munitions workers had been demanding removal of Gen. Luis Bobadilla Camberos, director of the war plants, and paraded toward the President's home to emphasize charges that:

1. The director had conspired with labor leaders who had been ousted by their own union to give the impression that the workers were Communists.
2. He had injured the quality of munitions productions by farming out contracts to incompetents.
3. The ousted union leaders had attacked the President's international policies (which include cooperation in hemispheric defense and betterment of relations with the United States) in the union publication.

The official account said 200 workers made the march. Others asserted that more than 1,000 participated.

Tried to Disarm Soldiers.

Spectators said soldiers guarding the President's house blocked the path, that the workers attempted to disarm them and the troops then fired. Rojas was said to have been shot in an attempt to disarm Col. Maximano Ochoa, commander of the guard.

The Federation of Government Employes, with which the munitions workers are affilited, issued a statement describing the clash before the President's home as "a nameless crime" and urging Mexican labor to "raise a solemn protest, demanding exemplary punishment" for those responsible.

The statement said federation officials were confident the President would "know how to see that justice is done."

WILL WITHDRAW CONSULS

Costa Rica Agrees To German Demand After Second Request

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 24 (AP)—Costa Rica agreed today to withdraw her consuls from German-occupied countries in response to repeated German demands.

The first demand for withdrawal was received August 29. Costa Rica refused to act and another demand was received September 10. The Costa Rican closing order becomes effective September 30, a month after the date originally set by Germany.

30.24 — 12021

30.24 — 12021

Mexico Unionists Plan Demonstration For Dead

Propose Public Display To Protest Shooting Of Six Men By Troops

Mexico City, Sept. 25 (AP)—An urgent meeting of union leaders drew plans tonight for a giant public demonstration of protest against the shooting of six munitions workers in a clash with Mexican troops yesterday.

Nine others were wounded when troops guarding President Avila Camacho's home fired on 1,000 workers who sought a mass interview with the President. Bodies of the slain workers were on display at headquarters of the railway union.

Avila Camacho expressed concern that the clash might undermine the people's faith in the army as their "genuine armed representation" and blamed the incident on "lack of serenity and foresight" on the part of the troops.

Mexicans Minimizes Clash.

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Demonstrations in Mexico "are no more representative of the general industrial situation than are United States labor disputes," former President Abelardo L. Rodriguez of Mexico declared today.

Gen. Rodriguez, a guest of William O'Neill, president of the General Tire & Rubber Company, said that the domestic front in Mexico was calm and united behind President Camacho.

"Mexico stands united with the United States against Nazi aggression," he asserted.

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U. S. MAY ALLOW VESSELS TO SAIL INTO WAR ZONES

Roosevelt is Expected To Ask for Virtual Repeal of Neutrality Act

Connally Urges Restrictions Be Scrapped Because Nazi U-Boats Strike Any Place

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—There were strong indications today that President Roosevelt would request virtual repeal of the neutrality act next week, and Senator Connally (D-Tex) said he believed American ships should be able to sail the high seas to any port in the world.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated at a press conference yesterday he would ask that the act be changed to permit the arming of American merchant vessels. He said that he was seeking to decide in conferences with advisers to what extent the law might be overhauled.

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In addition, it was reported on Capitol Hill that Administration officials were urging the President to recommend also the elimination of the provisions preventing American ships from entering belligerent ports or "combat areas" defined in Presidential proclamations.

Says Purpose Failed

Connally, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, predicted that "the neutrality act will be amended in important respects," and added in a statement that it might be completely repealed except that it carries some desirable provisions, such as that providing for government control over munitions exports.

"The prohibition against American ships going into combat zones was predicated on the theory that if they remained out of the combat zones the Nazi submarines would not attack them or sink them," Connally declared. "That belief has proven illusory.

"They (the Germans) attacked and sunk the Robin Moor, flying the American flag, and a submarine attacked the destroyer Greer. Neither vessel was in a combat zone. If the Nazis in their ruthlessness are to attack our ships wherever they may be found there is no reason why we should continue to observe combat areas.

No Rights Waived

"The restrictions which we imposed on American shipping in combat zones are in derogation of our rights under international law. Our ships, under the law of nations, have the right to go anywhere on the high seas."

Connally recalled that the latest neutrality act, approved in November, 1939, carried a preamble declaring that this country was waiving none of its own rights or privileges, or those of any of its nationals, under international law." The preamble, sponsored by Connally, added that this government "expressly reserves the right to repeal, change or modify this joint resolution (neutrality act) * * * in the interests of the peace, security or welfare of the United States and its people."

Connally said that arming American merchant ships was "desirable" and added:

"If Nazi submarines, raiders, and aircraft are to attack our ships on the high seas where they have a legal right to travel, our ships ought to have the right to carry arms in their necessary self-defense. I am prepared to sponsor an amendment authorizing the arming of our merchant ships and feel sure that it will receive the approval of Congress."

Okay of Arming Forecast

Speaker Rayburn predicted that the House would approve arming the merchant craft.

"There probably will be a lot of fighting and scratching around, but it ought to pass," Rayburn told his press conference.

Asked about modification of the neutrality act in general, Rayburn said, "There's not much left after you take arming of merchant ships out of it."

Mr. Roosevelt was expected to discuss his forthcoming message with legislative leaders early next week, and send it to Congress next Wednesday or Thursday.

Meantime Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, appeared before a House appropriations sub-committee in executive session. Committee members, who declined to be quoted by name, said Stark produced figures on shipping losses which demonstrated that the Navy's new "shoot on sight" policy would not alone be sufficient to keep the sea lanes to Britain open.

Stark's Picture Gloomy

The naval chief was reported to have said that still greater expenditures would be necessary for both merchant ships to make up for losses and for corvettes, torpedo boats, and similar anti-submarine craft to help the British wipe out the undersea menace.

Stark testified on the naval phases of the $5,985,000,000 second lend-lease appropriation bill and some members asserted his picture of the shipping losses was a gloomy one. Others contended that he did not indicate any substantial change in the situation.

"They just want an extension of the original program," one member said.

ARMING MERCHANT SHIPS A VAST JOB

White House is Studying Problem Affecting 1,600 American Vessels

SEP 25 1941

By The Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 24.—The arming of American merchantmen today became the next probable move in the shoot-on-sight campaign to make the "defensive waters" of the United States an unhealthy hunting ground for Axis raiders.

It would necessitate modification of the much-debated Neutrality Act, and it might eventually involve the stupendous technical job of furnishing guns and gun crews for more than 1,600 ships—two problems that are receiving careful study at the White House.

President Roosevelt, however, told his press conference yesterday that a decision on the Neutrality Act probably would be forthcoming next week, and he hinted strongly at its nature, in one respect, when he said the United States probably was headed toward the arming of its merchant marine.

Mr. Roosevelt bracketed that hint with the statement that everything would be done to protect American shipping — an assertion that was quickly endorsed by Senator Austin, of Vermont, the assistant Republican leader, who has consistently supported the Administration's foreign policy.

Urges United Support

Emphasizing that he was speaking as an individual, Austin told reporters that there ought to be united national support of any move to bring about outright repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Austin's attitude, however, was not shared by Senator Tobey (R-NH).

Tobey charged that the "Neutrality Act is being evaded and avoided at every turn," and he said the arming of merchant ships would be only "another of a sequence of events that are bringing us into active warfare."

The question of arming ships and modifying the Neutrality Act arose at Mr. Roosevelt's press conference yesterday during a discussion of the sinking of the S. S. Pink Star—an American-owned ship operating under the flag of Panama — which went down in the North Atlantic Friday night.

The Chief Executive contributed some additional details on the ship's loss. He said she had been the victim of a submarine some 275 miles northeast of Cape Farewell, the southernmost tip of Greenland, while traveling in a Canadian convoy. The State Department later announced that 23 survivors of the crew of 34 had reached Iceland in good condition.

The Pink Star, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed, had been armed, and he said that other American-owned ships operating under Panamanian registry also had been given guns. The Neutrality Act prohibits the arming of ships flying the United States flag, but the restriction does not apply to American-owned ships operated under non-American registry.

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Arming of Vessels

The discussion then turned to the arming of American flag vessels. One newspaperman cited a recent statement by Secretary of the Navy Knox that insufficient guns were available. Mr. Roosevelt agreed that this was true if the entire merchant marine were considered, but he indicated plainly that he believed enough weapons were on hand for the ships plying dangerous waters.

Early this session Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, then Chief of Naval Ordnance, told a Congressional committee that the Navy had a considerable — though inadequate — number of three-inch and other light guns on the shelf, available for arming merchantmen.

U. S. and Britain Discuss Lend-Lease Repayments

Seek to Determine 'How, What and When' of Returns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP).—Lend-lease officials said today they were negotiating with Great Britain and other countries to determine the "how, what and when" of repayments for land-lease aid, but no specific arrangements had been completed.

Saying that the lend-lease act permits repayment by return of the lend-lease articles themselves or of similar articles or anything else of value, one official questioned the wisdom of making any definite arrangements at the present time. Another said that, in the case of Britain, the United States already is getting a type of payment when the British pass on their military secrets.

Neither official desired to be quoted by name at this time. They agreed, however, that there was no intention to negotiate payment for each batch of airplanes or rifles. Instead, some over-all agreement may be reached with each country some day.

State Department officials were reported to be preparing a statement to make on this point when they testify before Congressional Committees soon on the President's new request for a $6,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation.

Mystery of Pink Star's Gun.

Washington, Sept 24 (A. P.).—Where the steamship Pink Star got the gun with which it was armed when it was torpedoed off Iceland last Friday remained an official mystery after Secretary of State Hull's press conference today. Asked whether he could say where the weapon came from the Secretary replied that if the question were sufficiently intriguing he would have to inquire in various quarters himself, and then he did not know whether he would find out.

The Pink Star was owned by the United States Government but had been transferred to Panamanian registry. (The neutrality act forbids the arming of a merchant ship flying the United States flag, and prevents such a ship from entering combat zones).

Maritime Commission officials estimated today that approximately 125 American-owned ships now are registered in Panama. About eighty-five of them are owned by American companies, and the remaining forty by the Maritime Commission.

Germany Sees No Reason To Alter Its War Rules

Berlin, Sept. 24 (AP)—Prospective arming of United States merchant ships provoked the comment from an authorized German spokesman today that Germany sees no need to change her principles of sea warfare.

While the German conviction that the American neutrality law soon would be altered in important respects commanded extensive notice in Berlin, there was not the slightest sign that the Reich would deviate in any way from its policy of striving to "sink anything bringing aid to England."

The spokesman said that President Roosevelt's statements on the sinking of the freighter Pink Star confirmed that Germany acted according to international law in torpedoing the American-owned vessel last Friday east of Greenland.

"Perfectly Correct"

"Roosevelt, by his description of the incident, himself revealed the perfectly correct procedure of the German submarine," he added.

The former Danish ship admittedly was armed, was convoyed by enemy (Canadian) craft and flew the flag of Panama, this source pointed out.

In claiming that it was immaterial whether such a ship were armed or what flag it flew, German sources declared that Roosevelt "is trying to establish Wild West justice, not international law."

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Press Denunciation

The Berlin press used the sharpest terms to denounce the President's latest observations.

"Roosevelt is running amok," said the *Nachtausgabe*.

"Roosevelt proceeds to new, increasingly aggravating provocations drop by drop," said the *Algemeine Zeitung*. It added that it expected repeal or radical change in the neutrality law soon, saying, "Roosevelt has laid hand to the ax with which to break down legal restraint to his caprice."

Roosevelt Confirms Sinking of Pink Star Was Legal, Nazis Say

Ship Was Part of Enemy Formation by Accepting Convoy, They Declare

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By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt's statements concerning the freighter Pink Star merely confirm that Germany acted according to international law in torpedoing the vessel, authorized German sources declared today.

The ship was armed, was convoyed by enemy craft and carried the flag of Panama, not of the United States, they stated.

"Whoever accepts an enemy convoy thereby becomes a constituent part of an enemy formation," these sources said.

"Roosevelt, by his description of the incident, himself revealed the perfectly correct procedure of the German submarine."

(The Pink Star, an American-owned former Danish vessel, was sunk Friday night in the Atlantic some 275 miles northeast of Cape Farewell, Greenland, while traveling in a Canadian convoy, President Roosevelt said yesterday at a press conference. She was armed, he said.)

German sources asserted that Mr. Roosevelt, in claiming it was immaterial whether such a ship as the Pink Star were armed or unarmed or what flag it flew, "is trying to establish wild west justice, not international law."

They said, "the American President speaks of pirates. For us, pirates are those who impair or prevent normal trade between countries not at war with each other. England is the pirate."

Axis Ships Will Defend Selves, Gayda Warns

ROME, Sept. 24 (AP).—Axis ships will defend themselves against any armed United States merchantmen they meet "on their courses," the Fascist Editor Virginio Gayda wrote today in Giornale d'Italia.

Arming of United States merchantment, Gayda said, would be a new step toward war. In the same category he listed what he said was a contract with Ecuador for a base on the Galapgos Islands in the Pacific.

"Armed merchant ships of the United States, transforming themselves into warcraft, take offensive attitudes which cannot escape necessary defense of Axis ships," he wrote.

NAZIS REPORT FIGHTING WAY INTO LENINGRAD

Troops Declared Battling Through Streets Of City's Outskirts

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Swarms Of Bombers Declared Dropping Their Heaviest Explosives

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, Sept. 25—German troops are fighting in the streets of Leningrad suburbs supported by swarms of bombers dropping the "heaviest types" of projectiles, the Germans reported.

Ground troops were said to have pressed doggedly forward after smashing Russian defenders out of at least two villages in the outskirts.

Level flight and dive bombers attacked troop concentrations, bunkers and artillery positions with the "bloodiest losses" to the Russians, it was asserted. One heavy bomb was said to have hit the center of a Russian barracks.

Situation "Hopeless"

Military quarters said the report that that the Germans had smashed their way so far forward showed "the situation of the encircled Soviet troops is becoming more and more hopeless."

The Germans said the Russian defense at Leningrad was weakening and declared the food situation in the city was bound to become critical. They made no prediction, however, on the possible length of Russian resistance there.

One German infantry unit was said to have advanced until activity in part of the dock region was clearly visible through binoculars.

Attacks Decreasing

The dispatches said Leningrad's defenders still were throwing themselves upon the Germans in counter-attack after counter-attack, but these were described as decreasing steadily in intensity.

DNB declared "it is to be expected Leningrad and its population will suffer the fate of Warsaw."

The news service expressed the opinion bombardment of the city and bitter street-to-street fighting would be necessary because of Russian determined to make a last-ditch stand.

Germans were told the mopping up of Soviet forces trapped east of Kiev was proceeding methodically, with the encircled Russians split into two tightly-held rings and reduced to impotence by chaotic disorganization.

End In Few Days Seen

The high command declared confidently that the trapped troops would be destroyed within a few days.

Dispatches dealt at length with widespread operations of the German air force, said to range from continued battering of the Red army's defense ring around Leningrad and last night's renewed bombing of industries at Moscow to smashing blows south of Kharkov in the Donets basin.

German bombers scouted the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland for Russian warships. The high command declared direct hits were scored on battleships and a destroyer off Kronstadt, guarding the sea approach to Leningrad.

Claim Warships Silenced

German batteries were said to have silenced two warships, which turned their guns in defense of Leningrad. Another Red warship was reported set afire two days ago at Oesel Island.

Other German sources said the old but heavily armed 23,606-ton battleship Marat was left sinking in the Gulf of Finland near where her sister ship, the Okaiabrskaya-Revolutia, was said to be still visible, partly submerged, after a bombing last week.

In operations far to the north German bombers reported disabling a large Russian power station along Kandalakscha Bay, off the White Sea, smashing a dam and spilling the water from a large reservoir.

Nazis Claim 2 Towns Taken, Troops Can See Leningrad

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Today's German Communiqué On Page 12

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 24—German troops have stormed two villages just outside Leningrad and fought their way to within sight of part of the great port city's dock section, dispatches from the front declared today.

Red army defenders of Leningrad were said to be keeping up counter-attacks in swift succession, but the German dispatches said these seemed to be losing force.

The high command declared Russian forces in the trap east of Kiev had been split into two tightly encircled groups facing annihilation, perhaps within the next few days.

Warsaw Fate Threatened

DNB expressed the opinion that bombardment of Leningrad and house-to-house fighting of the bitterest character would be necessary to subdue the city, repeating previous German assertions that "it is to be expected that Leningrad and its population will suffer the fate of Warsaw."

The news agency added that conditions under which 4,500,000 persons were crowded together in Leningrad "must daily become more gruesome."

No Surrender Expected

German spokesmen said they expected no capitulation but that "responsibility for what happens lies with the Russians."

The Germans reported chaos among the Russians within the encirclements east of Kiev.

"In the area east of Kiev," said the daily war bulletin, "further sections of the enemy were annihilated yesterday. The remainder have been concentrated into two closely encircled pockets, an air photograph of which testifies to chaotic conditions."

The high command reported that the air force made effective night attacks on military objectives both at Moscow and hard-pressed Leningrad.

(A Berlin broadcast heard in London claimed capture of a "fair sized" but otherwise unidentified city by a German division on the Leningrad front after a hard house-to-house fight.)

In a continuation of the air force's pounding of Russian warships on both the Black and Baltic Sea, the war bulletin said direct hits were scored on battleships and a destroyer in the waters off Kronstadt, the Soviet naval base guarding the water approach to Leningrad.

Battleship Left Sinking

Other German sources said the 23,606-ton Russian battleship Marat was left in a sinking condition in the Gulf of Finland. The Marat is of the same class as the battleship Oktiabrskaya-Revolutia (October Revolution), which the Germans reported having hit in bombing attacks. Both have normal crews of 1,125 men.

Three German air bombs delivered the death blows to the Marat, it was said, after two previous hits September 18 had inflicted serious damage requiring that she be towed to an undisclosed port.

The Oktiabrskaya-Revolutia, her bow submerged, was said also to be lying in a harbor on the Gulf of Finland.

An unidentified Soviet battleship and another warship were said to have turned their guns on German positions outside Leningrad yesterday. Heavy German batteries answered so effectively, these reports said, that both Soviet ships ceased firing.

Another warship of the Red Fleet was said to have been set afire and left unmaneuverable two days ago when it tried to approach German coastal batteries set up on Oesel, newly-captured fortified island guarding the entrance to the Finnish Gulf.

Fighting Fierce at Leningrad

The magnitude of the great victory claimed by the Germans east of Kiev was swelled by reports that the count of Soviet prisoners was nearing half a million, but the Nazis acknowledged the Russians still were offering the bitterest resistance on other sectors of the front.

Particularly fierce fighting was reported in the Leningrad area, where the Red Army was said to be contesting the German advance foot by foot, while Soviet naval units guarding the sea approaches to the city fought a continuing battle with the German air force.

There were no definite reports of progress around the besieged Black Sea port of Odessa, but German air squadrons, ranging far ahead of Nazi columns east of the Lower Dnieper, were said to be blasting the Crimea and the area around Kharkov, industrial center of the Donets Basin.

D.N.B. declared that 150 railway cars had been destroyed in one raid on a station near Kharkov. A trainload of gasoline was reported set afire in another attack there.

The press continued to stress the importance of operations east of Kiev.

Typical was the comment of the Boersen Zeitung, which declared:

"The war of annihilation east of Kiev lays the foundations for further operations, the aim of which will be the final destruction of Soviet fighting power."

The paper added that "cautious judgment of the entire situation justifies the conclusion that Soviet resistance in this engagement was neither so hard nor so lasting as in the first great battles" at Bialystok, Minsk and Smolensk.

German papers reported that "foreign legionnaires" from many European countries had fought on the German side at Kiev.

ATTACK HALTED AT MURMANSK, MOSCOW SAYS

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75 German Planes Reported Downed At Cost Of 25 To Russians

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 24—Delegates to the British-United States Russian war supply conference arrived in Moscow today.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Thursday, Sept. 25—Soviet troops smashed a new German offensive against the far northern ice-free port of Murmansk and fought back stubbornly along the whole front, the Russians said today.

Dispatches from the northern front to the official military organ *Red Star* said Murmansk, one of the most important harbors in European Russia, was still in Soviet hands.

The early Thursday communique said fighting continued along the entire front and reported seventy-five German planes shot down for a loss of twenty-five Red aircraft Tuesday. Soviet patrol boats were said to have sunk a German transport in the Gulf of Finland.

Report Gain At Leningrad

Besides announcing failure of the Nazi campaign to seal all of Russia's European gateways to aid from abroad, *Red Star* said defenders of Leningrad had beaten the Germans farther back by recapture of a position on the city's approaches. Nazi attempts to retake the position were said to have been broken.

The Russians also announced that 14 German ships including transports and one Finnish ship were sunk recently but did not give the scene of the

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action which could have occurred off Murmansk or in the Gulf of Finland near Leningrad.

Several other transports and some torpedo boats were said to have been damaged.

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Moreover, military informants reported the Red counter-offensive at the center still unchecked, and said that far to the south about Odessa attacking units of two Rumanian infantry divisions had again been driven back in wild disorder.

Two German regiments were reported destroyed by Marshal Timoshenko's forces on the eastern bank of the upper Dvina, some 200 miles due west of Moscow. These regiments, said by *Red Star* to be the two hundred and thirty-third and two hundred and thirty-fifth, were reported routed in a four-day conflict, leaving more than 2,500 dead on the battlefield.

Murmansk Fight Continues

The long and bitter struggle for Murmansk was said to be continuing, with the initiative in Russian hands. The first German offensive began in July, but the Germans were on the defensive through the whole of August.

Second Drive by Nazis

Reinforced by Blackshirt battalions and mountain regiments transferred from Norway, the Nazis opened their second offensive, in which they lost 800 dead in the first day's action and at least 2,000 by mid-September.

In the lower Ukraine, heavy and inconclusive fighting was reported during the day before the gateway to the Crimea.

It was declared that strongly fortified Soviet positions near Kherson, a town on the Dnieper river near the Black Sea (and far to the west of the most extended lines claimed by the Germans) were breasting violent German assaults.

Claim Break Through Stopped

At one point, it was acknowledged that the Germans had momentarily broken through, but it was added that after Soviet reinforcements had been brought up the invaders were thrown back with losses of 1,500 in killed alone.

As to the area protecting the industrial Donets river basin, where the southern Russian armies were reorganizing in an attempt to hold the strongest of all the Nazi offenses, there was frankly expressed Russian concern. Beyond the Donets lie the bases from which the Germans might seek to spring upon the Caucasian oil fields and the Allied supply route through Iran.

Russian accounts stressed that the Soviet Baltic and Black Sea Fleets, particularly the former, were still in heavy offensive action. Naval planes supporting the Leningrad ground defenders reported the destruction of two German anti-aircraft batteries and fourteen armored cars.

German planes attempting to raid Moscow last night and early today were beaten off by anti-aircraft batteries and night fighters, it was officially announced today. None of the German raiders reached the city, it was said. The alarm, from 9 P. M. until 2:45 A. M., was the longest of the war.

[Official word came from London that the RAF was in action on the Russian front and that a single squadron in its first engagement knocked down seven German planes with the loss of only one British fighter.

[This squadron was part of a complete British wing rushed to the Eastern Front.]

Second German Effort To Capture Murmansk Thwarted, Reds Say

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 24.—The complete failure of a second German attempt to capture Murmansk, Russia's ice-free port in the Arctic, was reported today by Red Star, organ of the Russian Army.

The Germans' second offensive in the Far North began after the arrival of reinforcements early in September, Red Star said.

The drive was wrecked, with the Germans losing 2,000 killed between September 8 and 15, the paper declared. It indicated, however, that fighting in that sector was continuing.

The first Nazi drive against Murmansk was launched in July, but Red Star said the bitter resistance of the Red Army compelled the invaders to remain on the defensive throughout August.

Reinforcements From Norway.

Red Star said German reinforcements were transferred from Norway and included two SS—Blackshirt—battalions and the 110th, 136th and 137th Mountain Troop Regiments.

The Nazis lost 800 dead in the first day of fighting of the September offensive and the 88th German Infantry Regiment was routed, it declared.

Soviet warplanes matched power with the German air force throughout the entire fighting, the newspaper added.

The Red Army organ reported that the defenders of Leningrad were advancing to new positions on the front outside Leningrad over a battlefield strewn with the corpses of German soldiers.

The Soviet Information Bureau at the same time told of fresh successes in the counter-drive on the central front, one aim of which is to relieve pressure on Marshal Semeon Budyenny's forces now reforming in the Ukraine for defense of the industrial Donets River basin.

Red Star said a day-long assault on positions held by the 136th German Infantry Division ended with recapture of point "D" on the approaches to Leningrad.

Tank Assaults Repulsed.

German counterattacks, all supported by tanks, were repulsed and large-scale Nazi attacks southeast of Leningrad also failed, the besiegers being driven back to their original positions after brief but fierce encounters, Red Star said.

Naval flyers of Russia's Baltic fleet, supporting land forces in the battle of Leningrad, were said to have destroyed two German anti-aircraft batteries, 11 anti-aircraft machine guns, 14 armored cars and eight guns.

On the southern flank, Red Star reported heavy fighting for point "N," near Kherson, on the Dnieper near the Black Sea between Odessa and the gateway to the Crimea. The Russians are defending strongly fortified positions against German assaults, it said.

Penetration Acknowledged.

On one unspecified front, the Germans were acknowledged to have penetrated the Russian line. These reports, however, declared reinforcements were rushed up and the invaders were thrown back after a day-long battle, having lost 1,500 in killed.

At the approaches to Odessa, Russia's other great city under German siege, defense forces were said to have routed units of the Rumanian 13th and 15th Infantry Divisions.

A Berlin declaration that four Russian armies had been encircled east of captured Kiev was officially denied.

S. A. Lozovsky, vice commissar of foreign affairs, made the denial at a press conference, but frankly expressed concern at the possibilities of the German drive towards the Donets Basin and the key cities of Kharkov and Rostov.

Success of the German thrust, he said, would reduce Russian industrial capacity and provide a jumping-off point for an offensive against the Caucasian petroleum fields—which supply nine-tenths of the U. S. S. R.'s ordinary oil needs—and the British-Russian supply route through Iran.

With blackout restrictions newly modified, Moscow was raided by German bombers last night.

A communique said that only two pierced the city's defenses, however, to drop small explosives and a few fire bombs. Lights of the city squares and main streets, glowing for the first time since the war began, were extinguished quickly at the approach of the raiders and were not turned on again until after the three-hour alarm had ended at midnight.

Dispatches from the front reported that the Russian forces had taken the initiative in a series of engagements from the Smolensk zone to the arctic.

Lozovsky said that the battle of Leningrad "has assumed such proportions that, in the number of participants and casualties, it is unequaled, even in this war." The Germans were declared to have lost 50,000 men there, in dead, wounded and captured.

The Soviet Information Bureau said that more than 2,500 Germans were killed in a four days' engagement in which Russian units defeated two regiments of the 102d German infantry division and forced the remnants across the Dvina River. A Russian detachment was declared to have killed 150 men of a Finnish unit and to have captured important staff documents as well as arms.

7 Nazi Planes Credited To R. A. F. Unit in Soviet

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The R. A. F. has gone into action at the side of the Russians on the eastern front and in its first engagement one squadron has destroyed seven German Messerschmitt planes with the loss of only one fighter, the Air Ministry announced today.

A communique told of patrols flown in bad weather over the long eastern front and "successful encounters with enemy fighters."

The communique said:

"Reports now have been received of the first operations carried out by R. A. F. units now in the U. S. S. R.

"A number of patrols have been flown in bad weather and there have been successful encounters with enemy fighters. In the first engagement one of our squadrons destroyed three ME 109s with a loss of one of our fighters, the pilot of which was killed.

"The same squadron later destroyed four ME 109s without loss to themselves. The wing is commanded by Wing Comdr. H. N. G. Ramsbottom-Isherwood, A. F. C., and included officers and men from Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand."

Reds Claim Air Gain

By Henry C. Cassidy

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

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With the Red Army at the Central Front, Sept. 24 (AP)—Red air force pilots claim domination of the air over the central sector of the German-Russian front through smashing of about 1,940 German planes since the start of the Battle of Smolensk.

By air duels, anti-aircraft fire and raids upon German-held airdromes, they declared, German pilots assigned to the sector have been forced into comparative inactivity.

Sees Few Nazi Craft

During a tour of the Smolensk area, one bombing plane and two observation craft were the only signs I saw of the German air force.

Russian planes showed intense activity. Low-flying biplanes were almost always in evidence on patrol and communications missions. High-flying fighters and bombers sped to and from German lines.

I visited an airport where ten fast new planes had just returned from a raid on an airdrome at Smolensk. The youthful pilots, bundled in fur-lined flying suits, said they had set from twelve to fifteen fires.

Views German Wreckage

Lieut. Alexei Rodin, 19-year-old pilot, glanced at a shell hole in the red star on the right wing of his plane and shrugged.

"That gave us a pretty good shaking," he said.

Around the Soviet airport lay the wrecks of three German planes, downed on raiding missions.

"Our air force at the present time is master of this sector," an officer said.

Finnish Fliers Blast Leningrad

HELSINKI, Sept. 24 (AP).—Finnish airmen, in combats over Leningrad, have shot down seven Russian fighter planes and one bomber and scored many direct bomb hits on the Leningrad railway station, the Finns officially announced tonight.

Finns Capture Power Plant

[*By the Associated Press*]

Helsinki, Sept. 24—The Finnish Government announced today that Finnish troops had occupied the Svir river power station No. 2, which the Russians had used to provide current for beleaguered Leningrad.

Finns crossed the canalized stream linking Lakes Onega and Ladoga to overcome heavy Soviet resistance, it was declared, and two officers made a daring dash to defuse explosives which the defenders had set to blow up the power dam.

Capture of valuable machinery, including thirty Diesel motors, also was reported.

BRITAIN WARNS FINNS ON WAR

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Great Britain was reliably reported today to have informed Finland she would regard the Finns as open enemies if they pushed beyond the old Russo-Finnish frontier into Russia. The suggestion was said to have been made that Anglo-Finnish relations could be improved if Finnish offensive operations were halted.

Informed spokesmen said the British Government disagreed with the Finnish attitude that Finland's fight with Russia should be regarded as separate from the main conflict in Europe. Britain was reported to have consulted the Russian Government before taking this stand.

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HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 24 (AP)—Britain's note on her relations with Finland in connection with the Russo-Finnish war has been received through a representative of a foreign power, it was learned tonight, and will be published with Finland's reply "in due course."

(London sources said today Britain had warned Finland that she would be regarded as an open enemy if the Finns persisted in invading Russian territory beyond the old 1939 frontier. Helsinki and London have thus far only broken relations.)

London, Sept. 24-(AP)-The Berlin radio today reported that German forces on the Leningrad front had captured a "fair-sized town." Neither its name nor precise location on the northern front was given.

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See Nazis Still Appeasing Turkey

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ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 24 (AP)—The return to Turkey of German Ambassador Franz von Papen after a three-week absence led foreigners today to believe Germany was continuing her gloved treatment of this country, at least temporarily, despite insistent rumors that real military concessions soon would be demanded.

In Istanbul, however, axis and axis-allied quarters freely predicted that Von Papen would adopt a more forceful attitude here to combat the strong strategic position held in the Near East by Britain and Russia since the occupation of Iran and Syria and the pacification of Iraq.

Also in Ankara, in a limited number of both foreign and Turkish quarters, belief was expressed that the axis might soon demand passage for Italian warships through the Dardanelles in one guise or another to help protect German supply lines in the Black sea area.

The Turks have made it known that they would consider even such a request as an unfriendly act while the Turkish papers have constantly asserted Turkey would let no belligerent vessel through the straits.

The press has stated specifically that Turkey would not accede to such a ruse as sale of Italian warships to Bulgaria, which is technically non-belligerent.

SERIOUS LABOR SHORTAGE SEEN INSIDE REICH

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Ankara Hears Hitler Is Grabbing Men For Work In Factories

War On Russia Termed Reason For Need Of More Employes

By [illegible]

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Sept. 24—Enough evidence is accumulating of a serious labor shortage in Germany to indicate that her pressure on Bulgaria may be directed less at getting that nation into the war against Russia than at winning help in the war against lagging Axis production.

Official and unofficial reports trickling out of occupied Europe indicate that Adolf Hitler is grabbing at all men within reach, to put them into the German factories or to push them up to the Russian front so as to lessen the need of sending more German munitions workers to the army.

Germany's own reserve man power apparently was exhausted a year ago when the Reich began importing hundreds of thousands of Italian and Balkan workers. It now is estimated that about 1,500,000 foreigners are working in Germany either in vital war industries or in equally vital agricultural production.

1,500,000 War Prisoners

Besides these voluntary and semi-voluntary workers, there are at least 1,500,000 war prisoners employed on German farms or building roads and air fields.

That number does not include the unknown hundreds of thousands of Russian war prisoners. Regarding the Russians, the Germans contend there is no prohibition against working them directly in war industries, since Russia is not a signatory of the Hague pact against use of prisoners in such war industries as munitions works, shipyards and mines.

Germany has been combing Europe for even semi-skilled mine labor, and it can be surmised that many Russian prisoners are or soon may be digging the precious coal from which Germany gets a thousand or more products, including gasoline and essential chemicals.

200,000 Men Reported Sought

Reports current in diplomatic circles here state that Germany is pressing Bulgaria to provide 200,000 soldiers now and perhaps more later. No one here who is informed on Bulgarian affairs suggests that these men would be thrown directly against the Russians in view of the known pro-Russian sentiment of the Bulgarian rank and file.

To Release Soldiers

It is considered more likely that they would be used in various supply or occupation services so as to release German soldiers for return to the war industries.

(This would conform with the declaration Wednesday by the Bulgarian minister of interior that his country did not intend to go to war against Russia or to break off relations with Moscow).

Germany has been making no secret of her labor need for many months. Posters in France, Belgium, Holland, Hungary and Rumania are reported to promise bountiful wages, excellent working conditions and freedom from Nazi propagandizing for any worker willing to help keep the German war machine rolling.

Travelers freshly arrived here from shattered Yugoslavia and newly-created Croatia say small queues of men are to be seen before German employment offices, signing up for the usual six-month minimum of German labor service.

People coming from Berlin say they saw many Italian workers, some Dutch, and a smattering of Danes and French.

In addition, crews of Polish, French, English and Serb prisoners could be seen working either in groups of 10 to 100 under German military guards or singly in the fields alongside German farmers.

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Special inducements of increased rations were given prisoners willing to work. The basic ration is described as monotonous, even though scientifically sufficient.

The intensive war effort against Russia is of course the reason for the German labor needs. At the end of the western front campaign Hitler declared in an address that his armies had used so little of their reserve munitions that he had to slow down the operations of many factories because the supply exceeded expected needs.

The present intensive pressure to mobilize every last ounce of manpower in German-controlled Europe indicates that this is no longer the case.

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Bulgaria Won't Join War Against Soviet, Sofia Minister Says

Reports of Mobilization And External Pressure Are Officially Denied

By the Associated Press.

SOFIA, Sept. 24.—Bulgaria does not intend to enter the war against Soviet Russia or break off relations with Moscow, Peter Gabrovsky, minister of the interior, told foreign correspondents today.

"Bulgaria has no aggressive intentions against any one and is not preparing for war against any country," Gabrovsky said.

In denial of reports published abroad, the minister said there had been no general mobilization of Bulgaria's armed forces. He also denied there had been any declaration of martial law.

"The Bulgarian situation is perfectly calm and no pressure of any kind has been exerted on the Bulgarian government from any quarter," Gabrovsky said.

Round-about reports last Saturday said the Bulgarian radio had announced the declaration of a state of emergency. Ankara dispatches indicated a belief that King Boris might have been won over to taking active sides with Germany against Russia. There have been repeated reports, largely from Turkey, of Bulgarian mobilization and increased troop concentrations near the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier.

Reds Move Reserves.

Teheran, Sept. 23 (Delayed) (A. P.)—Most of five Russian divisions in northern Iran were reported unofficially tonight to be withdrawing to the Sea of Azov sector to be held in reserve against the German thrust in that direction.

mittee completes an inquiry into the mystery of the gems, the Shah, who is said to be despondent and given to spells of weeping, expects to be deep in India preparing, if possible, to continue to South America.

Before his secret departure Saturday the bald, white mustached former Shah signed over his properties—among them the biggest land and factory holdings in Iran with an annual income reputed to be $10,000,000—but not before his demand for compensation had been rejected.

Even conservative estimates of his wealth in England, the United States and other countries, accumulated from oil revenues and other monopolistic industries in Iran, place the total at more than $50,000,000. Some put it as high as $300,000,000.

Some of the crown jewels are priceless antiques.

Fleeing Shah Near Baluchistan, But Fate of Jewels Is Mystery

By Dan DeLuce

By the Associated Press.

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 24 (Delayed).—A grimy mortorcade of American limousines bearing the former Shah of Iran into exile was reported tonight near the wild desert frontier of Baluchistan.

With the deposed ruler on the dusty trek were his wife and three sons, but whether $4,000,000 worth of royal jewels also were with him or safe in a steel vault here was not known.

By the time a parliamentary com-

SOVIET ENVOY ARGUES FIRST JOB IS TO WIN

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Winant Says America Believes Plan Has Prospect Of Usefulness

The Council, guided by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and assured in a message from Ambassador John G. Winant that America believes the plan has "great prospective usefulness," adopted the scheme without formal dissent.

The food pool plan was a frank bid for the support of the Allied war cause by all the peoples of Europe.

To Assure Early Succor

"Our declared purpose," said Eden, "is to insure that with freedom there will come succor at the earliest possible moment to these distressed peoples of Europe. . . . No one can know when this war will end and we should make our preparations in good time.

"The measures which we take now . . . may bring some encouragement to the millions in Europe whose present sufferings we cannot prevent, and give them strength of heart to endure—and where they can, to resist."

Although there was no formal demur, the Russian Ambassador made little effort to conceal his belief that the Allies had best turn their attention to winning the war first.

Called Most Pressing Task

"Attributing great importance to the equitable use of all material resources and foodstuffs in the post-war period," said the Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, "the Soviet Government believes that the most imperative and most pressing task of today is a correct allocation of all economic resources and war supplies with a view to the early liberation of all the European peoples now oppressed by Hitlerite slavery."

Russia, he added, believes that "all peoples who have recognized the necessity of smashing Hitlerite aggression . . . today have one main task—to mobilize all the economic and military resources of freedom-loving peoples in order to attain full and speedy emancipation."

The council, composed of thirty-one members meeting in the picture gallery of St. James' Palace, also pledged adherence to the "common principles of policy" contained in the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic charter.

Warns Against Exceptions

Before the vote was taken, Eelco N. Van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, warned against exceptions to plans for access of all nations to world trade and raw materials after the war, and declared that everyone will have to make sacrifices. He referred specifically to Point IV of the Atlantic declaration in which Britain and the United States promised to provide such access to all nations, but "with due respect for their existing obligations."

On the food pool plan, Eden said the United States, which will provide the great bulk of the necessary commodities, had been assured it would be kept informed and consulted before any concrete plans were decided upon.

The resolution adopted today calls upon each of the allied governments to estimate the kinds and amounts of foodstuffs, raw materials and other articles which they will need in the first few weeks after the war and to indicate the priority in which they want them supplied. Britain will create a bureau to coordinate these estimates and present them to an allied committee under Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, of Britain. Plans for post-war employment of shipping resources will be worked out shortly.

Envisions 2-Year Period

Eden envisaged a period of post-war reorganization of Europe lasting "at least two years" and said the Allies, in estimating their needs from overseas, must take this into account.

Represented at the meeting were the British, their dominions, the Russians, Belgians, Czechs, Greeks, Dutch, Norwegians, Poles, Yugoslavs, Free French and Luxembourgers.

The Russians, while agreeing in principle to the food resolution, objected to the all-British character of the proposed central coordinating bureau and reserved the right to make proposals looking toward giving it an inter-allied character.

Eden Suggests Step Will Encourage Conquered Nations To Endure

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 24—Britain's Allies agreed at a formal council today to help construct the framework of a great reservoir of food and other supplies into which hungry Europe may dip "after the Nazi yoke is lifted."

30.24 — 120.25

30.24 — 12025

European Pool Planned

[By the Associated Press] SEP 25 1941

London, Sept. 24—The creation of a vast pool of food reserves for supplying Europe in the emergency period after the war—a plan upon which the United States already has been consulted — was proposed by Great Britain today to the Council of Allied Governments.

A resolution embodying the proposal was presented by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and was adopted without dissent.

Eden read a statement to the council from United States Ambassador John G. Winant declaring that the United States believes the undertaking to be "of great prospective usefulness."

The proposal was made after the council had approved the Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point Atlantic charter without dissent, pledging adherence to the "common principles of policy" and cooperation "to the best of our ability."

U. S. To Be Kept Informed

Regarding the food plan, Eden said that he had given Winant "assurance that the United States Government will be kept fully informed of the discussions," both at today's meeting and later.

The United States, he said, "will be consulted before any concrete plans are decided upon."

"We have also previously had some contact with the United States Government in regard to treatment of surplus productions," Eden said, "and we know they are deeply interested in planning for a coordination of stocks and marketing of some of the most important commodities, especially wheat and cotton."

Cooperation Indicated

Eden said that the statement which Winant had authorized him to present today, indicating that the United States was interested, "shows that they will not be unwilling at the right time to join in framing plans for supply of Europe's needs on a basis of cooperation."

Eden's resolution called on each of the Allied governments to prepare estimates of foodstuffs, raw materials and other articles of "prime necessity" which would be required by their countries. He explained that a large proportion of these commodities would have to come from the United States and British dominions.

Some Already At Work

The Netherlands, Polish, Belgian, Norwegian and Czecho-Slovak governments already are taking steps to prepare estimates, Eden said.

The approval of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration had come earlier.

The Inter-Allied Council is composed of the following governments—several of them in exile as a result of German occupation: Britain and her dominions, Russia, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and Free France.

A resolution on the declaration was adopted by a voice vote after the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, had declared that Russia was in agreement with the fundamental principles of the declaration and asserted that the Soviet Union would defend the right of every nation to independence, territorial integrity and the social order and form of government of its own choice.

One Objection Aired

Before the vote was taken the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Dr. E. N. Van Kleffens, objected to Point IV of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, which provides equal access for all nations to world trade and raw materials, but "with due respect for their existing obligations."

Van Kleffens said the avowed aims of Point IV "cannot be attained if considerable exceptions" to it were to be made. He pleaded for abolition of trade barriers and "discriminatory treatment in international commerce."

Recalls World War Ideas

"We shall have to do away," he said, "to some considerable extent with measures designed to protect existing economic units. This will mean sacrifices for all. . . ."

Van Kleffens reminded the council that similar ideas of world-wide free trade had "found solemn expression" at the conclusion of the World War, but, he said, "we all know what became of it when the snowball of protection was set rolling until it became so large it was a serious obstacle in the path of international trade."

Speaking on the Atlantic Charter, Maisky told the council that "consistent application of these principles will secure the most energetic support on the part of the government and peoples of the Soviet Union."

Urges Allocation Of Supplies

The most pressing task before the allied governments, he said, "is correct allocation of all economic resources and war supplies with a view to early liberation of all peoples now oppressed by Hitlerite slavery."

Maisky said the Soviet proclaims "the right of every nation to choose such a form of government as it deems opportune and necessary for the better promotion of its economic and cultural prosperity."

Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, presided at the council meeting, the first of its kind since Soviet Russia entered the war, and made a special point of presenting Maisky early in the proceedings.

Mr. Eden welcomed Maisky as a representative of a people who are "defending themselves with a courage, tenacity and skill which have won the admiration of the world."

It was the second meeting of the council, and the scene was the historic picture gallery of St. James' Palace. SEP 25 1941

Collective Action Urged.

Maisky said the Soviet had consistently "denounced all violations of the sovereign rights of peoples, all aggression and aggressors, all and any attempts of aggressive states to impose their will upon other peoples and to involve them in war."

"The Soviet Union has untiringly and resolutely advocated, and advocates today, the necessity of collective action against the aggressor," the Ambassador said, "as one of the most effective means of bringing a triumph of those principles and advancing the peace and security of nations."

He said Russia also consistently sought general disarmament and a foreign policy based "upon the desire to maintain peaceful and neighborly relations with all countries which respect the integrity and inviolability of its borders."

The Soviet, he continued, "is willing to render all possible assistance to peoples becoming the victims of aggression and fighting for the independence of their native land."

Polish-Czech Declaration.

A joint Polish-Czecho-Slovak declaration was presented to the council declaring the two governments were "determined to assist in a spirit of close and friendly collaboration in realization of the principal aims of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration."

"Remembering the experience of the Polish and Czecho-Slovak nations which have suffered so much from the insatiable aggressiveness of Germany," said the declaration, "both governments are of the opinion that safeguards against a third German war must be sought not only in complete prevention of the destructive means which Germany might use in the future in another attempt at a realization of her aggressive plans, but also in furnishing effective political and material guarantees and in offering necessary economic assistance for the reconstruction of the despoiled economies of these nations, which were and may again become the object of initial aggressive acts on the part of Germany."

Foundations of New Order.

The declaration added that the two governments are convinced that the carrying out of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration in a spirit of justice which does not admit uniformity of treatment of those guilty of provoking wars and of the victims of these wars, will lay the foundations of a new order in Europe based on a permanent system of general security, general prosperity and social justice.

"The achievement of this aim," the statement said, "will convince the nations of the continent that their sufferings during the World War of 1914-18 and during the present war were neither unavailing nor fruitless." SEP 25 1941

Wickard Urges Farmers To Help Beat Hitler

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP).—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard today called on American farmers to produce enough food to help England defeat Hitler, and at the same time, meet expanding demands in the United States.

The need for food, he said, is so great that he urged farm workers to seek deferment under the Selective Service Act, even if this required an appeal from local draft board orders.

"I have an idea that most farmers' sons and hired men can serve their country best wearing overalls instead of a khaki uniform," Mr. Wickard declared in a speech before an "agricultural mobilization" conference of farmers and Government farm officials called here from Northeastern States.

Difficult Goals Set.

Reporting on similar sessions held recently at San Francisco and Chicago for 23 Western and Northern States, the administration farm leader said he found the public and farmers convinced "that we are threatened, that we should not kneel to the threat, that we must act vigorously to avert the threat" of "Nazi fanatics who are fighting a total war for total domination of the world."

Attaining the largest production goals ever set for American farms will be difficult, the Secretary said, especially with many younger men leaving farms for better-paying defense jobs or entering military services.

Billion For Britain

The Secretary of Agriculture disclosed that officials of the United States had promised to send the British a vast supply of food by the end of next June that would require $1,000,000,000 of the new British-aid funds of $5,985,000,000 requested by the President. SEP 25 1941

Recognizing complaints about higher costs of food and clothing, Mr. Wickard asked consumers in this country to remember they "are the most fortunate in the world. Almost everywhere else on the globe consumers are going on short rations. * * * That will not happen in America. Here we have facilities (and we intend to use them) to produce abundantly for our own people and other peoples resisting Nazism."

Three Things to Remember.

The Secretary noted that while prices had advanced he wanted the consuming public to remember three things:

First, that while farm price rises have been higher in percentage terms "that's because farm prices for so long have been bargain prices. Farm prices started to rise from a very low point."

Second, that retail price increases are "not entirely due to the rise in farm prices." The Secretary said a cotton farmer got less than a nickel from a 25-cent increase in cost of a cotton shirt and the wheat farmer was getting only about one-fourth of a cent more for wheat in a loaf of bread than a year ago.

Third, that retail price increases were far below gains in consumer income. The Secretary said food prices still were only 80 per cent as high as 1929, while non-farm income was 114 per cent.

He detailed the following pledge of supplies for England up to June 30: Cheese, evaporated and dry skimmed milk that will require processing of 5,000,000,000 pounds of milk; 1,500,000,000 pounds of pork and lard, estimated as produce of 9,000,000 hogs; 500,000,000 dozen eggs, or output of 50,000,000 hens; 18,000,000 pounds of poultry meat.

BRITISH NO LONGER WILL HELP SWISS

SEP 25 1941

End Passage of Their Goods Through Blockade.

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that Great Britain could no longer continue the limited facilities which hitherto have accorded passage of material for Switzerland's industry through the sea blockade and across enemy territory.

A statement said that this action was taken because of the terms of a recent commercial agreement between Switzerland and Germany. It further said that the British Government appreciated the difficulties of Switzerland as a land-locked neutral and would continue to give facilities, within limits, for imports of foodstuffs and other goods for strictly domestic consumption.

It was said in official quarters that the move was not of retaliation but "simply a recognition of a state of affairs which exists through no fault of the Swiss or Great Britain."

"It is believed the Swiss understand the situation," it was added.

The British decision, it was said authoritatively, is bound to affect Swiss exports because curtailment of the imports is bound to affect Swiss industry.

"It is unfortunate but true that Swiss workers will have less to work with," this source said, "but there is no British intention to affect Swiss exports. The Swiss today are completely surrounded by the enemy or by enemy-controlled territory, and it is Germany who eventually tells Switzerland whether or not she can export."

SWEDES ADVANCE CASH TO GERMANS

Pay $25,000,000 Against 1942 Trade Deliveries.

SEP 25 1941

Stockholm, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Under an agreement between German and Swedish Government commissions, the Reserve Supplies Board has undertaken to pay 100,000,000 kronor (nominally about $25,000,000) into the German-Swedish clearing account in advance of German deliveries during the first half of 1942 of coal, coke, iron and chemical products. The agreement was arrived at during the trade negotiations which have been going on here for three weeks.

Germany was reported to owe the account about 50,000,000 kronor on September 1 and the commissions believed the debt would be substantially larger by the turn of the year. The advance of 100,000,000 kronor by the Reserve Supplies Board therefore was decided upon as a temporary measure to facilitate the clearing process during the immediate future.

The position of the clearing system is to be reviewed again at the end of October and later negotiations aer to be started for planning the whole of German-Swedish trade in 1942.

add Stockholm, xx 1942.

The commissions estimated that the total payments this year into the clearing account would amount to about 850,000,000 kronor ($212,500,000) or about 100,000,000 kronor more than last year.

SEP 25 1941

British and Germans To Exchange Diplomats

London, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—An authoritative source said today that agreement has been reached for an exchange of twelve German diplomatic and consular officials in return for an equal number of detained British representatives.

Among them will be Sir Lancelot Oliphant, former British Ambassador to Belgium, who has been held for more than a year, and former German Consul-General Von Gerlach in Iceland.

Bad Weather Prevents R. A. F. Raids on Reich

SEP 25 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Bad weather over the continent last night prevented the Royal Air Force from offensive raids on Germany for the third successive night.

German night raiders operating against Britain were few in number, confining their activity to coastal districts of Southwest England and South Wales.

A government announcement said bombs dropped at several points caused some damage and a small number of casualties.

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP).—German air raiders effectively bombed the Bristol Channel area and ports on the British south coast during the night, starting fires at several places, informed sources announced today.

SEP 25 1941

Successful Sub Attacks Announced by British

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP).—Several successful submarine attacks against Axis vessels in the Central Mediterranean were announced by the Admiralty today.

An Italian minelayer of the Crotone class was "probably destroyed," the Admiralty said, a 1,500-ton supply ship was believed to have been sunk and a transport set afire. A 5,000-ton supply ship also was torpedoed, the Admiralty said, without stating whether it was sunk.

A British submarine, it said, braved the fire "of enemy shore defenses" to shell a large schooner which "was certainly hit and damaged and probably sunk." The submarine was not damaged.

The Crotone is a ship of 359 tons, acquired from Germany.

Nazi Shells Jar Kent Coast

FOLKSTONE, England, Sept. 24 (AP).—German long-range guns fired several salvos across the Channel this afternoon, shaking towns on the Kent coast. The Channel itself was veiled in a haze.

ITALIANS LOSING 20% OF SHIPS, BRITISH CLAIM

SEP 25 1941

One Out Of Five Trying To Cross Mediterranean Declared Sunk

By Carey Allen

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Sept. 24—British naval authorities claimed tonight that one of every five Axis vessels attempting to cross to North Africa is being sunk and that fifty per cent. of Italy's total merchant tonnage now has been sunk or damaged.

The recent sinking of two 24,000-ton Italian liners each carrying perhaps 5,000 troops as well as vast quantities of supplies was said to have boosted Italy's sea losses this month to well over 150,000 tons. More than a score of Italian ships have been sunk by British submarines or planes, these sources said.

A British source said that in an attempt to speed supplies to Axis forces in Libya the Italian Government was paying seamen thirty per cent. bonuses for the Mediterranean crossings.

30% Loss Is Estimated

Since Italy entered the war it was estimated thirty per cent. of her total merchant tonnage has been sunk and another twenty per cent. damaged.

Italy was estimated to have had 1,235 merchant ships totalling 3,500,000 tons at the beginning of the war in 1939.

The British considered it unlikely that Italy has made much progress on new construction or repairing of damaged ships because of a lack of materials.

SEP 25 1941

British Bombers Hit Italian Army Barracks At Tripoli, Bengasi

Cairo, Sept. 24 (AP)—British bombers scored direct hits on Italian military barracks at Tripoli and the harbor at Bengasi in heavy raids Monday night along the North African coast, the R. A. F. Middle East headquarters announced tonight.

Three Axis merchant ships were bombed or torpedoed in the central Mediterranean, with one left in a sinking condition, the communique said.

Italian infantry positions near Gondar, in Ethiopia, also were attacked.

One British plane was reported missing in all these operations.

SEP 25 1941

2 British Ships Sunk In Mediterranean, Italians Claim

Submarine Torpedoes Fascist Mine Layer, English Report

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 24.—Italian planes sank a 2,500-ton armed steamer and seriously damaged a 1,000-ton vessel in an attack on a British convoy in the Mediterrranean, the Fascist high command announced today.

It reported also that a 12,000-ton oil tanker was torpedoed and sunk in the Eastern Mediterrranean by an Italian submarine.

The communique reiterated previous claims that Italian motor torpedo boats had sunk four British ships in the harbor of Gibraltar. Three of the vessels were identified by name—the tankers Fiona Shell and Dunby Dale and the freighter Durham.

(The British have denied the Italian claims, asserting that only an old hulk was sunk.)

The British Air Force raided Bengasi, Homs and Misurata in forays along the North African coast, but two of the raiders were reported shot down in flames.

Five persons were killed and seven injured in Misurata, the daily war bulletin said.

Vichy Lodges a Protest.

Vichy, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—France officially protested to London tonight against the sinking of the French freighter Monselet off the Tunisian coast Saturday, which the French attributed to the R. A. F.

Government circles said the protest declared that the vessel was flying the French flag and bound for a French port with a phosphate cargo which was not war contraband and that it was sunk in French territorial waters.

Informed persons expressed belief the protest was transmitted through the State Department of the United States.

British Planes Sink Ship Off Tunisia, French Say

TUNIS, Sept. 24 (AP).—The French freighter Monselet was bombed and sunk by British planes last Saturday shortly after putting out from the Tunisian port of Sfax with a cargo of phosphates for France, a French announcement said today.

It said the freighter caught fire and sank after being hit by three bombs near the Kerkennah Islands. The crew was said to be safe.

Sfax, 150 miles south of Tunis, was the scene of several R. A. F. raids against Italian ships a few months ago.

The French information office said the Monselet was plainly marked to show her French nationality.

SEP 25 1941

Tunis Gets a Scare.

Tunis, Sept. 23 (Delayed).—(A. P.).—This French Colonial capital and the nearby port of Sousse were blacked out last night when the lights of unidentified vessels were sighted offshore. The alarm, which lasted about thirty-five minutes, was without incident.

SEP 25 1941

French Accuse British Of Somaliland Raids

Vichy, Sept. 24 (AP) — The Jibuti radio charged today that the British were carrying out systematic attacks on French Somaliland by both land and sea.

In the land attack, it was stated that two sections of British regulars, supported by flanking detachments, attacked the French frontier post of Assamo, forcing the French to withdraw to a hill position.

Ship Sinking Protested

The radio also charged that British warships have been seizing and sinking small French boats off Djibouti machine-gunning some of them.

Vichy Official Sent To Paris In Effort To Curb Executions

Seeking German Consent To Plan For French To Assume Responsibility In Combating Terrorism

SEP 25

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Sept. 24—Pierre Pucheu, Minister of the Interior, left for Paris today seeking a relaxation of the German hostage-reprisal system under which dozens of Frenchmen have been executed because of terroristic attacks on German soldiers.

Informed sources said Pucheu would seek German consent to a substitute plan whereby French authorities would assume responsibility for combatting "terrorism, sabotage and Communism" in both zones.

At least thirty-five Frenchmen have been executed in the occupied area either as hostages or on espionage, sabotage and Communism charges. More than 34,000 persons have been arrested in both zones for opposition to Marshal Petain's German collaboration regime.

A military court at Perigueux in southwestern France yesterday sentenced twenty-three persons described as Communists to prison terms ranging from one year to life.

Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Ambassador to Paris, already has been sounding out the Germans on the new plan, and Otto Abetz, German Ambassador, has just returned to Paris from Berlin after consulting Nazi leaders there.

Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Secretary of State, also talked with Abetz and de Brinon and tonight was hurrying back to Vichy to report to Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan.

Informants in Paris said just before midnight that rumors that a state of siege had been declared there were unfounded.

MORE 'REDS' JAILED

23 Sentenced by Courts in Southern France.

Vichy, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—A military court at Perigueux, in southwestern France, yesterday sentenced twenty-thre persons, described as communists, to prison for one year to life.

One defendant, whose name was not given, was listed as a former editor of the Paris communist newspaper L'Humanite.

SEP 25 1941

Blast Damages French Gas Plant

New York Sept. 24 (AP).—The Vichy radio reported today that a "terrible explosion" did several millions francs in damage to the Bordeaux alcohol plant, which produced synthetic gasoline.

The broadcast, heard here by CBS, said, "All kettles have exploded and a part of the factory buildings crumbled down."

SEP 25 1941

Croat Capital Is Cut Off

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, Sept. 25—Attempts to reach Zagreb by telephone early today met with a reply that "the line is disturbed" following reports from that Croatian capital of incidents in the new Serb state to the south.

Serb outlaws, who have established themselves in a mountain stronghold, were said officially yesterday to have killed 104 Croat soldiers and officers. The outlaws have been threatened with bombing if they refuse to come out of hiding, reports from Zagreb have said.

PETAIN CHOOSES TOMB

Asks Burial Among Dead of Battle of Verdun.

Vichy, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain has expressed a desire to be buried in the tomb at Douaumont where the bones of unknown soldiers killed at Verdun during the world war are heaped, the newspaper L'Avenir reported today.

The Chief of State, who commanded French forces at Verdun in 1916, where they made good his famous cry, "They shall not pass," is now 85 years old.

"In the chapel there is one vault still empty," the newspaper said Marshal Petain told a member of the clergy. "Whatever happens, that is where I want to rest—at the head of my troops."

SEP 25 1941

Courtesy Kills Baron

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP).—Courtesy cost John E. Daniels his life, a coroner was told today. Testimony at an inquest was that the sixty-three-year-old man was killed by a bus when he stopped in the street during a blackout to bow and apologize to a woman he had jostled.

Hoare to Return to London

MADRID, Sept. 24 (AP).—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador, who conferred yesterday with Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner, announced today that he would leave tomorrow for London to report to his government.

SEP 25 1941

Cancel Tokyo Preparations Marking Alliance With Axis

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (AP)—Plans for a series of mass meetings to drum up enthusiasm for the Axis Sunday on the first anniversary of Tokyo's alliance with Berlin and Rome were cancelled today by the Japanese government which authorized only a single celebration.

It will be a meeting sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Tokyo municipal authorities in Kanda Ward—where it will attract little attention of foreigners.

30.24 — 12027

30.24 — 12027

King George Honors Churchill In Bestowal of Ancient Office

SEP 25 1941

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—King George VI has appointed Prime Minister Churchill to the ancient office of lord warden of the cinque ports, giving him, among other things, exclusive rights to "the flotsam, jetsam and lagan" within the jurisdiction of the ports.

The non-paying office, held heretofore by 157 British princes, dukes, admirals and prime ministers in its long history, is rated a high honor.

It was said that the appointment, in succession to the late Marquess of Willingdon, was the King's own idea as a mark of his appreciation for the Prime Minister's services.

The cinque ports originally were Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich—but were increased to seven by the addition of Winchelsea and Rye.

Mr. Churchill's only duty will be chairmanship of the Dover board.

He will have to pay taxes on the lord warden's residence, Walmer Castle, near Dover—but there is scant possibility he ever will occupy it besause it has been open to the public since 1905. Among its many rooms which attract sightseers is the one in which the Duke of Wellington died in 1852.

Mr. Churchill will be entitled to fly his own standard—blue and yellow quartered with arms of the cinque ports—from Walmer Castle.

Barons of the cinque ports in the Middle Ages were charged with maintaining a fleet to keep the narrow seas free of enemy ships.

JAPAN SQUELCHES PRO-AXIS RALLIES

SEP 25 1941

Cancels Nine Big Meetings to Observe Anniversary of Ties with Nazis.

Tokyo, Sept. 24.—(AP)—The Japanese Government squelched today the plans of the fiery Seigo Nakano and his pro-Axis Tohokai group for a series of rallies Saturday celebrating the first anniversary of Japan's alliance with Berlin and Rome.

"We want to celebrate this event with dignity, so we do not want meetings everywhere," said Koh Ishii, government spokesman, in announcing cancellation of the nine downtown speeches that Nakano had arranged for the avowed purpose of drumming up enthusiasm for the Axis, and the celebration which the East Asia Development Corporation had planned at Hibiya Hall.

Two Meeting Allowed

The only observance of the anniversary will be a meeting sponsored by the imperial rule assistance association and the Tokyo municipal authorities in Kanda Ward, a district sufficiently isolated so that foreigners are not likely to notice it.

(Japan's major political parties were dissolved last year, but the Tohokai has managed to survive as a pro-Axis agitation group.)

Ishii also took occasion to refer to reports of Russian-Japanese clashes on the Manchurian border as "Chungking propaganda."

(The German radio, in a broadcast heard in New York, also quoted Ishii as saying that he did not doubt the accuracy of reports that Russia was sending war materials to the Chungking government and that such deliveries would be "an unfriendly act" toward Japan.)

Study Russian Reply

Russia has replied to Japan's protest against mines drifting into the Sea of Japan, apparently from Vladivostok fields, Koh Ishii, government spokesman, said today, but the nature of the answer was not disclosed.

Ishii said talks between the two nations over the issue still were going on.

He said trade with Russia was continuing normally although the Russian-Japanese commercial treaty still was unratified.

In another field, Ishii announced that the Japanese government was negotiating for another loan from Thai bankers.

The first loan, announced August 1, was for 10,000,000 bahts (nominally $3,600,000) to finance Japanese purchases in Thailand.

Meantime, the cabinet formally adopted a plan designed to slash the 1941 fiscal budget by 1,323,300,000 yen, Domei said.

(The yen was quoted at 23.4 cents before dealings were suspended when freezing orders were announced.)

The news agency said that while details of the plan were not disclosed, economies were expected to affect ordinary and special appropriations and government purchases abroad.

TOKIO ORGANIZING BIG TOBACCO TRUST

Six Firms in Central China to Be Merged.

SEP 25 1941

Tokio, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The China Affairs Board decided today to carry out a merger of six Japanese tobacco companies in China to meet the competition of an alleged Anglo-American tobacco trust in Central China and to counteract the effects of the freezing of Japanese funds abroad, according to Domei, the Japanese official news agency. The plan provides for the creation of a 30,000,000 yen, semi-official concern to be known as the Central China Tobacco Company.

[The yen had a value of 23.4 cents prior to the freezing of Japanese funds by the United States and Britain, but it is not now quoted on the Foreign Exchange market.]

Japan Puts New Curb On Exports To China

SEP 25 1941

Trade From Shanghai To Unoccupied Area Halted By Move Aimed At U. S. Stand

Shanghai, Thursday, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Japanese-controlled Nanking regime announced a ban on exports from Shanghai to unoccupied China today and halted a trade which hitherto reached considerable proportions and which gave the Japanese extensive profits through a permit system.

The move was regarded as a further retaliation for the United States and British freezing of Japanese credits and to the more recent action of the Chinese Stabilization Board which elminated Shanghai's black market exchange where the Japanese had obtained foreign currency.

The announcement did not mention Hongkong, but informed sources said the transit tax on goods destined to Hongkong would be doubled, especially hitting American, British and Chinese cotton mills in Shanghai which have been shipping to the Chinese interior via Hongkong.

French Cruiser to Quit Japan for Indo-China

SEP 25 1941

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 24.—The 7,880-ton French cruiser Lamotte-Picquet, flagship of the Vichy government's Far Eastern squadron, which has been under repair at Osaka since September 15, is scheduled to sail for Indo-China Saturday.

The Thai government announced January 20 that the Lamotte-Picquet had been badly damaged in the Gulf of Siam in an engagement with Thai naval and air forces. The vessel was reported to have left Saigon for an unannounced destination February 24 after a truce ended hostilities between Thailand and French Indo-China.

Japanese Envoy Consults Darlan

SEP 25 1941

Vichy, Sept. 24 (A. P.).—The Japanese Ambassador, Sotomatsu Kato, was received today by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan to discuss, according to informed sources, financial and other problems arising from Japan's occupation of bases in French Indo-China.

R. A. F. Bolsters Burma Defense

RANGOON, Sept. 24 (AP).—A shipload of British Royal Air Force personnel arrived today to strengthen further the defenses of Burma, through which runs the major overland route of supplies to China.

Canadian Envoy To Argentina

Ottawa, Sept. 24 (AP)—Canada has established direct diplomatic relations with Argentina, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King announced tonight. Chief Justice W. F. A. Turgeon of Saskatchewan was named the first Minister of Buenos Aires.

Brazil Halts Yarn Exports

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 24 (AP)—The exportation of artificial silk and cotton yarns from Brazil was halted abruptly today by a decree signed by President Getulio D. Vargas. The order specified that no more of these yarns could be sent out of the country until the Commission of National Economic Defense decided that the stocks on hand were sufficient for the needs of the internal market. The decree, effective immediately, did not affect contracts previously signed but not delivered.

SEP 25 1941

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP)—Today's Soviet communiqué said:

During the night of Sept. 23 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front.

In one sector in a western direction our troops annihilated 450 German officers and men and destroyed one artillery battery and ten trucks. The spoils include ten guns of various calibers, eleven mine-throwers, nine machine guns, twelve submachine guns, fifty-nine automatics, several thousand shells, 3,900 mines and a large quantity of other ammunition and equipment.

In night fighting a tank unit commanded by Voznikoff routed a German tank column and captured twenty damaged and sixteen undamaged tanks. One hundred and seventeen enemy officers and men surrendered. Documents of the headquarters of the 249th German Tank Brigade were discovered in one damaged machine.

At the approaches to Odessa our troops routed units of the recently replenished Rumanian Thirteenth and Fifteenth Infantry Divisions. Our men captured two batteries of heavy guns, 100 machine guns, many mine-throwers and a large quantity of ammunition. Trophies still are being collected and counted.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Sept. 25 (AP)—The following communique was issued today:

During Sept. 24 Soviet troops fought the enemy along the entire front.

On Sept. 22 we destroyed seventy-five German planes in air combat and on the ground. We lost twenty-five planes.

In the Gulf of Finland Soviet vedette boats sank an enemy transport.

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German

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following today:

In the area east of Kiev further sections of the enemy were annihilated yesterday. The remainder have been concentrated into two closely encircled pockets, an air photograph of which testifies to chaotic conditions.

Complete annihilation of these forces can be counted upon within a few days.

Bombers and Stukas scored direct hits on battleships and one destroyer of the Soviet in Kronstadt Bay. A combat plane unit destroyed a big power plant in the White Sea coastal region.

Night raids were directed effectively against military objectives at Leningrad and Moscow.

In the fight against Britain, units last night bombed harbor facilities on St. George's Channel and the south coast of Wales. Big fires, among others at Milford Haven, gave evidence of the success of these raids.

There were no enemy combat operations in Reich territory day or night.

British

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said early today:

During the early part of the night a few enemy aircraft flew over coastal districts of Southwest England and South Wales. Bombs were dropped at several points. Some damage was done and a small number of casualties was reported.

An Air Ministry communiqué said:

Reports now have been received of the first operations carried out by R. A. F. units now in the U.S.S.R.

A number of patrols have been flown in bad weather and there have been successful encounters with enemy fighters. In the first engagement one of our squadrons destroyed three ME-109s, with a loss of one of our fighters, the pilot of which was killed.

The same squadron later destroyed four ME-109s without loss to themselves. The wing is commanded by Wing Commander H. N. G. Ramsbottom-Isherwood, A. F. C., and included officers and men from Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

A British Admiralty communiqué today said:

An Italian minelayer of the Crotone class has been torpedoed by one of our submarines in the Central Mediterranean. The minelayer probably was destroyed.

An enemy supply ship of about 5,000 tons also has been successfully attacked and hit by a torpedo.

A large schooner was engaged by gunfire by one of our submarines. The schooner certainly was hit and damaged, and probably was sunk. This attack was carried out under fire from enemy shore defenses.

No casualties or damage was suffered by our submarine.

The Admiralty issued the following tonight:

One of our submarines patrolling in the Central Mediterranean has torpedoed an enemy transport and a supply ship of about 1,500 tons.

The supply ship is believed to have been sunk and the transport later was seen to have been on fire.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 24 (AP)—The R. A. F. Middle East Headquarters tonight issued the following communiqué:

The harbor at Bengazi and military objectives at Tripoli were attacked by heavy bombers far into the night of Sept. 22-23.

At Bengazi the harbor was bombed and bursts were obtained at the bases of the Central and Cathedral Moles.

At Tripoli hits were scored on military barracks and buildings in the vicinity of the wireless station. Large fires and smoke were seen on completion of the raid.

In the Central Mediterranean aircraft of the fleet air arm attacked enemy merchant ships. One hit with a torpedo was obtained on a large ship and a patch of oil spread over the sea.

A second torpedo struck a smaller vessel forward and this ship later was seen to be down by the bow.

At the same time heavy bomb-

ers of the R. A. F. attacked other enemy ships, scoring a near miss on one large vessel and a hit on a smaller one.

Reconnaissance of the area yesterday showed one of the ships attacked to have only the stern and bow above water.

In Ethiopia yesterday enemy positions near Gondar were bombed effectively.

From all these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué said:

In North Africa, on the Tobruk front, our artillery carried out effective firing actions. Enemy attempts to approach our positions were promptly repelled.

The British Air Force carried out raids on Bengazi, Tripoli, Homs and Misurata. In the last place five persons were killed and seven injured. Two enemy bombers were shot down in flames by anti-aircraft defenses at Tripoli and Homs.

In East Africa, on various fronts of the Gondar theatre of operations, there were offensive reconnaissance operations by our detachments which put enemy forces to flight, inflicting losses.

Italian air units under command of Lieutenant Mario Sami and Second Lieutenant Pier Luigi attacked an enemy convoy in navigation in the Mediterranean. A 2,500-ton armed steamer was hit squarely and exploded, sinking rapidly. Another steamer of 1,000 tons was damaged seriously.

A submarine of ours under command of Lieutenant Olindo di Serio torpedoed and sank a 12,000-ton oil tanker in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Further information permits us to establish that two of three units sunk by assault craft of the Italian Navy in the harbor at Gibraltar were the tankers Fiona Shell and Dembydale, and the steamer damaged, which is to be considered lost, was the Durham. Losses inflicted on British merchant shipping in our attack on Gibraltar still total four units.

MORGENTHAU ASKS 6% PROFITS LIMIT

Secretary, Urging Price Control Bill, May Restrict Bank Credits Further

Treasury Head Tells House Group Measure Is Needed To Prevent Inflation

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 24—Secretary Morgenthau coupled an unexpected recommendation to Congress today for a drastic six per cent. limitation on all corporation profits during the emergency with a warning that further restrictions on bank credits may be necessary if inflation is to be averted.

The Treasury head, urging the House Banking Committee to speed the price control bill as an essential step toward preventing inflation, expressed belief that corporations should be satisfied if they could earn six per cent. on their invested capital during the emergency.

He asserted that all earnings in excess of that figure should go to the Government to help pay for the "fantastic" defense expenditures. Despite efforts of several Republicans to have him modify the statement, he stuck to it as what he called a "rule of thumb" from which tax experts could work out the details.

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Roosevelt Wants Price Control

While Morgenthau was testifying, Chairman Steagall (Dem., Ala.) of the committee was discussing the legislation with President Roosevelt. He reported that the Chief Executive "wants a price control bill and he will get it."

Steagall said the President did not discuss specific provisions of the measure, which he said was "as complicated as it can be," nor did he set any time by which it should be enacted.

In the meantime, Philip Murray, CIO president, came out against proposals to freeze wages as well as prices. In a letter to Steagall requesting permission for a CIO spokesman to testify, Murray said it would be "unwise in terms of sound economics and of proper public policy to attempt to freeze wages in connection with price control."

Holds Wage Rise Not To Blame

"The CIO holds most strongly that wage increases have not been responsible for the rise in prices," he wrote. "The price increases now besetting the American people have come from other causes; out of profiteering, out of special material shortages, out of hoarding and speculation and out of uncoordinated public and private purchases."

Morgenthau likewise opposed the establishment of a ceiling over wages, saying that "in free countries labor is not a commodity, human beings are not property and they should not be treated as such."

"I fully appreciate that wages affect the cost of production and the general level of prices," he went on. "However, I feel very definitely that if we can on the one hand keep the cost of living from rising, and on the other hand impose adequate taxes on excessive profits, then we will have removed the major causes for demands for general wage increases."

Farm Price Ceiling Opposed

Morgenthau said he thought the "major defect" of the Administration's price bill was that it would prohibit the establishment of ceilings for farm prices at less than 110 per cent. of the parity price.

[Parity is the price designed to preserve the relationship between farm prices and manufactured commodity prices which existed in the 1909-14 period.]

"I strongly recommend that this inflexibility be removed," Morgenthau said, "in the interest of the attack upon inflation, in the interest of the standard of living of our people and in the long-run interests of farmers as well."

Emphasizing that price control was only one of the steps necessary to prevent inflation, Morgenthau said:

"If we are to be sure of victory in the fight against inflation we must prepare to further increase taxes. We may have to extend the general controls over bank credits. We shall certainly have to reduce capital expenditures for non-defense needs and widen the sale of defense savings bonds and stamps. It would also be wise to extend the social security program to absorb purchasing power now and pave the way for increased purchasing power after the emergency."

QUESTION USE OF LEND-AID BY ENGLAND

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Washington, Sept. 24. (AP)—Members said today the House appropriations subcommittee's hearings thus far on the $5,985,000,000 second lend-lease fund had been confined chiefly to an attempt by Republican members to learn whether Britain had used lend-lease materials improperly.

Committee members said the minority consumed most of the time yesterday trying to ascertain whether Britain had re-exported to South America or elsewhere materials received from this country to help her war effort.

Secretary Wickard assured the committee, it was learned, that there had been no improper use of the agricultural commodities sent abroad although he added that his responsibility in the matter ended when the commodities were delivered at the seaboard.

Members said there was some criticism within the committee of the President's action in placing Harry L. Hopkins in full charge of the defense-aid program. Edward R. Stettinius, newly appointed coordinator, was questioned at some length as to the operation of the new setup and as to whether he had taken over any of Hopkins' staff.

One Democratic member declared that the hearing thus far "has been nothing but a wrangle" and added that if the present trend continued "it will take two months to get the bill out."

On the question of whether any of the funds should be advanced to to help Russia, one Democratic member said privately that if the Russians still were fighting when winter set in, he favored turning over the entire amount to them.

Stettinius urged the committee, members said, to write in no prohibitions against making the funds available to the Soviet but added there was no contemplation at this time of aiding Russia through the lend-lease program and that none of the original funds had been used in that way.

CONFEREES AGREE ON SEIZURE BILL

Action Clears Way For Final Congressional Vote On Legislation

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Important Exemptions Made In Measure Drafted By Joint Committee

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 24—House-approved restrictions on the Administration's property seizure bill were accepted by a joint Senate-House conference committee today and the action cleared the way for a final Congressional vote on the legislation.

The compromise measure authorizes the President to requisition military and naval equipment, supplies, munitions and similar articles until he declares the emergency ended or until June 30, 1943, whichever time comes first. "Fair and just compensation" would be paid.

Provisions Of Bill

The bill drafted by the conference committee made important exemptions, however, specifying that nothing in the act shall be construed:

To authorize the requisitioning or require the registration of any firearms possessed by any individual for his personal protection or sport (and the possession of which is not prohibited or the registration of which is not required by existing law).

To impair or infringe in any manner the right of any individual to keep and bear arms.

To authorize the requisitioning of any machinery or equipment which is in actual use in connection with any operating factory or business and which is necessary to the operation of such factory or business.

Could Place Value

Senator Thomas (Dem., Utah) of the Military Committee said he would seek Senate approval of the legislation tomorrow and the House is expected to act soon thereafter.

Under the measure, the President would determine the fair value of property needed for national defense. That value would be determined "on the basis of the fair market value of the property at the time it is requisitioned or returned as the case may be."

The bill provides for the return of property to the original owners if the President decides it is no longer needed for national defense and if the owner pays a fair price for it.

Right Of Appeal

The conference committee agreed to permit persons whose property has been seized to appeal to the courts for additional compensation. The courts also would have power to determine how much an individual would have to pay for his property if the Government decided it was no longer needed for defense.

The President would be required to report to Congress every six months regarding his property-requisitioning activities.

ASKS BIGGER SHARE OF DEFENSE WORK

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Auto Industry Says Favorable Action Would Decrease Idleness

General Motors Corp. Head Expresses Views Before House Probers

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Sept. 24—Automobile-industry spokesmen told a Congressional committee today the cure for unemployment, as it turns its production capacity from civilian to defense work, was in award of more defense orders to the industry and the training of automotive workers for defense jobs.

C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation, and other industry leaders appeared before the Tolan House Committee inquiring into problems of migration of defense workers.

Under questioning by committee members they estimated that about 90,000 automobile workers would be idle by mid-December, because of the reductions imposed on automobile production.

More Would Be Absorbed

Pointing out that as 1942 progressed more workers would be absorbed in defense jobs, Wilson said:

"Among the 250,000 hourly workers for General Motors, perhaps the defense employment gains will offset the civilian production unemployment. However, we cannot be sure. We are trying hard to get more defense business."

Robert Conder, for Chrysler Corporation, and Ford Motor Company spokesmen also indicated unemployment would not be absorbed without new defense contracts. The committee was told that work on hand would absorb the displaced employes from civilian production of Packard and Hudson companies.

Gives Labor's View

Appearing shortly after R. J. Thomas, head of the CIO's United Automobile Workers, had told the committee that "there are too many big businessmen in authority in Washington and they are running the show," Wilson in his testimony referred to "the prejudice at Washington against big business."

Wilson said G. M. has eight per cent. of the country's productive capacity and so far is utilizing only a small percentage of it in defense work.

"If the Government had to give G. M. its proportionate share of defense orders, it would sound so big in dollars the people in Washington would be afraid of it," he said. "That is our feeling. There it is, Gentlemen—and I have been wanting to say it for a long time."

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Predicts Disappointment

Wilson predicted that "the people of this country will be disappointed in early winter about the number of bombers produced."

"The records will show," he added "it is not the automobile industry that is at fault."

He said confusion on priorities and allocations of orders at Washington was to blame.

Thomas' statement about "big business men" was made in amplifying his contention that "labor should be called in and given equal authority—equal authority in fact and not merely on paper."

Blamed On Knudsen

Thomas said the defense program was suffering because William S. Knudsen, co-director of the Office of Production Management, refused to cooperate with labor. He added, however, that Kudsen was "as good a man as any other industrialist we have dealt with."

The "big business men" in Washington, the U.A.W.-CIO president said, "are not representing the people, but their own interests."

30.24 — 12029

30.24 — 12029

Ford to Make Both Heavy and Medium Tanks

All Three Major Motor Companies Then Will Be Producing Them for Army

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP).—Volume production of medium and heavy-weight army tanks is planned by the Ford Motor Company. This became known definitely today as officials of the company admitted that negotiations with the War Department and the Office of Production Management had been under way for several weeks.

Contracts have not been signed yet for actual production work, but a number of preliminary steps looking to the manufacture, initially, of thirty-ton mobile fortresses have already been taken. Ultimately, it is understood, tanks weighing twice that much will be designed and produced at the Ford company's River Rouge plant.

Ford plans to produce the complete tanks, but will farm out orders for materials to numerous smaller manufacturers throughout the Detroit area.

Steel Mill Already Started

Construction of a new steel mill with a peak capacity of 300 tons daily is already under way at the Ford Rouge plant. Some time ago Ford accepted commitments from the United States Army for between 1,200 and 1,300 tons of tank armor plate a month. Presumably, this would go into the land battleships Ford plans to build.

Ford built tanks in the first World War and has been producing tank tracks for the Ford Motor Company of Canada since the outbreak of the present war.

Details of the projected tank contracts with the Ford company have not been disclosed, but presumably they would call for at least as great an output as is at present contemplated by the Chrysler Corporation in its arsenal in near-by Macomb County. This originally was announced as a minimum of five for each eight-hour working shift.

All Work in Rouge Area

A fortnight ago an official of the General Motors Corporation admitted that tanks would soon be added to the defense production work of that big unit of the automobile industry, probably at La Grange, Ill. Thus the three leading companies of the motorcar industry will get into tank manufacture. They are already in or near production of aviation engines, or subassemblies for the larger type of fighter aircraft.

While Ford is understood to have some facilities already available for the tank assignment, some additional construction operations probably will be required. All the work, however, would be done within the 1,100-acre Rouge factory area. A large volume of new tool equipment also would be required, and it is estimated that full production could not be reached until the later part of next year.

Ford now has defense contracts for aviation engines and the consolidated B-24D bomber planes alone totaling more than $750,000,000.

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SHIP STRIKE OFF; 25 VESSELS FREED

Seamen In 14 Ports Vote For Step Pending NDMB Negotiations

Union Of Pacific Follows. Sailors To Rejoin Five Craft Tied Up At N. Y.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 24—Seamen in fourteen Atlantic and Gulf ports voted today to release twenty-five strike-bound ships pending National Defense Mediation Board negotiations to end their dispute over increased war bonus demands.

The Mediation Board had appealed to the seamen to return to the ships because they were "vitally and immediately needed for the transportation of defense materials."

One To Sail Tomorrow

President Roosevelt declared yesterday the ships must sail when he disclosed that the strike had been certified to the Mediation Board.

Immediately after John Hawk, secretary-treasurer of the Seafarers' International Union (AFL), announced the end of the twelve-day strike, the Alcoa Steamship Line, first to be affected by the walkout, said the Evangeline would sail Friday for the West Indies with workers for defense bases situated there.

The line said the Acadia would sail Saturday for Bermuda.

The United States Maritime Commission requisitioned three Alcoa ships, the Alcoa Scout, Alcoa Banner and Alcoa Trader, after the strike, called September 13, reached an impasse over demands for increased war bonuses and $60 monthly bonuses for crews entering West Indies waters.

The Scout weighed anchor early today, last of the three to sail for West Indies bases with supplies.

Other Union Follows

Following the lead of the S. I. U., the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL) said its members would rejoin five ships which were tied up here by the S. U. P. in support of the S. I. U. The Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union, associated with the S. U. P., took similar action.

The Mediation Board called the union and steamship operators to meet Monday to consider the war bonus question. Operators will be represented by Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute.

Elevator Operators Strike

Meanwhile, thousands of workers were stranded temporarily in two of Manhattan's towering office buildings when elevator operators went on strike.

With employes facing the prospect of walking down many flights of stairs, some employers in the sixty-story building at 500 Fifth avenue and in the thirty-two-story Salmon Tower building let employes go home early.

The strike was called at 3 P. M. by Local 225, of the Building Service and Maintenance Employes (CIO) after the reported failure of negotiations for a new contract with Walter Salmon Management, Inc., which owns and manages both buildings.

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C.I.O. Union Asks Neutrality Act Repeal By U. S.

Hillman Tells Convention Of People's War Aims

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 24 (AP) The C.I.O.—affiliated industrial union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, which claims to represent 100,000 shipyard workmen, today asked Congress to repeal the Neutrality Act.

"We," the union's 200 convention delegates unanimously resolved, "call upon the United States Congress to immediately repeal the Neutrality Law so that there will be no obstruction in the path of our country's all-out effort to defeat Naziism."

The union's convention declared destruction of Naziism was the most vital issue now concerning organized labor in this country, and asserted the Neutrality Law tied President Roosevelt's hands in "the fight that is being made against Hitler on all fronts."

Its action was taken after Sidney Hillman, associate director general of the OPM, told the delegates "this is a people's war — everything that the common man has striven for since the days of Magna Carta, and before, is now at stake."

"If Russia and Great Britain are defeated," Hillman asserted, "then we Americans will have to fight on our own soil. Don't fool yourselves about that. We have bombers than can fly to Berlin, drop a load of bombs, and then return. Hitler has the same thing.

"Must democracy wait until its roofs are burned? Must we wait until every decent person is murdered or imprisoned?

"Gentlemen, you are not working today only for the man who owns the shipyard. You are fighting for labor, for democracy, it is not Britain we are fighting for. We are fighting for everything worth while right here.

"This is our battle. Every day you save in launching a vessel to carry supplies to the foes of Hitlerism—every hour you save in launching a tanker to fuel planes and ships against Hitler—you are protecting your own homes and your own children against sudden death from enemy planes in the sky.

"Let us stop talking about doing all this to aid Britain. We are actually doing it to aid ourselves."

Hillman remarked the defense effort had released creative energies long dormant in the nation, and reasoned that if such energies could be used to repel a foreign enemy they could also be used to combat unemployment and poverty after the emergency was past.

"We," he said, "must wipe out Hitlerism before democracy's aims and action can create the new world of peace and plenty. This is our first obligation. The time to strike hard is now. The time to produce guns and planes where they are needed most is not tomorrow nor the day after, but today, this very hour."

The union delegates stood, applauded and shouted for more than two minutes after Hillman ended his speech.

Hillman Takes 'Blame' For U. S. Labor Policy

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 24 (AP).—Sidney Hillman says if any one objects to present labor policies under the New Deal they should blame him and not President Roosevelt.

"I am responsible for the labor policies of this Administration," the associate director of the Office of Production Management told the Shipyard Workers' Convention here today.

"President Roosevelt placed me in charge of labor policies when he appointed me to the O. P. M.," he said, "and since then I have not been turned down by the President even once on any matter pertaining to labor. If anything is wrong don't blame him. Blame me."

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Campaign For Repeal

New York, Sept. 24 (AP)—Fight for Freedom, Inc., today announced a nation-wide campaign for immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act with the slogan, "We are not neutral toward rattlesnakes."

Bishop Henry W. Hobson, national chairman, said the group hoped to get 10,000,000 signatures on petitions to Congress. Street meetings, parades and a pilgrimage to Washington are planned.

Urges Workers To Aid

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 24 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), suggested today that American workers "make up their minds to give material aid to Great Britain, Russia and China.

"I say that not because I am in agreement with any foreign political policy, but because nothing is more important to laboring people in this country than the defeat of Hitler," Thomas told the national convention of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America—CIO.

Would Give Hour's Pay

New York, Sept. 24 (AP)—An appeal to "every organized worker in the land" to contribute one hour's pay to workers in Great Britain and other countries engaged in the fight against the Axis powers was made today by the AFL vice-president, Matthew Woll, chairman of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor.

In a communication to all central labor bodies and city aid-British labor committees, Woll noted the committee's policy had been broadened to aid labor in other countries opposed to the Axis outside Britain.

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Heil Charges Legion Under F. D. Control

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24 (AP)—Governor Julius P. Heil, a Republican, told the Milwaukee Junior Chamber of Commerce today that the American Legion's national convention was controlled by President Roosevelt.

Governor Heil, referring in general to resolutions adopted by the American Legion convention here last week but without mentioning any resolution specifically, said:

"They were not the will of the American Legion. The great white father had all of his people here. There were plenty of payrollers here and they were controlled."

After the speech, Heil reiterated his statement, asserting "it's the truth and there is no reason to fear the truth." The governor said he was not "attacking a single legionnaire."

Heil said that propaganda "is a bad influence" and added:

"You saw a lot of controlled propaganda here last week. You saw steamroller tactics."

At his home in Fargo, N.D., Lynn U. Stambaugh, national commander of the Legion, denied Heil's charges.

"No one other than the delegates in attendance—the representatives of the entire membership—controlled the actions of the Legion," Stambaugh said. "Partisanship played no part in the deliberations of the convention. When attending conventions legionnaires leave their individual politics at home and concern themselves only with the security of their country."

Past Commander Milo J. Warner commented at Toledo that it was "funny that a host would talk about his guests after they leave."

Warner said Heil's statement did not merit any comment other than that the 1,500 delegates elected in districts throughout the country "truly represented the American Legion and its ideals."

LINDBERGH BACKED BY AMERICA FIRST

Committee Denies Isolation Leader And Aides Are Anti-Semitic

SEP 25 1941

Interventionists On Contrary Are Charged With Injecting Race Issue

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 24—The America First Committee said in a statement tonight that "Colonel Lindbergh and his fellow members of the America First Committee are not anti-Semitic," and charged that interventionists had injected the race issue "into the discussion of war or peace."

The statement was issued by the group's national committee, the policy-making body, as a result of Lindbergh's speech in Des Moines, Iowa, on September 11, in which he said the "British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration" were the three most important groups "which have been pressing this country toward war."

Bad Faith Charged

The statement issued by the committee follows:

"Ever since the nation-wide effort to keep America out of war began the interventionists have sought to hide the real issue by flinging false charges at the America First Committee and at every leader who has spoken out against our entry into the European conflict. The present attack on Colonel Lindbergh is merely an-

other case in point.

"Colonel Lindbergh and his fellow-members of the America First Committee are not anti-Semitic. We deplore the injection of the race issue into the discussion of war or peace. It is the interventionists who have done this.

Invitation Cited

"America First, on the other hand, has invited men and women of every race, religion and national origin to join this committee, provided only that they are patriotic citizens who put the interest of their country ahead of any other nation. We repeat that invitation.

"At least eighty per cent. of the American people oppose our entry into the war. The America First Committee has supplied to these millions of citizens a leadership which has thus far helped to avert disaster. Consequently, the aim of the war makers is to destroy the America First Committee.

"Behind a smoke screen of groundless charges this nation is being led to war in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"There is but one real issue—the issue of war. From this issue we will not be diverted. We will carry on the fight until it is won."

PROPAGANDA PACT FOR FILMS DENIED

Schenck Tells Inquiry Makers Never Agreed to Produce Movies Backing War

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NO TALKS WITH BRITISH

Senators Are Told Also Press Censorship of Reviews Was Not Attempted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Nicholas Schenck, president of Loew's Inc., denied before a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee today that motion picture makers had ever agreed among themselves on a policy of producing war propaganda pictures.

Mr. Schenck testified after Howard Dietz, another Loew's official, had denied that his company had attempted to "censor" the press by threats to withdraw advertising in retaliation for unfavorable reviews.

Questioned by Senator Clark of Idaho, the chairman, Mr. Schenck asserted that he and his associates were always guided by the belief that their chief business was entertainment and for that reason had not given any thought to attempting to propagandize the public.

If any material unfavorable to Hitlerism went into the making of a picture, he said that that was because there was "so much of it" in literature and everyday happenings throughout the world which supply the basis for motion picture scenarios.

"Have you ever discussed in your industry the making of propaganda pictures as a policy?" Mr. Clark asked.

"Never," was the reply.

"Have you ever discussed with British agents the production of propaganda pictures?"

"Never."

The chairman asked Mr. Schenck if he knew the story of "The Mortal Storm" before it was produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, which is controlled by Loew's. The picture depicts the division of a German family over Hitler's policies.

"No," the witness replied. "I did not see it until after it was released. 'The Mortal Storm' is a great picture."

Films "Laughed" at Communism

When Mr. Clark asked if Mr. Schenck did not believe the picture would incite race hatred, the latter replied:

"I do not. It gives additional information about Hitler and Hitlerism, but it is not a one-hundredth part of what we know is happening in Germany."

Mr. Clark then asked if Mr. Schenck's company had ever produced any films depicting atrocities committed in Russia.

"I'm against communism. If that's what you mean," Mr. Schenck replied.

He added that M.-G.-M. had filmed "a couple of pictures against communism, just laughing at it."

Mr. Schenck also testified that the Federal Government had no part in producing or distributing the motion picture "Land of Liberty," which an Idaho theatre-owner declined to show because he charged it contained propaganda.

Mr. Schenck said that Maurice Saffle, Loew's branch manager at Seattle, was mistaken and "overzealous" in writing Fulton Cook, theatre-owner at St. Marys, Idaho, that the government had requested the names of exhibitors who refused to show the picture and that the government was sharing in the profits from the film.

The film was assembled by the movie industry, the witness said, to be shown for patriotic purposes, with all receipts to go to charity.

Mr. Dietz, the earlier witness, is publicity and advertising manager for M.-G.-M. He denied that he or any responsible M.-G.-M. official had ever threatened to withdraw advertising from a newspaper because it continued to print the views of Jimmy Fidler, Hollywood columnist who has been critical of many movies.

Fidler's Charges Bring Denial

Mr. Fidler's charges before the committee several days ago that movie producers had sought to keep him off the radio and out of the press, partly because he attacked alleged war propaganda in films, were mentioned several times during the day's hearings.

Mr. Fidler testified that Mr. Dietz had written James G. Stahlman, publisher of The Nashville Banner, threatening withdrawal of advertising because Mr. Fidler's newspaper column had criticized "Marie Antoinette," an M.-G.-M. picture.

Mr. Dietz denied this and said that a local manager of a Loew's theatre in Nashville had made unauthorized threats of this nature to Mr. Stahlman, who then wrote Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, complaining about attempts to censor the press.

The local manager had no control over M.-G.-M. advertising and was acting without authority, the witness said.

When Senator Tobey remarked that Mr. Fidler had testified under oath, Mr. Dietz replied:

"Fidler is a congenital liar and it would be going against his conscience to tell the truth."

"If Mr. Fidler is what you say he is," Mr. Tobey interrupted, "and Mr. Fidler has given false testimony here, this committee will know what to do about Mr. Fidler or any other witness who gives false testimony."

Mr. Dietz said M.-G.-M. never had attempted to censor the press in any way, asserting that he did not believe in censorship of any of the mediums of expression.

11,835,139 LBS. OF SCRAP FROM OLD ALUMINUM

Washington, Sept. 24. (AP)—The nationwide aluminum collection campaign yielded an estimated 11,835,139 pounds of scrap, defense officials announced today—a total equivalent to the amount of aluminum needed in 1900 fighter planes or 350 four-motored bombers.

The campaign, conducted from July 21 to 29, fell below officials' expectations, however, for the OPM had predicted that 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of scrap would be collected.

Experts estimated that the net yield of aluminum from the scrap would be about 7,000,000 pounds. The remainder of the weight represented other materials, primarily iron and steel, which were attached to the aluminum articles.

All but 310,000 pounds of the scrap has been allocated already to smelters having defense preference ratings.

The aluminum was sold to the smelters by the government and the funds derived went into the Treasury. Officials did not disclose how much was received for the scrap.

SEP 25 1941

Seeks Civilian Raid Protection

LaGuardia Asks Congress for Authority

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — Declaring that many cities and other areas in the United States and its possessions were particularly susceptible to enemy bombing attacks, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the civilian defense director, asked Congress today for authority to provide air raid protection for civilians.

A bill he submitted to Speaker Rayburn would authorize LaGuardia to "provide adequate protection to persons and property in such localities" as may be vulnerable to aerial bombardment.

The facilities required, he said, include fire fighting equipment, medical supplies and units, protective clothing and insignia for volunteer workers, training schools and a sufficient supply of gas masks to "create facilities which will insure prompt production of ample quantities" of masks for the protection of the public.

STATE OFFICIALS TO AFRICA

3 U. S. Observers To Study Trade With French Colony

Washington, Sept. 24 (AP)—Three officials of the State Department are en route to French Equatorial Africa, it was learned in informed quarters today.

It was said that they would look into trade possibilities and communication facilities in that region.

BOMBSIGHT STORY TOLD IN SPY TRIAL

SEP 25 1941

F. B. I. Agent Testifies Of Boasts By Engineer Accused In Espionage Case

Hermann Lang Said To Have Claimed Long Friendship With Adolf Hitler

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 24—Hermann Lang, 39, today heard himself quoted as boasting of a friendship with Adolf Hitler during the Reichsführer's seamy days and admitting he had delivered to his native Germany secrets of the prized American Norden bombsight.

The pale-lipped little engineer listened intently in Brooklyn Federal Court while American counter-espionage agents told of his alleged activities; but, beyond an occasional flexing of facial muscles, he showed no emotion. With fifteen other defendants, he was on trial for espionage conspiracy.

"Lang told me in July, 1940, he knows Adolf Hitler in person and used to fight with him from 1923 to 1927," testified William G. Sebold, who turned over to the F. B. I. his German assignment in espionage and thousands of dollars sent him from the Hamburg Gestapo in return for a $50-a-week F. B. I. job.

Could Write Goering

"He said he could write to (Air Marshal Wilhelm Hermann) Goering, for Goering considered the bombsight the most important thing in the world."

"Was Lang kidding when he said this?" asked Defense Counsel George W. Herz.

Sebold, who has been on the witness stand off and on for almost three weeks, shifted in his seat and said emphatically, "He certainly was not. He was serious."

Joseph B. Fellner, F. B. I. agent, testified that he eavesdropped on the conversation—held in Sebold's midtown office last February.

Bombsight Details

He said Lang told Sebold, who had established a "spy" transmitting set on Long Island, that he had given details of the bombsight to Germany during a 1938 visit to his native land.

"Sebold then asked, 'Did you have everything in your head and put it together again in Germany?'" Fellner testified. "Lang nodded affirmatively and said later, 'I worked with some engineers in Berlin.'"

Both Sebold and Fellner testified that early this year Lang wanted to return to Germany. Sebold said Lang was awaiting German funds with which to buy passage by way of Japan.

"Lang asked Sebold if he had heard about money being shipped up from Mexico," Fellner testified. "Sebold said 'No.'"

Sebold Got Money

(Sebold testified earlier that while Lang and other defendants were grumbling about the tight-fistedness of the German Gestapo, he himself was receiving money in large lump sums for disbursal to spies. He said he mentioned none of this to the defendants and turned over all money to the F. B. I.).

Lang said he had heard that some go-between had brought word from Washington that Lily Stein (one of seventeen who have pleaded guilty to the indictment) should be careful," said Fellner. "Sebold said he was of the opinion the go-between was from the German Embassy.

"Lang mentioned something about the *Putsch* in Munich in 1923. He said that about that time he had spoken to Adolf."

Judge Halts Testimony

Sebold testified that Lang had asked him last October to transmit bombsight details to Berlin, but Federal Judge Mortimer W. Byers intervened with the observation that he considered it "inimical to the interest of the United States to permit any closer inquiry of this subject."

Sebold denied, under cross-examination, that he had coerced Lang with threats of having the Gestapo take reprisals against the Lang family in Germany if he failed to cooperate.

Innocent In Nazi Agent Charge, Says Burch

SEP 25 1941

[By The Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 24 — Frank B. Burch, Akron (Ohio) attorney, pleaded innocent in Federal District Court today to an indictment charging him with failing to register with the State Department as a propaganda agent of the German Government.

Burch immediately arranged $1,000 bail and was allowed twenty days to file an attack on the indictment, which alleged that he was persuaded by Karl Kapp, former German consul t Cleveland, to become a secret propaganda agent.

Kapp, the indictment alleged, arranged for Burch to become "public relations counsel, agent, representative and attorney for the Berlin Government."

In this capacity, the indictment said, Burch obtained $10,000 from Kapp and pamphleteered against the lend-lease bill. It added that the attorney had prepared a list of 30,000 industrialists and political leaders for Kapp and was engaged in activities for Germany from January 1, 1940, to July 15, 1941.

At Akron, Burch termed the charge absurd, claiming that his pamphlet money came from American citizens.

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Lunch Postponed, Windsors Will Pay Call On Roosevelt

Illness Of First Lady's Brother Causes Change In Busy Schedule For Duke And Duchess

SEP 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 24—Only twelve hours before the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were due in Washington on a flying visit, the State Department suddenly announced tonight that a White House luncheon planned for them tomorrow had been postponed.

But a few hours after giving out this information, the department issued a second announcement saying that President Roosevelt would receive the famous couple at noon. The department spokesman was unable to say whether Mrs. Roosevelt also would be on hand to greet them.

After the White House luncheon was canceled the British Embassy gave out word that the Duke and Duchess would have their luncheon there.

The announcement that the White House luncheon was off explained that the postponement was necessitated by the serious illness of G. Hall Roosevelt, brother of the First Lady. He has been a patient at Walter Reed Hospital here for some time.

The department's statement said:

"The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have found it necessary to postpone the luncheon on Thursday to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. The President has written to the Duke explaining the serious nature of the illness of Mrs. Roosevelt's brother, and that for several days she has been constantly at the hospital. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt anticipate having the Duke and Duchess at lunch on their return from Canada."

Despite the postponement of the luncheon, the schedule of the Duke and the American girl for whom he forsook the throne of England will be a crowded one. Arriving from the South early in the morning, they will make the angular, red-brick British Embassy on Massachusetts avenue their headquarters.

For the evening, a glittering dinner at the embassy is planned. In between times, the Duke will attend a reception at the National Press Club and the Duchess a reception given at the Willard Hotel by the Women's National Press Club.

A Postponed Visit

For the Duke and Duchess, the visit is a stop-off between the Bahamas, where he is Governor-General, and a Calgary ranch in Canada. It is also a postponed visit. Back in 1937 they planned a more or less formal tour of the United States but canceled it, and the reason given officially was the "luke warm attitude" of American officials.

Actually, the difficulty was that they had planned to make their trip with Charles Bedaux as the official conductor of the tour. Bedaux was the author of the Bedaux system of stop-watch production at factory machines.

Denounced By Unions

The labor unions denounced it as an inhuman speed-up system. In the end the uproar was so loud that the whole affair was called off.

For tomorrow's visit, city officials ordered 382 members of the police force to special duty and canceled all leaves in the detective bureau.

Isolate Ailing Refugees

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Passengers with temperatures from an undiagnosed ailment were aboard the Portuguese liner Serpa Pinto today when she arrived from Lisbon and Casablanca.

Health officials took the temperatures of 301 passengers, most of whom were Jewish refugees, and 170 seamen at quarantine and barred between 50 and 60 from landing immediately.

The ailing passengers will be isolated at Ellis Island until the illness has been diagnosed. The exhaustive temperature examination was occasioned by the discovery of several cases of typhoid fever among refugees landing from other ships recently.

Among the passengers were 51 children arriving under the sponsorship of the United States committee for care of European children and five under the care of Hias, Jewish relief organization. They will be placed in American homes.

Typical of the stories told by the youngsters was that of Erich Thorn, 12, whose mother died in a truck in Vienna, he said because the Nazis barred Jews from hospitals. After his father tried to commit suicide, Erich said he spent 2½ years traveling through Europe to reach the United States.

Parents of most of the children either were dead or in concentration camps. They came from France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Hungary.

SEP 25 1941

Yankee Clipper Leaves For Lisbon, 4 Days Late

46 Passengers Depart From New York, Among Them British Petroleum Board Chairman

New York, Sept. 24 (AP)—Delayed four days by stormy weather over the Atlantic, the Yankee Clipper left today for Lisbon with forty-six passengers, eighteen of them bound for Bermuda.

Aboard were two United States Navy officers, three members of the National Defense Research Commission, a representative of the Office of Emergency Management and the chairman of the British Petroleum Board.

Lieut. Col. Samuel J. M. Auld, the petroleum expert, who came here August 15 to confer with Government and oil officials, said his mission had been "very successful."

Princess Reported Visiting Hyde Park

Martha May Be Roosevelt Guest

NEW YORK — (AP) — Crown Princess Martha of Norway came here by train from Washington and was reported en route to President Roosevelt's estate at Hyde Park accompanied only by her lady-in-waiting. She was driven from the station in a city automobile.

14 Saved From Burning Ship

11-year-old Girl Finishes Reading Book In Lifeboat Off Florida Coast.

New Smyrna Beach, Fla., Sept. 24 (A. P.).—Fourteen survivors of the burned British freighter Arawak, including a plucky 11-year-old girl who finished reading a book in the lifeboat, were brought safely ashore here by Coast Guardsmen early today. The Arawak, a 115-foot, 201-ton wooden vessel built in 1938, was destroyed by flames which started in the galley only a few hours after she left Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday morning for her home port of Nassau, Bahamas. The Arawak was about fifteen miles off the Florida coast.

Capt. Roland Roberts of Nassau said that the flames, fanned by a high wind, spread with almost incredible swiftness. The captain, his crew of eight and the five passengers aboard abandoned ship about fifteen miles off shore about 3:30 P. M., a little more than an hour after the fire started.

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All in Same Boat.

"We had two boats, but the flames were so high we couldn't launch one of them," Capt. Roberts said, "so all of us piled into a lifeboat built to accommodate twelve. We hoisted sail, started using our oars and sent up flares to show where we were."

A light, motor-driven Coast Guard surfboat met the Arawak's lifeboat about four miles offshore and towed it to safety, but perhaps the least perturbed of all the passengers and crew was 3-year-old Allison Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burren R Carroll of Orlando, Fla. As the child stepped ashore, she laughed, pointed toward the rolling Atlantic and said: "Ocean."

"I should think you'd have had enough ocean by now," her mother replied, with a smile. Allison's 11-year-old sister, Patricia, clutched a favorite book. She said that she was reading it when the fire started and took it along with her into the boat.

Good Literature.

"I finished it before it got dark and it was good," she said.

The fifth passenger was listed as Daniel Tyner of Laurel Hill, Fla. Both he and Carroll worked in the Bahamas.

Sailors were Basil Albury, George Roberts, Luddington Lowe, Ronald Hodgins, Albert Lowe, Charley Lowe, Oswald Malone and John D. Gates. All are residents of Abaco, Bahamas.

The Arawak, which was not equipped with wireless, carried a general cargo. Chief Boatswain's Mate Aubrey Harris of the Coast Guard said that he believed that the Arawak burned to the water's edge and sank about 11 P. M. About that time the flames, which had drawn hundreds of curious onlookers to the beach here, vanished.

Scientists Still Optimistic Despite Lag Behind Insects

Only Atoms In The Universe, Men Must Cooperate For Happiness, Chicago Savant Says

SEP 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 24—The human race was declared today to be moving toward a more perfect world society, but at a terrific price in "blood, sweat and tears."

With wars, such as the present one, mankind is under a continual threat of complete social disintegration, Dr. Alfred E. Emerson, of the Universtiy of Chicago, said today. He spoke in one of the symposia at the university's fiftieth anniversary celebration, which has brought together 2,000 scientists from the United States, Latin America and several other foreign countries.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, official organization of American scientific societies, is collaborating in arranging special symposia on medical science, particularly aviation medicine.

Years Behind Insects

Remarking that man was still millions of years behind insects in perfecting a social organization, Dr. Emerson added optimistically that "through enlarged capacity for conditioned behavior" and mutual helpfulness "he has discovered a new mechanism of evolution producing rapid and complex social changes," to build a better world.

In the present development of a new society, he said man had attained the ability to pass on through speech, printing, radio and writing his knowledge to future generations, assuring the progress of knowledge providing this movement proceeded faster than tendencies toward social suicide in war.

Optimistic Note.

Dr. Clarence I. Lewis, of Harvard University, added an optimistic note for the future of society in the same symposium. "Our age is the age of science, the age in which science becomes the principal agency through which human life transforms itself, and is looked upon as our main hope for human betterment," he declared.

The present wartime period and the national emergency is "a poor time in history to make such a remark," the Harvard professor said, but the nation should not adopt a fatalistic attitude as it begins to realize the gravity of the present war.

Better Use For Science.

Instead it should appreciate that "we shall learn to use this powerful instrument of science for better purposes than to destroy each other and to root out that liberty of thought which has produced science itself" and build a peaceful, prosperous world such as has never been seen before in history.

Man must come to realize that he is only an atom in the universe, one of countless millions of such particles which go to make up society, and he must learn to work and cooperate with all other men and the forces of the universe in order to live happily, Dr. Charles Hartshorne, of the University of Chicago, declared in another report before the symposium.

Danger Seen if French Revolt Before Allies Are Prepared

SEP 25 1941

British Desire Rebellion, but Not Till Co-ordinating Operations Are Ready

By DEWITT MacKENZIE.

The steady growth of the grim spirit of revolt among the people of France against their Nazi conquerors is presenting the British and their Allies with a problem perhaps even more grave than that which it creates for Hitler.

The danger from the Allied standpoint is that this rebellion may burst into open flame before the time is ripe. We have here the anomalous situation of the British greatly desiring a revolution, but not until it is possible to co-ordinate it with other Allied operations which are still in the making.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's creation in London yesterday of what amounts to a government for his Free French movement strikes me as being highly significant. I believe we must take it as being inspired in part by the fear that the present French regime at Vichy may disappear if there is a clash of force between the populace and the Germans.

French Face Utter Crushing.

The invaders have made it clear that any uprising will be suppressed with machine-guns and tanks. The gutters of cities and towns will run red. There could be only one outcome to such an unequal conflict—unless Allied aid were immediately available—and that would be the utter crushing of France. The Vichy government would give way to German rule with arms.

The British and the Free French under Gen. de Gaulle long labored to instill in the people of occupied France the will to rebel against Hitler. The Allied propaganda has worked too well, and now they are trying to hold the rebels in check until the appointed hour when all the anti-Hitler forces can strike together with maximum strength. By the same token the British are trying to restrain the Norwegians and other peoples whose great urge for freedom is making them impatient and rash.

It isn't easy to stem such a flood, however, especially when the Nazi execution squads are busy. Three more Frenchmen were shot yesterday on charges of sabotage. Over in the new Axis-formed state of Croatia, 50 persons died for alleged instigation of bombing.

I've heard the crash of rifles of a firing squad in time of revolution, and this instrument of punishment is an awful one. Its purpose is, of course, to instill terror in others who would revolt. More often than not, however, instead of producing fear this rattle of musketry inspires a terrible bitterness and desire for revenge.

That's what is happening in France, and other occupied countries. One wonders whether the Nazi psychology in this instance is good.

If the Allies are unable to keep the French revolt in leash until they are set for action, then there will arise the pressing question of how they can assist the rebellion and capitalize the outbreak. It would seem that the ideal time for a general unheaval among the conquered peoples would be when Britain is ready to invade the continent. Should the revolt come sooner, the British presumably would stage some diverson on a major scale, but its nature would depend on the circumstances of the moment.

Britain Lacks Shipping.

Just how well the British have progressed in their preparations for an invasion is a carefully guarded secret. We have been told that they aren't yet set for such a stupendous and dangerous operation. I have been receiving many inquiries, some of them rather cynical, to to just why England isn't prepared to strike, especially in view of the Russian need of help, and the evident desire of subjugated peoples to assist by revolt. The answer seems to be this:

Britain has lacked sufficient ships to transport an army of invasion with supplies. At the best, when the time for invasion arrives she will have to pool all available shipping for the operation. She will have to mass a huge section of her navy.

At the present writing Hitler remains so strong that such an armada would run a grave chance of catastrophe. If a huge slice of British merchant shipping were destroyed, and perhaps many men of war, it might put England out of action. Personally I have no doubt that she intends to attempt an invasion when the time seems right—be it soon or late.

Predict Resumption of Nazi Bombings of British Cities

SEP 25 1941

Observers Say Germans Will Draw Aircraft Away From Soviet Front

LONDON, Sept. 24 (The Special News Service)—Resumption of Nazi bombings of Britain on a scale equal to the fall and winter of 1940-41 but based on long-term strategy similar to the R. A. F.'s master plan are predicted by neutral air observers stationed here.

Britain Expects Raids

They assert—and many British airmen agree—that the German air force will maintain only a holding force of fighters and light bombers on the Russian front and switch heavier bombers west for attacks on Britain.

Two reasons are given:

1. The biting cold, sweeping winds and deep snow of the Russian winter make large-scale air activity hazardous at best, impossible most of the time.

2. The belief that the German high command, frustrated by British sea convoys and United States patrols, wants to use the Nazi air force for heavy smashes at British industry and ports.

These blows would be similar to those dealt to Plymouth and Coventry, but would be expected to last six or seven nights.

Another theory widely held by British airmen is that heavy attacks on Berlin, Hamburg and other cities have awakened a desire for vengeance.

These airmen agree there would be no great technical difficulties in shifting Germany's main aerial attacking strength. Airfields and supplies are waiting in Western Europe. Three of the four air fleets now operating in Russia probably could be in operation over Britain 10 days after leaving the eastern front.

Shift Reported Starting

About half of the German air force now is estimated to be in Russia. British pilots, however, have reported increasing numbers of German fighters over Calais.

A switch to a far-reaching long-term attack, to replace the swift, grandiose strategy of 1940, would be a counterpart of British strategy—blows delivered regularly at small but important targets; strong fighter sweeps to engage and destroy hostile fighters in a war of attrition; very heavy—up to 400 aircraft—attacks on certain selected industrial cities.

The Nazi tried daylight bombing in the summer of 1940 and were beaten off with appalling losses, but may try daylight raiding again, neutral airmen say. But they predict the Germans again would be unsuccessful unless they adopted the tactics which the R. A. F. has been using in daylight raids on Germany.

The Germans in those days came over Britain at about 12,000 feet, considered the best possible height for defensive fighter activity and antiaircraft defense.

The R. A. F., when it reversed the picture this summer, swept over the Continent either very high—33,000 to 35,000 feet—or very low—100 to 150 feet.

No antiaircraft gunner can train his sights on a plane flying just 100 feet overhead at 250 or 300 miles an hour. Nor can a fighter attempt a dive on a plane at this height.

There have been British losses in this method, of course. But R. A. F. observers term the loss of 20 per cent in 300 miles of daylight flying by slow, outmoded Blenheims in the Cologne raid, for instance, "excellent" in view of results.

Modern bombers operating at 35,000 feet are out of the effective range of antiaircraft and too high for complete maneuverability by any Nazi fighter except the Heinkel 113 which evidently was built especially for this kind of fighting.

Predict Great Bombardments

If and when the Germans embark on this new campaign, the R. A. F. undoubtedly will continue its present offensive against Germany. One airman said, "We will throw more and heavier bombers into each raid until the attacks of 275 or 300 aircraft will be trivial."

Should the rival air forces begin simultaneous operations on a grand scale, air observers predict that destruction and death will be greater than anything experienced yet.

The R. A. F. is better equipped to repel an attack on this scale than ever before. A large quantity of fighters and bombers on hand is only half the picture. The other is the number of pilots trained in Canada, under better weather conditions than possible in England.

Also, there is a disposition in this country to ascribe much of the R. A. F.'s present prowess to the addition of American fighter and bombing planes.

PARIS, OCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 23- (DELAYED)- (AP)- FERNAND DE BRINON, VICHY AMBASSADOR TO PARIS, SAID TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN IDENTIFIED ONLY AS "CAPTAIN FULTON" HAD DONATED TO THE FRENCH ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGION THREE AMERICAN AMBULANCES FORMERLY USED BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

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MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 24-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY ACT IS "AIDING THE AXIS AND HINDERING THE DEMOCRACIES" AND SHOULD BE REPEALED AT ONCE, SENATOR JOSH LEE OF THE SENATE'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SAID TONIGHT.

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THE OKLAHOMA LEGISLATOR, WHO IS HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE FOURTH PANAMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS HERE, PLEDGED HIS SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN ANY MOVE TO MODIFY OR ABROGATE THE ACT, WHICH HE SAID HAD "BECOME A HOBBLE ON OUR FOREIGN POLICY."

COMMENTING ON REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON THE PRESIDENT WAS CONSIDERING SUCH A MOVE, SENATOR LEE STATED:

"I BELIEVE THE NEUTRALITY ACT IS NO LONGER SERVING THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT WAS PASSED AND HAS BECOME A HOBBLE ON OUR FOREIGN POLICY, AND THEREFORE SHOULD BE REPEALED. I INTEND TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON TO HELP REPEAL IT."

LEE IS LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON TOMORROW NIGHT BY TRAIN WITH THE AMERICAN DELEGATIONS TO THE HIGHWAY AND SECOND INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESSES. BOTH CONFERENCES ADJOURNED TONIGHT.

MG112AED

AYLMER, ONT., SEPT 24-(AP)-FIVE AMERICANS WERE AMONG A LARGE CLASS GRADUATED TODAY AT NO. 14 SERVICE FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

THEY ARE W.E.DUNSMORE, PITTSBURGH; E.L.GIMBEL, CHICAGO; S.B.WALCOTT, PROVIDENCE, R.I.; E.EVES, SPRINGWATER, N.Y., AND R.L.ALEXANDER, ST.ANNE, ILL.

KA854PED

AYLMER, ONT., SEPT 24-(CANADIAN PRESS)-LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN REYNOLDS (INITIALS UNAVAILABLE) OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, ESCAPED WITH MINOR BRUISES WHEN THE TRAINING PLANE HE WAS PILOTING FROM THE TRAINING SCHOOL HERE CRASHED. WRECKAGE OF THE PLANE WAS STREWN FOR HUNDREDS OF YARDS IN A DITCH AND OVER FIELDS.

KA856PED

MONTREAL, SEPT.24-(AP)-FOUR CABINET MEMBERS OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT OF GEN.DUSAN SIMOVICH ARRIVED IN MONTREAL TONIGHT TO ESTABLISH A HEADQUARTERS HERE FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. A FIFTH MEMBER IS EXPECTED TOMORROW.

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THEY REPRESENT CROAT, SERB AND SLOVENE ELEMENTS OF THE NATION. PREMIER SIMOVICH WILL REMAIN IN BRITAIN WITH TEN OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET.

THE FIVE WHO WILL BE LOCATED HERE ARE BOSKO JEVTICH, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION; DR.B.MARKOVICH, MINISTER OF JUSTICE; DR.IVAN SUBASHICH, FORMER GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CROATIA AND NOW MINISTER OF STATE, AND TWO MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, DR.SAVA KOSANOVICH AND DR.J.SNOJ.

THE YUGOSLAVS HAVE NO OFFICIAL STATUS IN CANADA, BUT HOPE TO CONSTITUTE THEMSELVES AS PART OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ON CANADIAN SOIL, AFTER VISITING CANADIAN OFFICIALS IN OTTAWA.

Y110AED

RANGOON, SEP 23-(AP)-BURMA'S 1941 COTTON CROP WAS ESTIMATED TODAY AT 19,600 TONS AND THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT WOULD INSTITUTE A CROP CONTROL-PRICE SUBSIDY PROGRAM TO PROTECT THE GROWERS AGAINST A COLLAPSE OF THE EXPORT MARKET, WHICH IS PRINCIPALLY JAPAN AND JAPANESE-OCCUPIED CHINA. DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

SW1011AED

CLEVELAND, SEPT. 24-(AP)-ASSOCIATES SAID TODAY THAT DAVID S. INGALLS HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS' NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC FERRY SERVICE FOR WAR PLANES.

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INGALLS, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FROM OHIO AND FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, IS MAKING HIS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK. UNDER GOVERNMENT DIRECTION PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS IS ARRANGING TO FERRY BOMBERS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO WEST AFRICA, AND FLY PERSONNEL BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

(IN NEW YORK WILLIAM VAN DUSEN, PAN-AMERICAN PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR, SAID INGALLS WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR THE POST, BUT HAD NOT BEEN APPOINTED.)

JJ1210AED

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 24-(AP)-THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED PURCHASE TODAY OF 5,048,067 POUNDS OF AMERICAN CHEESE, PRESUMABLY FOR THE BRITISH AID PROGRAM.

OFFICIALS SAID THIS WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST FOOD PURCHASES SINCE THE START OF THE BRITISH AID PROGRAM. THEY REPORTED THAT PRIOR TO TODAY THEY HAD BOUGHT 73,435,311 POUNDS OF AMERICAN CHEESE.

DEPARTMENTAL RULES PREVENT RELEASE OF INFORMATION AS TO THE PLACE OF PURCHASE OR DESTINATION.

VX432PES

BUFFALO, N.Y., SEPT. 24-(AP)-DR. THOMAS LE BRETON, ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES, INSPECTED THE CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION WARPLANE PLANTS TODAY AND SAID THAT AIRPLANES ARE VITAL FOR PROMOTING PEACE.

ASKED WHETHER HE BELIEVED GREAT BRITAIN WOULD WIN THE WAR, DR. LE BRETON REPLIED: "BUT I AM A DIPLOMAT, I CANNOT ANSWER THAT QUESTION."

BEFORE RETURNING TO LONDON, THE AMBASSADOR WILL FLY TO BUENOS AIRES, STOPPING IN MEXICO, GUATEMALA, PANAMA, CUBA, ECUADOR, PERU AND CHILE.

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TOKYO, SEPT. 24-(AP)-RUSSIAN WOMEN AND MEN ARMED WITH PITCHFORKS RUSH TO THEIR STATIONS IN NIGHTLY AIR RAID DRILLS AT PETROPAVLOSK ON KAMCHATKA PENINSULA OPPOSITE ALASKA, JAPANESE VICE CONSUL IKUTA YASUKI SAID TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM THERE.

YASUKI TOLD THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI:

"I COULDN'T HELP FEELING SURPRISED AT THIS READINESS OF PREMIER STALIN'S IN THIS REMOTE SECTION."

PETROPAVLOSK RAPIDLY IS BECOMING AS IMPORTANT A SOVIET BASE AS VLADIVOSTOK, HE SAID.

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moscow, sept. 24 — (ap) — even in the midst of battle, leningrad's besieged millions are working with devotion and enthusiasm to keep their defenders supplied, tass reported today.

a dispatch to the soviet news agency from within the city told of workers more than doubling their normal output in plants turning out important orders for the army.

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a contingent of women has been organized and trained, it said, to take over traffic organization and operation of railroad passenger and freight services so that men may join the people's army.

[redacted] ALL MOSCOW PAPERS PRINTED THE TASS STORY UNDER THE HEADING: "NEW GERMAN PROVOCATION."

BERLIN, SEPT. 24 (AP)---THE GENERAL COMMANDING [redacted] WAS KILLED THE 46TH RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS [redacted] YESTERDAY IN VIOLENT FIGHTING EAST OF KIEV AS THE RUSSIANS SOUGHT TO BREAK THROUGH GERMAN LINES ENCIRCLING THEM, DNB REPORTED TONIGHT. THE AGENCY DID NOT GIVE THE GENERAL'S NAME.

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MOSCOW, SEPT. 24-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM ANKARA, TURKEY, SAID TODAY THAT ACCORDING TO REPORTS CURRENT IN JOURNALISTIC CIRCLES THE GERMANS SANK A BULGARIAN SHIP IN THE BLACK SEA "WITH PROVOCATIVE AIM, INTENDING TO CHARGE THE SOVIET FLEET WITH SINKING THIS SHIP."

ankara, sept. 24-(ap)-[redacted] a group of 1,200 german, italian, hungarian, rumanian and bulgarian nationals who were supposed to have reached the turkish frontier from iran several days ago still were missing today.

[redacted] The refugees [redacted] mostly diplomats, and old men and women and

children, had to cross territory presently occupied by russian troops, and not only axis diplomats here but the british too were becoming perturbed about their welfare. #

ZAGREB, CROATIA (VIA BERLIN)-SEPT.24-(AP)- TENSION MOUNTED IN TROUBLED CROATIA TODAY FOLLOWING AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 104 CROAT SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS HAD BEEN SLAIN BY SERB OUTLAWS WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN A MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLD. SEP 25 1941

THE OUTLAWS, KNOWN AS CETNICS, WERE SAID TO HAVE DEFIED AN ULTIMATUM BY FIELD MARSHAL MILAN NEDIC, SERBIAN PREMIER, WHO DEMANDED THEIR SURRENDER AND WARNED THAT REFUSAL MIGHT MEAN CIVIL WAR.

GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES WERE SAID TO HAVE INDICATED THEIR INTENTION OF TAKING A HAND AGAINST THE CETNICS, WHOSE FORCES WERE REPORTED GROWING DAILY.

THE KILLINGS ADDED TO BE A SERIES OF FACTIONAL DISORDERS AND REPRISALS WHICH HAVE RESULTED IN MUCH BLOODSHED IN DISMEMBERED YUGOSLAVIA.

ONLY YESTERDAY THE CROAT GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE EXECUTION OF 50 PERSONS AS [redacted] INSTIGATORS OF A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BOMBING IN ZAGREB IN WHICH TWO SCORE PERSONS WERE WERE WOUNDED.

FREIGHT CARS CONVERTED INTO ARMORED TRAINS WERE REPORTED, YEARSHILE, TO BE PATROLING SECTIONS OF THE CROATIAN RAILWAYS WHERE THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT DYNAMITINGS—BLAMED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE SERBS. SEP 25 1941

UNDER THE PATROL SYSTEM, PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN BROD, SARAJEVO AND DUBROVNIK—WHICH WAS INTERRUPTED EARLIER THIS MONTH—WAS RESTORED. #

Oslo, German-occupied Norway, Sept. 24-(ap)-Fire today swept one-third of the island of Kristiansholm, near Bergen, destroying wooden buildings filled with fish, feed and fertiliser.

German soldiers used explosives to prevent the flames from spreading, and the bergen fire department also was aided by

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a number of ships in port.

Origin of the fire was NOT stated. #

London, Sept. 24-(AP)--Switzerland, neutral but entirely surrounded by axis-controlled territory, lost today her privilege of importing materials for her industries through the British blockade.

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British
The minister of economic warfare, in announcing the cancelation, [redacted] attributed it to a recent commercial agreement between Switzerland and Germany, and said the Swiss still would be granted limited facilities for importing food and other goods strictly for domestic consumption.

Authoritative British sources said that while there was NO british intention to affect Swiss exports, curtailment of imports was bound to affect the amount of industrial production available for export.

"The swiss today are [redacted] completely surrounded by enemy or enemy-controlled territory, and it is Germany [redacted] which eventually tells switzerland whether she can export," these sources said. #

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, SEPT. 23--(AP)--THE FIRST ROYAL NAVY FIGHTER SQUADRON EVER FORMED IS MAKING THE SKIES HOT FOR NAZI AND FASCIST PILOTS OVER THE WESTERN DESERT BY [redacted] A

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in brand-new American made planes.

YANKEE "BARREL" THE AXIS DOGFIGHT [redacted]."

FIGHTER PILOTS LED BY LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS, MANY OF THEM VETERANS OF MEDITERRANEAN FIGHTING WITH THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS ILLUSTRIOUS AND FORMIDABLE, ARE TEARING AFTER AXIS PREY IN FAST, SINGLE-SEATER, GRUMMAN MARTLETS,--AMERICAN-MADE MONOPLANES CALLED "BARRELS" BECAUSE OF [redacted] THEIR TUBBY SHAPE.

A NAVY PILOT WATCHING A FIGHTER SQUADRON TAKE OFF FOR A JOB

SOMEWHERE OVER THE WESTERN DESERT TOLD ME THE COMBINED QUALITIES OF EXCEPTIONAL MANEUVERABILITY, SPEED AND POWERFUL ARMAMENT MAKE THE MARTLET "ONE BARREL THE AXIS DOESN'T WANT ROLLED OUT."

THE MARTLETS, WHICH [redacted] THEMSELVES IN [redacted], HE SAID, ARE [redacted] THE [redacted] ARE THE FASTEST PLANES IN WESTERN DESERT SKIES.

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(THE GRUMMAN MARTLETS ARE BUILT BY THE GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION OF BETHPAGE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK. THEY ARE ALL-METAL, MID-WINGED MONOPLANES WITH ONE STUBBY, RETRACTABLE LANDING WHEEL STRUT.)

Although the squadron operated from land bases, "THE WHOLE SHOW IS RUN ON NAVY LINES. WHITE-CAPPED SAILORS, LOOKING STRANGELY OUT OF PLACE IN THE DESERT SANDS, HELP THE PILOTS ON WITH THEIR HARNESS. RETURNING PILOTS, GLIDING ONTO SMOOTH DESERT STATIONS [redacted] CLIMB OUT AND TALK ABOUT GOING ASHORE FOR LEAVE."

Recently THE NAVY PILOTS GOT [redacted] INFORMATION FROM LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD COOPER, NORFOLK, VA., UNITED STATES NAVY AIRFORCE OBSERVER WHO SPENT THREE MONTHS WITH THE BRITISH FLEET AIR ARM.

London, sept. 24-(ap)-It was learned authoritatively today that General Sir Archibald P. Wavell has been in london for consultations with the Imperial General Staff and now has returned by plane to his post as commander in chief for India.

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Yesterday it was disclosed in Cairo that Wavell and General Sir Claude Auchinleck, [redacted] middle east commander, had conferred recently.

london, sept. 24 -- (ap) -- an irishman who flies with an australian squadron of the raf and has [redacted] 20 german planes [redacted] to his credit today became the fourth raf pilot to win the double bar to the distinguished flying cross.

he is handsome, 21-year-old, dublin-born acting flight lieutenant brendan (paddy) finucane, [redacted]

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ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 24—(AP)— A YOUNG PHILADELPHIAN, DANIEL GALDEN, VICE CONSUL HERE SINCE 1929, WAS APPOINTED CONSUL TODAY. HE FORMERLY SERVED AT OTTAWA AND BEIRUT, LEBANON. HE IS 34.

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A MILE." HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT RELATIONS WITH SPAIN WOULD CONTINUE ON A FRIENDLY BASIS.

MRS. ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL, WIFE OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, FORMALLY OPENED THE INSTITUTION.

London, sept. 24-(ap)-britain's new hurricane fighters have twelve machine-guns or four 20 millimeter cannon, enough to make destruction of any bomber intercepted "reasonably certain," it was disclosed today.

last year's hurricanes had eight machine-guns.

Rome, sept. 24-(ap)-the flower beds on either side of via vittorio veneto, rome's most modern and elegant avenue, were spaded up today. they will be planted with turnips and broccoli.

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MADRID, SEPT. 24—(AP)— SPEAKING AT THE OPENING A BRITISH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN MADRID, SIR SAMUEL HOARE, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SAID TODAY THAT THE EVENT "SHOWS OUR CONFIDENCE IN OUR FUTURES HERE."

HE SAID THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH RESIDENTS HERE WOULD NOT OPEN THE HOSPITAL "IF THEY DID NOT EXPECT TO BE HERE FOR

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, SEPT. 24..(AP)— THE LABOR PARTY INTRODUCED A MOTION FOR A VOTE OF CENSURE IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT TODAY WHICH POLITICAL OBSERVERS BELIEVED MIGHT OVERTHROW THE THREE-MONTHS-OLD GOVERNMENT OF PRIME MINISTER ARTHUR W. FADDEN.

THE LABOR PARTY HAS BEEN MAKING AN ISSUE OF DISCLOSURE THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD A SECRET FUND TO COMBAT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. THE CENSURE MOTION WAS INTRODUCED AFTER FADDEN HAD

ATTEMPTED TO JUSTIFY EXISTENCE OF THE FUND.

A VOTE, IF TAKEN, MIGHT EASILY RESULT IN UNSEATING

THE FADDEN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF ITS SLENDER MAJORITY, OBSERVERS

FADDEN BECAME PRIME MINISTER AUG. 28 AFTER RESIGNATION OF

SAID, THE GOVERNMENT WAS REORGANIZED JUNE 26,

ROBERT G. MENZIES.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, SEPT. 24-(AP)- GENERAL

JULIO ROLETTI, THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE, TODAY NAMED

A COMMITTEE TO ORGANIZE URUGUAYAN CIVILIAN DEFENSE

IN THE EVENT OF A FOREIGN ATTACK. SEP 25 1941

new york, sept. 24 -- (ap) -- a british broadcast

heard here by cbs said today that the netherland east indies have ordered

$24.000,000 worth of medium bombers in the united states, delivery to

begin next year by air-ferry across the pacific.

Dynamic Counter-Attacks Hurl Back Nazi Invaders From Leningrad Sectors As Two Important Vantage Forts Are Retaken

Sink 15 Nazi Ships And Finnish Warship, Disabling Destroyers

SEP 26 1941

(By The Associated Press)

Moscow, Sept. 25—The Red lines before Leningrad again swung out in a series of savage counter-attacks today and Russians declared the great battle at least momentarily was turning against the invaders.

The Germans were thrown back six miles at one place and control of two villages taken from them, said Soviet accounts.

Concurrently, Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's armies of the center reported new successes at the core of their counter-offensive in the region of Gomel, claiming the recapture of a settlement under cover of Russian aerial assaults which alone smashed two Nazi companies in a single area of action.

CRESCENDO OF VIOLENCE

A midnight communique reported fighting along the entire front and said Red airmen destroyed 138 German planes Tuesday compared with Soviet losses of 36.

Before Leningrad the struggle appeared to be reaching a crescendo of violence; even Red calvary was said to be charging the mechanized invaders at some points.

Military dispatches to the official Army organ Red Star told of the endless arrival of fresh German troops to replace the thousands of fallen, adding that even with these reinforcements the Germans were not able in some areas to hold their siege positions.

The Soviet Baltic and Black Sea fleets, which the German Air Force has been trying so long to smash, were reported still in effective offensive action, a Russian recapitulation of recent engagements reporting the sinking of 15 German transports and other vessels, the disablement of ten German transports and destroyers and the destruction of a Finnish warship. Major Russian fleet losses announced by the Germans were at the same time denied.

Series Of Successes

Moreover, it was officially stated that aircraft of the Black Sea fleet air arm had smashed 22 German guns, 40 trucks of infantry and two small tanks in late operations.

The mid-day communique of the Soviet Command itself was characteristically restrained. Aside from telling of heavy and inconclusive fighting generally, it reported a series of local successes on the Central Front.

(Authoritative British informants in London repeated pessimistic estimates of the Russian situation, specifically reporting that a German attack on the whole Crimean Peninsula with a force of up to four divisions apparently was now under way.

(It was added that British tanks—a week's total production of British factories already had been promised to the Soviet—might soon be in action, although how they would reach Russia in a short time was not stated.

Press speculation that British Imperial troops might be sent through Iran into the Soviet Caucasus to aid the defense of the Russian oil shed was revived and heightened with the disclosure of recent staff talks between Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, the India commander; Gen. Sir John Dill, the chief of the Imperial General staff, and Prime Minister Churchill.)

The early morning Soviet communiqué said today that "on Sept. 25 our troops engaged the enemy along the entire front."

Planes Driven Away By Moscow Defense

London, Friday, Sept. 26.—(AP.)—The Moscow radio said today that several isolated planes had attempted to reach Moscow during the night but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

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Reds Report Battle At Leningrad Turns In Their Favor

Counterattacks Against Besiegers on Several Sectors Reported

SEP 26 1941

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 25.—The Red Army declared today the tide of the first battle of Leningrad has begun to swing in its favor and reported counterattacks against German besiegers in greater number and strength on several sectors.

German reinforcements are constantly arriving to fill the gaps left by enormous losses, declared the army newspaper, Red Star, "but Red Army fighters and armed Leningradites are dealing blows in various directions. Here and there the German Army already is unable to resist our pressure."

(A few German tanks succeeded in penetrating the Soviet first line of defense at Leningrad in a strong infantry and tank attack yesterday, but were thrown back with heavy losses, the Moscow radio was heard in London to announce today.)

A Red Star war bulletin also reported a Soviet counterattack in the Gomel region, on the central front, where Russian forces are taking the offensive apparently to try to lessen German pressure on the Baltic and Black Sea flanks.

A settlement identified only as "D" was captured and, in the same area, Russian planes destroped 2 German companies and 42 vehicles, the report said.

The midday communique said only that fighting had continued through the night on the entire front and did not mention the struggle for Russia's second largest city.

Red Star reported a series of Russian counterattacks on the ap-

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proaches to Leningrad, one of which, it said, hurled the Germans back six miles and resulted in recapture of two vallages.

Cavalry has participated in some of these thrusts, but most of them have been by tanks, closely followed by infantry after artillery preparation, its dispatches said.

The Red air force was said toe be filling a vital role with day and night operations against German concentrations, regardless of weather. On one recent day alone, Red Star said, Russian flyers destroyed 50 German planes grounded on airdromes.

The communique said 11 German planes were destroyed on Nazi-held air bases by Russian air attack yesterday.

Of German claims of heavy air blows against Russia's Black and Baltic Sea fleet, an official statement declared no ships of the Soviet Navy were sunk and none was set afire. On the contrary, it was said Soviet seamen sank fourteen German transports and ships, one Finnish warship and damaged and disabled ten German transports and destroyers.

Soviet torpedo boats were declared today to have sunk an Axis transport in the Gulf of Finland.

Moscow underwent its longest air-raid alarm of the war overnight, a noisy period of five hours forty-five minutes, but a communique said not one of the German planes pierced anti-aircraft and fighter defenses to bomb the city.

The Red army claimed a 3-to-1 edge in planes destroyed Monday—75 Germans and 25 Russians.

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Reds Nip Nazis By Using Foe's Pincers Move

Counter Encircling Tactics With Similar Thrust and Break Some Spearheads

By Henry Cassidy

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE CENTRAL FRONT (AP).—Acting on the axiom of meeting fire with fire, the Red Army is employing against the Germans their own pincers tactics. Out of the confused whirl of the Russian-German war has grown a clear pattern of German sallents thrust out to encircle Russian units met by Red Army pincers movements to cut off the German wedges.

The Russians have scored several successes with these tactics, carried out by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's central forces. Counter-attacks have broken off a series of German spearheads in operations said by foreign military observers to have been brilliant in conception, co-ordination and execution.

The battle of Yelnya, Russia's greatest victory so far in this war, showed the Red Army at work with pincers. Tracing operations over the battlefield itself this correspondent saw how the Red Army took the city and objectives leading to it by means of encircling moves.

The Russians struck first at the village of Ushakovo, six miles north of Yelnya on the left flank of the German salient. They used pincers movements instead of frontal assaults throughout the twenty-six days of operations until the major objective was taken.

Ushakovo fell when the Russians captured a hill dominating the battleground around the village and forced the Germans to withdraw. The Red Army closed in steadily around Yelnya until the Germans abandoned the city on Sept. 4, retreating through a small bottleneck.

Paradoxically, the German capture of Yelnya, which is southeast of Smolensk, had been part of a pincers movement which threatened the Russians' rear and caused them to leave Smolensk after checking the German march toward Moscow.

The Russian counter-attack at Yelnya, on the left flank of the German bulge, was accompanied by a push against the right flank in the direction of Bryansk, which folded the Germans back and straightened the Red lines.

Similar tactics were used northeast of Smolensk, where the Red Army attacked toward Yartsevo and chipped off a smaller German salient.

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'GREAT MASSES' OF REDS FLUNG IN, NAZIS SAY

Russians In Center Reported Battling To Ease Leningrad Pressure

Baltic City Portrayed As Being Reduced To Burning Ruins

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 25—The Russians are throwing "great masses" of troops against German positions on the north central front, apparently to draw German strength away from Leningrad, dispatches from the front said tonight.

Leningrad itself was portrayed as being reduced to burning ruins and wreckage by continuous cannonade and desperate house-to-house fighting in its factory suburbs.

Waves of Red soldiers attacked German infantry which dug in yesterday on the east bank of the Dvina river some 200 miles west of Moscow and 300 miles south of Leningrad, DNB reported.

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Unable To Break Nazis

The agency said the Russians were unable to break German positions in the area. [Russian dispatches yesterday said Germans in this sector were routed in a four-day battle that cost the invaders more than 2,500 dead.]

On the southern front a German armored division attacked two Soviet infantry divisions and drove them into retreat, DNB reported. But the Russians were said to have built a defense line of trenches and machine-gun nests from the Kharkov industrial area to Crimea.

Reports Conflicting

The Leningrad reports were in some respects conflicting, but all agreed that the bitter fight for Russia's second city had shown no sign of letup. Admittedly there was furious hand-to-hand fighting by the defenders in the villages at the edge of the metropolis; mentioned, too, was continued defense by warships in the Bay of Kronstadt near Leningrad.

The Soviet battleships October Revolution and Marat have been firing from the bay in reply to German long-range artillery and *Stukas* and, although both have been reported hit badly, the commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland* said today: "It will not be long until the barrels of these gun-towers will be silenced."

Ship Out Of Fight?

One authorized spokesman said it was his understanding that the October Revolution already was out of the fight.

Dienst said the guns of the two battleships "formed the strongest potential defense for Leningrad." It added that Kronstadt Bay was sheltering the remainder of the Soviet Baltic fleet and that "more than forty Soviet submarines are hidden in the bay."

In the suburban fighting, one German division was reported to have taken a large factory section after reducing it house by house. In some places trenches and casements were being stormed; but in others, the Russians used tanks for local counter-attacks.

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Key City Menaced

A propaganda company report stressed that the Russians were placing great reliance in land mines in the Leningrad area. German engineers, it was said, have finished removing 26,000 of these from the Luga District, which is 90 miles from the city, and even now portions of many towns are closed because the mines have not all been removed. Many civilians were said to have been killed by the mines long after the fighting rolled past; one gasoline depot alone was sown with 156 of the explosive charges.

On the southern front the German Armies striking toward Kharkov and the Donets Basin were reported, without confirmation, to be standing before one of the most important industrial cities of that region.

Newspapers informed the folks at home that failure of letters to arive from the fighting men on this front should cause no anxiety because "all available transportation facilities are being used for wounded and for required repair materials."

The German Air Force was reported continuing to attack in waves against Russian artillery positions on the neck of land leading to Crimea.

Reds Named to Meet U. S.-British Mission

Moscow, Friday, Sept. 26.—(AP.)—Maxim Litvinov, former foreign commissar, and Lieutenant General Filip Golikov, who headed a recent military mission to Washington, today were appointed additional members of the Russian delegation which will confer with British and United States missions here.

Hand-to-Hand Battle Rages At Leningrad

Suburban Defenses Are Penetrated, Nazis Claim

SEP 26 1941

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Fighting hand-to-hand with bayonets, hand grenades and sidearms, the Germans were reported today to be thrusting into Leningrad's suburban defenses and rendering defense of that second largest of Russia's cities "more and more hopeless" as they advanced from street to street and house to house.

Assault troops were said to have pushed ahead after crushing resistance in at least two villages on the outskirts of the city while one German division seized a large factory district in a drive where every house was a contested objective.

That was the picture of the siege to be pieced together from news dispatches and the statements of informed Germans and military quarters.

(The British radio, however, recorded the Moscow radio's claim that the Germans had not yet actually penetrated suburban Leningrad. Moscow said the German report apparently referred to the small town of Peterhof on the Gulf of Finland, nearly 20 miles west of the city. C. B. S. heard B. B. C.'s relay of the Moscow report.

(The Red Army today declared that the tide of battle for Leningrad had turned in its favor and reported counterattacks against the German besiegers in several sectors.)

The German high command, dealing with another sector of the big battlefront, said desperate Russian attempts to break out of encirclement east of Kiev, in the Ukraine, had been "repulsed with bloody losses for the opponent."

In the mopup, the daily communique said, the body of Col. Gen. Kirtonos, whom the high command identified as supreme commander of a Soviet southwestern front, was found, fallen in battle. The communique said his staff, as well as the staffs of the 5th and 21st Soviet Armies had been "annihilated."

For the air force, the high command announced attacks last night in which military objectives at Moscow and armament factories Russian capital, were "effectively around Tula, 115 miles south of the bombed."

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(On the northern wing of the front, according to the German radio, several points of the Leningrad-Murmansk railway were reported in the hands of Finnish troops. Murmansk is one of Russia's principal Arctic ports. The Russians yesterday reported defeat of a second German drive against it.)

The fighting at Leningrad seemed to be a succession of scattered battles for the villages lying about the metropolis. At some spots the assault entailed storming trenches and casemates, it was said, and in others the Germans faced tank charges by the Russians.

The air force there also was active in patrol over a wide region. It was reported to have sunk a freighter on Lake Ladoga, north of Leningrad, and to have dispersed troop concentrations in the Leningrad area with "bloodiest" losses to the Russians.

A German commentator claimed that dive bombers and heavy artillery had subdued some Russian batteries at Leningrad, but said "the fight continues, extraordinarily bitter and severe."

Soviet naval craft recently reported by the Germans to have been bombed in the Gulf of Finland, including the battleship October Revolution, were said to be definitely out of the picture of Leningrad's defense now. Another Russian submarine hit a mine and sank, D.N.B. reported.

Leningrad proper and various surrounding villages were said to have been subjected to the severest bombardment, during which a military barracks was hit by one of the heaviest of bombs.

Field fortifications, artillery positions and bunkers likewise were attacked, the reports said.

Despite these reported successes, military sources were reluctant to predict just how long Leningrad might hold out, and semi-official commentators simultaneously showed measured caution in saying what effect events east of Kiev would have on Russia's continued resistance.

Optimism prevailed in Berlin regarding the progress of fighting in the east in view of the high command description of the Kiev encirclement as chaotic.

But Dienst Aus Deutschland, with high sources of information at the Wilhelmstrasse, refused to predict flatly that the battle east of Kiev sounded the death knell of the main Soviet resistance or even the end of Marshal Semeon Budyenny, Russian commander of the southwest.

In this connection, it was recalled that an authorized source on July 11, after the Bialystok-Minsk battle, spoke enthusiastically of the "collapse" of the Russian front.

Far to the south of the Leningrad siege, strong rolling air attacks were reported on the isthmus leading to the Crimea. Military spokesmen said that combat planes and dive-bombers successfully bombarded artillery positions, field fortifications and railway stations, causing heavy explosions and large fires. The Russian Fleet was regarded in military circles as a blank cartridge in Moscow's war pistol. These spokesmen claimed that air force had driven the Baltic Sea Squadron back into the Gulf of Finland and the Black Sea forces into an eastern corner of their home waters.

Military spokesmen today reported a 10,000-ton Russian freighter ablaze in Leningrad harbor. In a land development on the northern end of the front, they credited their Finnish allies with having taken possession of the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway at several important points, while at the southern end of the front they said the Germans had won further terrain and captured several thousand prisoners. Twelve tanks were destroyed, they said, and 600 horses were among the booty.

Berlin Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that military objectives at Moscow and armament factories around Tula, about 115 miles south of the Russian capital, were effectively bombed last night.

Britain Rushes Aid to Russia As Reports Give Dark Picture

Tanks From England Due to Be in Action Soon—Imperial Troops May Be Sent Through Iran to Help Reds.

SEP 26 1941

London, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—British aid for the Russian armies is being rushed to the eastern front in a rapidly increasing tide, it was authoritatively reported today as dispatches to London painted a darkening outlook for the Red forces both at Leningrad and in the Crimea in the south.

With the R. A. F. only yesterday disclosed to be flying in battle on the eastern front, a reliable source said today that British tanks soon may be in action with the Russians.

Furthermore, newspaper speculation that British imperial troops might be sent through Iran into the Soviet Caucasus to aid hard-pressed Russia assuming new significance with disclosure of a series of military staff conferences involving troops in this area.

The need for early British action seemed to be pointed by a report in authoritative circles that a German attack on the Crimea was developing by a force which "may be anything up to four divisions," an attack apparently aimed at the whole Crimean peninsula rather than at just a few strategic points.

These quarters said they lacked information regarding the size of the Russian garrison on the Crimea and therefore were unable to hazard a guess as to how well the Soviet Army would be able to resist even a comparatively small attacking force.

Reds Say Tide Turned.

At Leningrad, virtually besieged, a few German tanks were acknowledged by the Russians to have succeeded in penetrating the Soviet first line of defense with a strong infantry and tank attack, although the Red Army said that the tide of battle had begun to swing in its favor with counterattacks against the Germans.

British tank aid appeared to be at hand. It was understood the Russian military mission has approved the types of tanks deemed to be most helpful, and that machines already were being sent by every system of transport open at present.

The Russians, it was understood, are establishing schools for training crews to man British tanks. Russian military experts are expected to visit Britain for tank instruction.

British tank production this week, all of which goes to Russia, will set a record, it was said here. Then the British intend to maintain this volume. The volume of tanks sent to Russia during the winter and the spring of next year will be a high percentage of British production, it was said.

Try to Speed Transport.

Efforts are being made to speed up transport so that British supplies will arrive in the shortest possible time. Railways and roads of the Middle East are being developed to speed the increased supplies from Britain to Russia.

The four divisions reported developing an attack on the Crimea were said by reliable sources to be of about 17,000 men each.

They said the attack might be developing farther east along the upper shores of the Sea of Azov, however.

The view in London was that the German objective was the whole Crimean peninsula rather than local strategic points. The informants said it still was too early to determine the precise route of the drive or whether the Germans were employing parachute troops.

Whether the invaders already had occupied the Perekop Isthmus, connecting Crimea and the mainland, was not known.

One source reported that German attacks on the northern part of the front, toward Murmansk and elsewhere along the Finnish border, had been held up.

Generals Visit London.

It was announced yesterday that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander-in-chief for India, recently visited London and talked with Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Middle East commander, visited London in August and he and Gen. Wavell conferred in Egypt while Gen. Wavell was on the way back to Simla by air.

Churchill Well Informed.

With reports from the heads of both commands, Mr. Churchill now is informed first-hand of just what aid Britain could give Russia in the event it was decided to place British troops beside Red Army divisions in defense of the Caucasus, British pointed out.

Some commentators forecast that Britain now would make an important military move in the Middle East, but there was no authoritative confirmation.

Gen. Wavell a fluent speaker of Russian, was said to have been charged with the job of insuring efficient liaison and seeing that communications through Iran ran smoothly.

Flow Of British Aid To Reds Via Iran Called Only Trickle

Obstacles So Great Not A Single Cartridge Has Got Through, Teheran Reports

SEP 26 1941

BY DAN DE LUCE

[By the Associated Press]

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 25—British and Russian experts are working feverishly to establish an effective back-door supply route through Iran to the hard-pressed Russian armies, but so great have been the obstacles that thus far the hoped-for flow of supplies has been only a trickle.

Informed persons said today that a few tons of Indian jute is all Britain has been able to send by this route. Since the Iranian army ceased resistance to the Allied occupation a month ago, not a single British cartridge has been sent across Iran to the Soviet, it was asserted.

Russians here emphasize the urgency of the situation, pointing out the German threat to Rostov, great Black Sea port which stands at the northern end of the Caucasus. The Germans might well go farther and outflank Russian Caucasus communications within the next two months, it was said.

A handful of British and Russian experts have been working intensely in Teheran to organize a combination ship-rail-truck system which would deliver a heavy traffic of war materials from the Persian Gulf to Russia over a route using Iran and the Soviet Caspian Sea ports of Baku and Astrakhan.

They have bumped into obstacles at every turn, however.

The Russians are aware that the British are coping with a difficult task in supplying a big offensive army on the Egyptian desert and other divisions scattered in Iraq, Syria and Palestine. They have accepted at face value British assurance that tonnage would be diverted eventually to carry tanks, munitions and plane parts to the Iranian port of Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf.

Freight Could Be Sped

Given a British-Russian reorganization of Iran's railways, freight could be speeded from Bandar Shahpur 800 miles across Iran to Bandar Shah, Iranian port on the Caspian Sea. From here it could be transshipped by Caspian steamer on its final leg to Russia through Baku or Astrakhan.

An alternative rail route would take the goods to Tabriz, rail terminus in northwest Iran, whence they would have to be trucked 200 miles to the Russian border.

Rail communications in the Russian zone of Iran, in the north, are reported to have deteriorated in the past month because maintenance crews have fled or been unpaid because of the confusion arising from the Russian occupation.

Rolling Stock Limited

Only a limited amount of rolling stock is available anywhere in the country, the railroad having been a pet extravagance of the abdicated Shah, Reza Pahlavi, and built mainly for display.

The British end of the transport program is under two representatives of the United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce and an army colonel. They are working with a Russian trade delegation here.

The British say that if the Russian situation develops as expected, enough shipments can be made through Iran during the winter to aid substantially the Red army's spring preparations.

AMERICAN VISAS SOUGHT FOR SHAH

SEP 26 1941

Iranian Minister Ordered to Request Them.

Teheran, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Iran's Minister to Washington was instructed today to obtain United States and South American visas for the ousted Shah, Reza Pahlavi.

Arrangements for his departure went forward despite demands in Parliament that he be detained until all the crown jewels have been accounted for.

A report today said that a British freighter had arrived at Badar Abbas, on the Persian Gulf, to start him on the way to exile in a place not yet known.

This did not square with advices yesterday that Reza Pahlavi's limousine motorcade was nearing the wild frontier of Baluchistan, a part of Greater India.

The papers which the former monarch signed in turning over his properties to the State through his son and successor, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, are considered by authorities to be worthless so far as recovery of his extensive foreign bank accounts are concerned.

Say Nazis Seek 1,000,000 Troops of European States

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Well-informed circles in Ankara, Turkey, said that Germany was demanding 1,000,000 troops from Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Slovakia and Bulgaria to relieve German forces in Russia during a rest period, exchange telegraph reported tonight.

The British News Agency said Bulgaria was resisting the pressure and the Italians, who had been asked for half of that manpower, replied they needed all their strength to retain Libya.

SEP

U. S. Planes Put On Show For Germans In Ankara

Ankara, Sept. 24 (Delayed) (AP)—Four American Curtiss P-40 pursuit planes circled a hotel housing a German trade delegation here and landed on a nearby airport today just about the time it was learned the Germans had declined to give Turkey warplanes under a trade agreement.

These planes, called Tomahawks by the British, were the first of a consignment of thirty-six released to Turkey from the hundreds now pouring into British bases in the Middle East.

The planes arrived at a time when Turkey rapidly was approaching the hour when she must show on whose side she stands because of the critical phase of the German-Russian war.

Turkey, it was understood, had put fighter planes at the top of a list of things she wanted from Germany in return for vegetable oils and perhaps chrome.

ASSERTS FLANK ON ADRIATIC IS NOW SECURED

Move Coincides With News Of No-Quarter Fight On Rebels

SEP 26 1941

1,500,000 Axis "Enemies" Still Live In Nation, Newspaper Notes

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 25—Coincident with word that 1,500,000 Serbs still oppose the Axis-sponsored regime in Croatia—thousands of them roaming in guerrilla bands with torch, bomb and machine gun—Italy proclaimed today she had secured her Adriatic flank by reoccupation of a Croatian demilitarized zone.

The commander of Italy's second army, Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, reporting to Premier Mussolini, said the area was reoccupied without "any incidents worthy of notice." The reoccupation was ordered in August.

Fight On Rebels Bared

The announcement appeared on the same day as a dispatch in the newspaper *Il Popolo di Roma* telling of a no-quarter fight against Serb rebels. Croatia was erected from the ruins of defeated Yugoslavia.

It also was disclosed that Italy had given Croatia equipment for a battalion of motorized police—fifty motorcycles with sidecars and machine guns and two searchlights.

[Related reports Thursday included a German dispatch from Belgrade saying that German soldiers and Serb armed forces had dissolved "a Communist gang" west of Belgrade, killing the leader and thirteen others, and a British radio broadcast saying that 12,000 Serb rebels attacked a Serb town yesterday, with violent fighting continuing despite arrival of German reinforcements and dive-bomber attacks.]

Zone Lies On Adriatic

The zone reoccupied by the Italian Second Army lies along the Adriatic,

30.24 — 12043

between the Dalmatian coast and the Dinara Mountains. It was said to have been reoccupied with the consent of the Croat Government.

Aims of the move, according to the formal announcement, were to "end any disturbance" and to guarantee that Italian security will not be disturbed by "the enemy or his agents, whether they be Anglo-Saxon, Jews or Bolsheviks."

Il Popolo di Roma's dispatch estimated that 1,500,000 Serbs live in Croatia between Zagreb and Sarajevo and called them "1,500,000 enemies of the Pavelic regime."

Most Of Them "Adjusted"

"Most of them have adjusted themselves to a new state of things, perhaps hiding sub-machine guns in the woods, but for the present they are quiet," the dispatch said.

"A few others have taken to the brush and formed bands which run about firing in the Bosnian forests today, shooting down the Ustachi tomorrow, blowing up a bridge or railroad tracks.

"Ustachi volunteers, solidly formed with the militia, give chase to the rebels, uncover them in their mountain hiding places and send them to the other world without much ado."

[The Ustachi are the extremist Croat guard with which the chief of the Croat state, Ante Pavelic, has surrounded himself and which he directed even while in exile in Italy before the dismemberment of Yugoslavia.]

Il Popolo di Roma's correspondent said "Communists operate in the cities," setting blasts in public buildings, such as recently at the Zagreb postoffice, but added by way of explanation that "Croatian Communism is only Serbism which drapes itself today in the Red flag to hide itself."

The writer said that Jews already had vanished from Croatian life.

"Where are Croatia's 40,000 or 50,000 Jews now?" he asked. "It is not known. There is talk of a small island in the Adriatic."

SEP 26 1941

Jewish Architects Restricted in France

Vichy, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Jewish architects were ordered today to register by October 25 for weeding out by local boards wherever they exceed 2 per cent of non-Jews in the profession.

BERLIN AND ROME ACT AGAINST SERBS

Italy Says Croatia Backs New Occupation of Demilitarized Zone—Riots There Reported by London.

SEP 26 1941

Rome, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Italian Army has completed reoccupation of a demilitarized zone in Croatia to restore order in that turbulent State carved out of dismembered Yugoslavia, it was announced today. This zone lies along the Adriatic seaboard between the Dalmatian coast and the Dinara Mountains.

[The National Broadcasting Company late today heard a report by the B. B. C. that two more German battalions have just been sent to Yugoslavia, to help curb guerrilla warfare there.]

A communique said the step was taken with the consent of the Croat Government and its aim was to "end any disturbance and a return to normal life for the population as well as an absolute guaranty for the period of the war that Italian security in the Adriatic and the hinterland will not be disturbed by the enemy or his agents, whether they be Anglo-Saxon, Jews or Bolsheviks."

The announcement that Italy's second army, commanded by Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, had completed the reoccupation ordered by Premier Mussolini in August, coincided with a report in the newspaper Il Popolo di Roma of a fight without quarter against Serb rebels in Croatia and disclosure that Italy had given the State equipment for a battalion of motorized police.

[A British broadcast, heard here by NBC, said 12,000 Serbs attacked a Serb town yesterday and that it still was the scene of violent fighting today despite arrival of German reinforcements and German dive-bomber attacks.]

Gen. Ambrosio, reporting to Il Duce on the reoccupation, said it took place without "any incidents worthy of notice."

Give Guns to Croatia.

Italian officers delivered ten trucks, fifty motorcycles with sidecars and machine guns and two searchlights to Croatian authorities yesterday in Karlovac for use by the police.

Under a decree by Ante Pavelic, Croatian Chief of State, offenders of economic regulations particularly those charged with what are regarded to be abusive price increases, are to be tried before a special tribunal, as are political criminals.

Il Popolo di Roma estimated that 1,500,000 Serbs live in Croatia between Zagreb and Sarajevo and described them as "1,500,000 enemies of the Pavelic regime."

"Most of them have adjusted themselves to a new state of things," it said, "perhaps hiding sub-machine guns in the woods, but for the present they are quiet."

"A few others have taken to the brush and formed bands which run about firing in the Bosnian forests today, shooting down the Ustachi (Pavelic's Guards) tomorrow, blowing up a bridge or railroad tracks."

The newspaper said that against these "repression is carried out without pity."

"Ustachi volunteers, solidly formed in militia, give chase to the rebels, uncover them in their mountain hiding places and send them to the other world without much ado."

The dispatch declared that "communists operate in the cities," throwing bombs and exploding dynamite charges in the basements of public buildings, as in the Zagreb post office recently.

"Croatian Communism," the newspaper said, "is only Serbism, which drapes itself today in the red flag to hide itself."

A Ustachi official was quoted as saying that "winter will make these wolves come down from their lairs and we will trap them."

The newspaper reported that Jews already had disappeared from Croatian life.

"All have been chased out," it said. "Where are Croatia's 40,000 or 50,000 Jews now? It is not known. There is talk of a small island in the Adriatic."

Nazis Blame Communists.

Berlin, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—DNB reported from Belgrade today that German soldiers and armed Serbian forces had "rendered innocuous a communist gang" which had been terroriziing the Obrenowatz district.

A fight of several hours and a search through a forest in the region near the town of Bjeljina, west of Belgrade, the German news agency said, ended with fourteen of the band dead, including its leader. Ten others were arrested.

Authoritative sources said they were uninformed on a report (broadcast by the BBC) that dive-bombers had attacked 12,000 rebellious Serbs.

T...tish radio said today tha...n Czecho-Slovakia hundreds of German troops are reported to have been rushed to the great Skoda Arms Works following an explosion which killed and wounded many Nazi workers.

"In spite of the presence of the German troops, another explosion occurred which destroyed the power station," BBC added.

The Columbia Broadcasting System recorded the British broadcast here.

De Gaulle Forms Government

SEP 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 25—Gen. Charles de Gaulle announced today creation of a "national committee" with himself as president "for the exercise of direction of policy and administration of Free France."

Other committee members, all designated "national commissioners," are:

Rene Pleven, economy, finance and colonies; Maurice De Jean, foreign affairs; Gen. Paul Louis Le Gentilhomme, war; Vice Admiral Emile Henri Muselier, navy; Gen. Martial Valin, air; Prof. Rene Cassin, justice and education; Andre Diethelm, interior, labor and information; Commander George Theirry D'Argenlieu, commissioner without department.

De Facto Government

Herve Alphand, former financial attache of the Vichy French Embassy in Washington, has been named Free French Director of Economic Affairs.

De Gaulle previously had announced that the new body would serve as a *de facto* government of Free France.

Free French sources said they expected Britain and her allies to give recognition soon. Two Free French representatives sat yesterday as members of the Inter-Allied Council.

Frenchwomen Aiding R. A. F. To Be Jailed

SEP 26 1941 [By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 25—Frenchwomen in the German-occupied zone aiding fallen R. A. F. crews will be deported to German concentration camps, occupation authorities announced in Paris today in renewing warnings against any assistance to British airmen.

Men caught helping the British already are subject to the death penalty.

German authorities in Paris arrested Emile Lisbonne, Jewish Senator from the Drome department and former Minister of Health in the Chautemps Cabinet, on a charge of illegal traffic in coal.

Other arrests of black market operators were reported from Toulouse. French authorities also sentenced a business executive in Rabat, Morocco, to five years at hard labor for Free French activities as both French and Germans continued to combat political and economic threats to their present order.

The French sentenced a lawyer for "remarks liable to exert a bad influence on the popular spirit."

One of the special anti-Communist courts in Paris sentenced eleven persons to terms up to life, and at Dijon two more were sentenced on charges of Communist activity at the demarcation line at Chalons Sur Saone.

Berlin Reports Convoy Sunk Off West Africa

Berlin, Sept. 25 (AP)—The high command announced tonight almost complete annihilation of a twelve-ship England-bound convoy off West Africa, declared that a new and secret Nazi U-boat technique had made the convoy system increasingly vulnerable and said almost 1,000,000 tons of British ships had been sunk since the start of the Russian war.

All but one of the ships attacked by a U-boat fleet off West Africa were sunk, a special communique said. A few hours later a High Command spokesman, citing this latest attack as one example, produced the 1,000,000-ton figure to support his contention that the submarine has been developed as a weapon of offense faster than defenses against U-boats have been devised.

British System "Slipping"

The convoy system, the spokesman said, is the most effective British system of defense yet devised at sea—yet, he contended, this system is slipping in the face of the new, "naturally secret," U-boat method of attack.

Only a few months ago, he said one half to three quarters of ships attacked in convoys escaped; today, he pointed to the reported escape of but one ship off West Africa, and eleven sunk.

A high command statistician further calculated that the slightly less than 1,000,000 tons of shipping reported sunk since June 22 carried goods which would have filled a European freight train 455 miles long—"exclusive of the locomotive," the expert added.

British Losses Highlighted

Germans find special satisfaction in noting British ship losses since the Russian war started, because of British assertions that the Russians would keep Germany so busy that the battle of the Atlantic would have to be neglected by the Nazis.

A brief communique placed the British tonnage losses off West Africa at 78,000 tons, and said the only ship to escape was a small one.

[It was the first report of a major South Atlantic U-boat attack in some weeks. It immediately recalled recent stories of interned sailors escaped from Dakar, French Senegal, and of

the movement in and out of Dakar harbor of some fifteen submarines, flying the French flag but manned by German-speaking crews. Vichy has denied there are any German forces in French West Africa.]

"Powerfully Protected"

The convoy, it was stated, was "powerfully protected by destroyers," but the fate of these was not mentioned.

Berlin commentators immediately began to figure that the tonnage sunk would represent 110,000 tons of cargo destined for England, and went on to speculate that if the ships were loaded with food, it would be enough to feed the industrial city of Hull, for instance for seven months.

Dienst aus Deutschland, which serves frequently to present the views of the Foreign Office, predicted that September sinkings by the German Navy and air force would exceed the German-reported August toll of 537,000 tons. (The British presented no figures for August, but indicated the toll was less than 300,000 tons.)

The Berlin newspaper "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" said that in the last two weeks Nazi submarines and speedboats alone have sent to the bottom sixty-two merchantmen totaling 387,000 tons.

11 Ships Sunk, Nazis Say

Berlin, Sept. 25 (AP)—Germany declared today that U-boats off West Africa had destroyed eleven merchantmen of a convoy of twelve ships sailing toward England "despite powerful protection by destroyers."

"Only one small steamer managed to escape," said a special communique. "Eleven ships of a total of 78,000 tons were sunk."

Britain has lost almost 1,000,000 tons of shipping since the start of the Russian war June 22, a German High Command spokesman said.

The British convoy system was slipping in the face of "a new and naturally secret U-boat technic," he said.

The spokesman said that in the world war and at the beginning of this war U-boats generally sought out ships sailing alone or with little protection, it being assumed that submarines had no chance against convoys. Now, he said, in consequence of a new secret technic, convoys have become increasingly vulnerable.

Only a few months ago half to three-quarters of any attacked convoy would escape but it is different today, he went on, referring to the German report of sinking eleven out of twelve ships off West Africa.

Neither the special nor the general communique from Berlin today located the attack on the convoy more precisely than off Africa.

There have been stories—covered by Vichy's blanket denials—that Dakar, French West Africa, westernmost port of the continent, is being used or being prepared for use as a U-boat base. There has been at least one attack on a large convoy in the region of the Cape Verde Islands, just off Dakar. Also the American freighter Robin Moor was torpedoed by a German submarine 700 miles south of the Cape Verde Island on May 21.

Among the latest of the Dakar stories was that of two Danish seamen who reached Cape Town about two weeks ago from Dakar where they had been interned. They told of the nightly coming and going of fifteen submarines which flew the French flag while in port at Dakar but which carried German-speaking crews.

The 1,231-ton Swedish freighter Garm has been sunk by war action with a loss of six lives, the American Swedish News Exchange reported today from Stockholm. The report said fourteen members of the crew had landed safely in Iceland.

DAKAR U-BOAT BASE SUSPECTED AGAIN

Belief Bolstered By Report Of Big Convoy Raid "Off West Africa"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 25—A German announcement today that heavy damage has been inflicted on a Britain-bound convoy "off West Africa" raises again the grave question whether the Nazis are using Dakar or other French African ports as U-boat bases.

British versions of the incident are still to come. There is a strong implication in the German statement, however, that a base of some sort has been developed, perhaps with the tacit "collaboration" of Vichy, on the coast of French West Africa.

New Strain Involved

If that should prove true, the German-American relations would come under added strain and Washington and Vichy would be instantly at loggerheads.

The South Atlantic bridgehead via Dakar has been stressed by President Roosevelt as a danger point for the New World should it be placed at Germany's disposal.

The Nazi South Atlantic submarine raids might have another strategic purpose, aimed as much at American "shoot-first" naval operations in the North Atlantic as at England-bound cargoes from the south.

BRITISH LAND PLANES GUARD SHIP CONVOYS

SEP 26 1941

Single-Seaters Catapulted From Freighters to Attack Bombers

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Single-seater fighter planes catapulted from the decks of British freighters are proving effective in helping to move convoys between Iceland and England, travelers reaching here said today. The British press service confirmed their stories.

Pilots Risk Death

These land planes—risking death for the pilot because of their inability to land on water—have been attacking German bombers and spotter planes sent out to get information for U-boat flotillas.

The planes, carrying four machine guns and several 50-pound bombs attached to the wings, are not expected to return to the vessel after they are thrown into the air. They try to make land and if this is impossible because of fuel shortage due to a long flight, they attempt a "mush" landing near a ship and the pilot takes to a rubber raft.

Some observers called the planes "suicide" units, but the British press service said casualties were infrequent.

Il Duce Greets All Gibraltar 'Suicide Raiders'

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 25.—Officers and sailors who took part in a raid three nights ago on the inner port of Gibraltar were received today by Premier Mussolini, and a communique said all of them were there.

The Italian high command has announced that three supply vessels were sunk by the tiny, secret "assault boats" which sped through the formidable port defenses, and a fourth ship was driven aground and probably lost. (The British said the Italians sank only a "hulk.")

(The statement that all the participants were present to hear Il Duce's eulogy is surprising. Such raids are considered almost suicidal. An "indispensable minimum"—presumably one man to each boat—guides the tiny torpedo craft toward the target, and a return trip is considered next to impossible.)

The communique said that "Il Duce received all the officers and sailors who took part in the attack, addressing to them words of admiration and eulogy, interpreting the feelings of the Italian people."

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R. A. F. Guns Sink Six Ships

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Air Ministry News Service said today that Britain's new Hurricanes, armed with either four 20-mm. cannon or twelve machine guns, sank two German anti-aircraft ships and four mine sweepers off the Belgian coast in a single day recently. The pilot of one twelve-gun fighter said the effect of his fire was "like putting the enemy through a sawmill," the news service said. Last year's Hurricanes had eight machine guns.

British Attack Nazi Ships

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—American-made Hudson bombers of the coastal command bombed a large German supply ship off Norway yesterday, while Hurricane fighter planes cannonaded a mine sweeper off Dunkerque, France, the Air Ministr announced today. The attacks were made despite bad weather, which prevented more extensive operations

Meanwhile today it was announced that a very small number of enemy aircraft crossed the southeast coast of England last night and that one of them dropped bombs at a point near the coast. There were no casualties and only slight damage, however, the Government stated.

British Blast Libya Road

CAIRO, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Libyan coastal road supplying the besiegers of Tobruk was machine-gunned yesterday, the R. A. F. Middle East command announced today. One gasoline truck was directly hit and burned out, while many other vehicles were damaged, some colliding in the confusion caused by the British guns, it said.

Dover Area Is Bombed

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP).—German bombers raided the Dover harbor area last night, the high command announced today, after daylight attacks on railroads on the Scottish east coast.

No night attacks were made on Germany, it was stated.

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BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP)—In North Africa, today's High Command communiqué said, German pursuit planes yesterday shot down seven British fighters and one bomber without losses.

German fliers were reported by D. N. B., the official news agency, today to have bombed and set afire British supplies at the Axis-besieged Libyan port of Tobruk in raids Tuesday and yesterday. Aerial bombs, it said, landed on gasoline stores and a pumping plant inside the Tobruk fortifications.

Palermo Also a Target

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP).—British air raids last night on the Sicilian city of Palermo and on Tripoli, Bengasi and Bardia, in Libya, were reported today by the Italian high command.

The R. A. F. dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs during the Palermo raid, the Italians said, causing damage to civilian buildings but no casualties. Anti-aircraft artillery shot down one British plane, it was said.

Big German Searchlight Illuminates the Channel

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP) — The Germans have installed a powerful searchlight on the French coast which lights up the Channel and the British shore, coastal residents reported today.

Every clear night the giant beam spreads fanwise across a 30-mile stretch of water, it is so bright that any boat on the Channel would be easily visible. Motorists on the British shore have been momentarily blinded by it.

The light is located south of Dunkerque and was first seen two weeks ago.

SEP 26 1941

American In R. A. F. Missing

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 25—Pilot Officer T. P. McGerty, of the American Eagle Squadron fighting with the British, was listed today as missing from an operational flight over occupied territory. McGerty was born in Los Angeles June 30, 1920.

McGerty had many dogfights with German airmen over France.

His mates said that on one day they had a fierce brush with a "mess of Messerschmitts" on a sweep and "airplanes got splattered all over the sky."

"When the squadron got back Tom McGerty was missing," they said. "Nobody knows whether he crashed, bailed out or what."

The youngster once told his fellow-flyers that he was "never more than 150 miles from Los Angeles before, but when I did travel I traveled far—all the way to Britain to fight with the R. A. F."

British Charge French Force Jibuti Natives

Somalis Are Driven At Gun Point To Lines Outside Port, Sources In London Declare

London, Sept. 25 (AP)—Authoritative British sources charged today that French Colonial officials at Jibuti were driving some natives at gun point to British lines outside that blockaded Somaliland port.

They denied British forces had attacked Somaliland posts and said such reports from Vichy may have resulted from the attempt of some Somalis to return to the French lines despite threats of being shot.

They probably were mistaken for British colonial forces, these sources said.

NURSES IN ICELAND

U. S. Army Group Lands for Two Years' Service.

Reykjavik, Iceland, Sept. 20—(Delayed) (A. P.).—A group of American Army nurses came ashore today, ready to move into hospitals already built on this island base.

Their leaders, first lieutenants, were Misses Margaret F. Riley of Boston, I. L. Langenheder of New York, and E. D. Umbach of Baltimore.

All the group came from States east of the Mississippi and volunteered for two years' service abroad.

Nazi Secret Police Bar Catholic Church Choirs

Gestapo Also Acts Against Number Of Other Church Societies In City In Poland

Berlin, Sept. 25 (AP)—German secret police have dissolved and forbidden "all Catholic Church choirs and other church societies in the city of Bromberg as hostile to the state and nation," the official *Gazette* announced today.

Bromberg is the renamed former Polish city of Bydgoszoz.

The Gestapo also prohibited any activities which have reestablishment of such societies as their aim.

The societies' property was confiscated.

SEP 26 1941

Berlin Thinks Swastika Brands All Nazis in U. S.

It's Just Like the Star of David for the Jews in Reich

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP).—The average Berliner believes that every German national living in the United States must wear a Nazi swastika in the same manner that Jews in Germany, since Sept. 19, have had to wear a large yellow Star of David on their left breasts.

Whoever launched this whispering campaign a few days ago did a good job of it. It is all over Berlin and people are repeating it everywhere.

30.24 — 12045 30.24-12045

American In Berlin Cuts Shoe Soles From Valise

Berlin, Sept. 25.—(AP.)—Arthur K. Dunning of Bath, Me., secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce here, solved the shoesole problem by turning cobbler and now is tramping Berlin's streets on what used to be his suitcase.

With considerable red tape involved in getting new shoes and Dunning's favorite cobbler called into the army, the secretary remembered a set of tools he used when caught here in the last war.

"It looks like I won't be traveling anywhere for a long time," he said as he carved new soles from a suitcase in his office.

SEP 26 1941

Japan May Use Own Ship to Get Americans Out

Vessel May Transport U. S. Nationals Home, Then Take Japanese Back

TOKIO, Friday, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Japanese government is considering the dispatch of a ship across the Pacific to accommodate stranded Americans here and to pick up Japanese nationals from the United States, a spokesman announced today.

Post offices here began accepting mail yesterday for the United States on a Japanese ship which authorities said would depart next week. Apparently the two-way evacuation plan would be carried out by this same ship. Direct mail service has been suspended several weeks.

Koh Ishii, Cabinet information-bureau spokesman, said the evacuation scheme was intended only "to serve an inconvenience" when asked if the plan were an approach to the bigger problem of severed Japanese-American trade relations.

Ishii would not say whether either the mail or evacuation ship would call directly at a United States port.

Meanwhile the steamer Anhwei anchored alongside the Yohohama pier to evacuate British nationals. The Britons immediately boarded the ship, which was expected to sail for Singapore this afternoon.

Irish Sentence Commuted

DUBLIN, Sept. 25 (AP)—The death sentence pronounced on Sean McCaughey, alleged adjutant general of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, by a military court on Sept. 18 was reduced today to penal servitude for life. He was convicted of assaulting and detaining Stephen Hayes, a former chief of staff of the I. R. A.

German Consular Agents Reach Spain in Exchange

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 25 (AP)—Twelve German diplomatic and consular officials, including Ernst von Gierlach, former consul-general in Iceland, arrived from England by air today in an exchange of detained officials between Britain and Germany. Among the British who are due in Spain from Germany is Sir Launcelot Oliphant, former ambassador to Belgium.

SEP 26 1941

Egypt Forbids Food Hoarding

Cairo, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—A martial law order issued today by the Premier and Military Governor-General of Egypt, Hussein Sirrey Pasha, forbade profiteering and hoarding of food.

The action followed refusal of merchants to observe the Government price tariff for commodities and to sell when police intervened.

Mines Kill 4 Swiss, Wreck Train

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP)—An unexplained explosion of land mines near Chillon, at the eastern end of Lake Geneva, today killed four persons and smashed a train of freight cars passing on the railway at the time, the Swiss Army command announced. Rail traffic had to be rerouted while the debris was cleared, and authorites immediately began an investigation.

SEP 26 1941

U. S.-JAPAN TALKS HELD NOT ANTI-AXIS

Tokyo Envoy Who Signed Nazi Pact Calls Prime Aim Peace, New Order Secondary

FASCIST CHIEF DISSENTS

Leader of Tohokai Envisages Destruction of Japan if She Submits to Us

SEP 26 1941

TOKYO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Japanese conversations with the United States are compatible with the spirit of the Tripartite Alliance, Saburo Kurusu, Japan's Ambassador in Berlin when the pact was signed, declared in an interview published today.

The Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact will be a year old Saturday.

Mr. Kurusu, interviewed by the Japanese press at the Foreign Office, said the alliance aimed fundamentally at peace and only secondarily at establishment of a new world order; hence the talks between President Roosevelt and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, were in harmony.

"Japan and America are responsible for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific," Mr. Kurusu declared. "Therefore they are responsible for the maintenance of world civilization." Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda will be host at a luncheon for Axis envoys and military attachés Saturday, it was announced today, in celebration of the anniversary of Japanese signing of the Axis pact.

Moscow Well Provisioned.

Tokio, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Tsutemu Hireoka, interpreter of the Japanese embassy in Moscow, was quoted by Domei today as saying the Soviet capital had sufficient foodstuffs stored to withstand long-term warfare.

Mr. Hireoka was interviewed at Moji, Japan, on his way back from Russia.

Separate Peace Denied.

The Berlin radio said today that the Finnish Minister of Commerce, Vaino Tanner, had restated Finland's determination to fight on Germany's side to victory. The Columbia Broadcasting System recorded the German broadcast, which said:

"Mr. Tanner, Finnish Minister of Commerce, was in Pressburg yesterday. Press representatives asked him the same old question about the possibility of a separate Finnish peace with the Soviet Union. Mr. Tanner answered that the Soviet Union's repeated breaches of word and treaty had undermined all Finnish faith in the masters of the Kremlin. Finland, he declared, will fight on Germany's side to the final victory."

Japan Again Accepts Mail for U. S.

Tokio, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—The Japanese postoffice today began accepting mail for dispatch to the United States on a Japanese vessel which authorities said would leave next week. Direct mail service to the United States has been suspended for several weeks. Japanese trans-Pacific steamship services were halted when Japanese assets in the United States were frozen.

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Production of Raw Silk Is Curtailed

Japanese Move Due to U. S. Freezing Order

TOKYO, Sept. 25 (AP)—The ministry of agriculture announced formally today the curtailment of the reeling of raw silk from cocoons for the 1941 fiscal year.

Production was ordered reduced to 450,000 bales from 550,000 bales in view of the effects on the Japanese silk industry of the United States freezing order.

The Times-Advertiser reported such "drastic reduction" was most likely to stimulate the amalgamation of smaller reelers, a step which the Government has been encouraging in order to achieve better regulation.

The National Federation of Silk Reelers called an emergency meeting to discuss the problems facing the industry.

Confederate Flag Buried With Anzac in Far-Off Syria

Australian Soldier Carried Stars and Bars Into Last Battle; Richmond, Va., Relatives Give Him Old Banner on Visit

SEP 26 1941

By EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 25—An American Confederate flag, carried into battle in Syria by an Australian soldier who admired the lost cause it stood for, now lies buried with him in the rugged hills near Djezzine.

Friends of Private Christopher Moody Walker of Melbourne, killed in action in the recent successful British-Free French Campaign against Vichy Forces, said he had carried the silken stars and bars in his pocket.

Walker was given the flag a few years ago when he visited distant relatives at Richmond, Va. He formed a deep attachment for the South and learned many southern songs which he sang to his comrades in Syria. Often he argued in favor of the Confederacy.

Walker, a 35-year-old six-footer, was, in peacetime, chief copyreader for a Melbourne newspaper and had been offered a commission as an official army broadcaster but refused this, preferring to fight as a private.

After the armistice in Syria a comrade who was wounded and captured in the action near Djezzine returned to the spot and found Walker's body in an unmarked grave with the flag still in his coat.

The comrade replaced the flag and, marking the grave as best he could, left the body there.

Burma Given Warning Against Complacency

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham Says Britain Must Speed Preparations

Rangoon, Burma, Sept. 24 (AP) (Delayed)—Britain "must draw full value from the time that is yet ours" to prepare for war in the Far East, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham said in a press conference today while on tour of his British Far Eastern command.

He praised Burma's war effort, but warned against complacency.

The commander in chief said that the present upsurge of fighting in China might indirectly affect Burma, through which the central Chinese Government is getting supplies over the Burma road, and therefore Burma must "do all that is possible to assist China."

CHINA INVITES U. S. AIDE

Asks Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk to Be Adviser on Flood Control

HONG KONG, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Chinese Government has invited Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, to come to China as an adviser to help formulate a national flood control program, it was announced today.

Dr. Lowdermilk formerly was Professor of Forestry at the University of Nanking. The main problem to be tackled is control of the Yellow River, known as "China's Sorrow" because of its frequent devastating floods.

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FADDEN IS VICTOR

Australian Labor Party's Censure Motion Fails.

Canberra, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—A Labor Party motion of censure of Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden's Australian Government was defeated by one vote in the Federal Parliament today after an all-night debate.

Mr. Fadden then introduced a record budget totaling £322,000,000 ($1,288,000,000), equivalent to one-third of the national income.

Admiral Offers Singapore Port

New York, Sept. 25 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander of the British China fleet, said today, "if the United States warships ask for facilities at Singapore, they will be granted readily," the British Broadcasting Corporation reported. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

Gen. Zuloala Discharged.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.—(AP.)—General Angel M. Zuloala, chief of the United States-trained Argentine Air Force, was removed from his command tonight by War Minister Juan Tonazzi after 20 aviation officers had been arrested as conspirators against the state.

The 56-years-old Zuloala submitted his resignation yesterday to express his dissatisfaction both with his subordinates whom the government charged with plotting an uprising, and with his superiors who acted against them without consulting him.

But Tonazzi chose to fire him, a few hours after returning from a good-will visit to Chile and going into a conference with Acting President Ramon Castillo. The president has charged Radical party members, Nationalists, and others were behind the plot, but has given no further details of the extent or purposes of the conspiracy.

Although shorn of his command, Zuloala remains in active service at the disposal of the war ministry.

Military sources said a complete reorganizatoin of the army air force was anticipated. The war minister was said to be determined to punish the plotters.

Tonazzi signed the decree just before a special cabinet meeting called by Acting President Ramon Castillo to consider the international situation. When the meeting ended Castillo declared that the air force plot had not been discussed because it was a matter for him to decide personally.

German Envoy's Status.

Actually, the Zuloaga ouster was the latest of a series of disciplinary measures affecting military men. Gen. Benjamin Menendez recently was ordered

confined to his home for two months for writing a letter to the pro-Nazi newspaper *El Pampero*, which some political circles interpreted as a call for a revolution.

Colonel Imprisoned

Lieut. Col. Urbana de La Vega was imprisoned for several months this year at the army garrison Campode Mayo on a charge of taking part in an alleged revolutionary plot.

Gen. Juan Bautista Molina, accused of leading the plotters, now is awaiting trial on a charge of conspiring against the security of the state.

As for the latest affair, the public had no official information as to just what the authorities suspected. Of the many rumors, one was that a Nazi-inspired *Putsch* had been afoot; another spread by the Government's critics was that the Government itself prepared the affair to increase its favor with popular opinion.

Presumably up for discussion at the cabinet meeting, aside from the prompt action taken Tuesday night which led to the arrest of some 20 Argentine officers of aviation, occupation of the country's military airdromes and the temporary grounding of its air force, was the status of German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann.

Von Thermann had been designated, by a congressional committee investigating subversion, as a leader of pro-Nazi activities and had subsequently been censured by the Argentine Congress in terms which were tantamount to a request for his expulsion.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Newspapero-Jornal praised the Argentine authorities for quick action and likewise said they had acted to crush a Nazi plot intended to "open a wedge in this hemisphere for realization of Nazi plans."

A crowd gathered quickly today in front of headquarters of the Anti-Axis Accion Argentina group when the secretary posted a sign reading: "Nazi mutiny expected tomorrow! Argentines, be alert!"

The secretary, Enrique Corominas, admitted, however, that he knew of no plans for a revolt and explained: "Signs like this put the people on their toes."

Argentina Quiet, But Rumors Spread

(By the Associated Press)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25—The Government declared today that all danger was past from a movement described officially as a *coup d'etat* conspiracy, but rumors continued to fly thick and fast as the public sought explanations of the mysterious plot.

Acting President Ramon Castillo said absolute tranquillity prevailed following the Government's occupation of military airports, arrest of some twenty aviation officers, and immobilization of the nation's 200 first-line warplanes.

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Zuloaga Ouster Denied

He denied that Gen. Angel M. Zuloaga had been relieved of command of the United States-trained air force, although the possibility that the 56-year-old officer had resigned was not excluded.

The Andi news agency said it was informed by a high military source that Zuloaga was out as a result of the abortive plot among air corps officers.

And it quoted its informant as saying Zuloaga himself asked to be relieved of command, not admitting complicity in any plot, but being offended by the army's attitude.

The general was among those who greeted War Minister Juan Tonazzi on the latter's return today from a trip to Chile.

Rumor Accuses Regime Itself

Current rumors ranged from one that the incident was an incipient totalitarian-inspired *putsch* to another that the Government itself planned the affair to arouse popular feeling in its favor. The identities and political leanings of the arrested officers were not disclosed, however.

Authorities still apparently have not found thirty-four cases of ammunition, disappearance of which gave the clue to the conspiracy and led to swift Government intervention.

Acting President Castillo charged that Radical party members, Nationalists and others were involved. At the same time, he said the plotting had little importance.

Heavy Guards At Airfields

Troop detachments as large as battalions, which total 900 men in the Argentine army, patrolled the airfields, military planes were ordered grounded until Saturday and aerial bombs and ammunition were under guard.

The charge by Castillo, member of the Conservative National Democratic party, that Radicals, Nationalists and others had plotted against the Government drew a concrete protest from the House of Deputies, where the Radical party is dominant.

Radicals Balk

The angered radicals, actually followers of a liberal middle-of-the-road policy, blocked House approval of a proposed $110,000,000 loan from the United States for execution of Castillo's economic rehabilitation program.

Party spokesmen said the chamber would not vote any Administration proposal until the political atmosphere had cleared.

Election-Control Move Alleged

They declared the Government sought to control December elections in the Buenos Aires province, where Argentina's largest provincial electorate will cast the vote, which observers declared, would lay the groundwork for the Presidential election of 1943.

Castillo has been Acting Chief Executive since President Roberto Ortiz became ill in July, 1940.

PAPER CHARGES NAZI PLOT TO ATTACK CHILE

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Says Conspiracy Was Aimed Also At Most Of South America

Asserts German Staff Had Set Blitzkrieg For Wednesday Morning

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 25—The newspaper O Jornal praised the Argentine Government tonight for its quick action in dealing with an abortive plot, and blamed the plot on Nazi plans.

[By the Associated Press]

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 25—The newspaper *Critica* charged today that the plot uncovered this week in Argentina was a Nazi conspiracy involving a military attack on Chile designed to prevent unity in the Americas.

No source for the information was given other than the newspaper's own correspondents.

Nazi plotters, it was said, also planned eventual blows against Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil by provoking a separatist movement in the Bolivian eastern provinces to surround Paraguay and threaten southern Brazil with "a military spearhead according to the German technique of lightning warfare."

Staff Planned Attack

"The German general staff planned the form of attack and selected Wednesday at 3 o'clock in the morning as the date most favorable for action," *Critica's* story said.

[First news that Argentina was moving to frustrate a plot involving air force officers was obtained Tuesday night.]

Critica said the plan was to be carried out by a "simple tieup between pro-Nazi military leaders in Argentina and the military command of the Third Reich."

How Plan Was To Work

It went on: SEP 26 1941

"Let us suppose that the Nazi plan in Argentina had been successful. A Fascist government would have been in control of all Argentine activities. Twenty-four hours later, without a previous declaration of war, hostilities would have begun against Chile in the following manner:

"A division of the Argentine fleet would have taken control of the Straits of Magellan, which would have been mined.

Fifth Column's Part

"The naval action would have been accompanied by a land action against southern Chile from Patagonia in sixteen different directions.

"At the same time a fifth column in Chile would have gone into action. Revolts would have been started by Nazi units in cities of southern Chile. Railway, water, gas and light plants would have been dynamited. Telephone and telegraph communications would have been cut. The Fascist armies then would have marched northward to cooperate in the installation of a totalitarian regime in Chile."

3 Transmitters Located

Police investigating Nazi activities in Chile today located three radio transmitters near La Union, southern Chile, which they said were clandestine.

It was reported that authorities would inquire into the relations between the "Association of the Friends of Germany," which numbers many Chileans in its membership, and German Nazi organizations.

Evidence of the existence of a branch of the Gestapo with headquarters at Valparaiso also was reported in some circles.

British Marine Mine Off Brazil

Fortaleza, Brazil, Sept. 25 (AP)—A marine mine with inscriptions in English on it was reported found today by a fisherman when it was washed ashore at nearby Munden Beach.

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MEXICAN WORKERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Federation of Government Workers threatened tonight to order a general strike of government employes which would tie up offices, communications, and armament factories if its demands for punishment of those responsible for a shooting affray in which troops killed six workmen Tuesday are not met.

Union leaders canvassed their memberships to get out 100,000 participants tomorrow for a giant protest demonstration against the shooting when victims will be buried. They were killed when troops opened fire on 1,000 demonstrators seeking a mass interview with President Avila Camacho.

Official reports list six men as killed. Labor leaders said 10 were killed outright and that deaths among the wounded brought the total to 15.

2D BOMB ON SHIP REPORTED

Mexican Paper Says Explosive Hidden In Nazi Vessel

Tampico, Mexico, Sept. 25 (AP)—The newspaper *El Mundo said* tonight it had learned reliably that another bomb was found yesterday hidden in the machinery of the steamer Puebla, the former 9,660-ton German liner Orinoco seized by Mexico last April.

One bomb was found on the ship about two months ago.

Panama Does Not Forbid Merchant Ship Arming

Panama, Panama, Sept. 25 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today that Panama thus far "has abstained from authorizing specifically" the arming of merchant ships flying the flag of Panama.

Informed circles took this to mean that arming is not forbidden but must be done at the expense and risk of the owners.

The United States-owned Pink Star sunk recently off Iceland, was under the Panamanian flag as are many ships of American ownership.

KNOX VISITS U. S. DEFENSES IN BERMUDA

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Navy Secretary Inspects Bases in British Island Colony

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 25 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox arrived in Bermuda today to inspect U. S. defense bases in this British colony.

He stepped ashore at Morgan's Island, the location of one of the bases, and then surveyed naval, military and air activities of the United States forces in several crowded hours.

Capt. Jules James, commandant of the naval operating base here, accompanied him on his tour which included Tucker and Darrell Islands, and the mainland.

It was the Secretary's first visit since Britain turned over the base sites to the United States a year ago. He was expected to remain several days.

Knox was the guest of Capt. James at a dinner here. Gov. Sir Hubert Young of Trinidad, who is visiting Bermuda, was among the guests.

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Russian

MOSCOW, Friday, Sept. 26 (AP)—The following Soviet communiqué was issued early today:

During Sept. 25 our troops continued to fight the enemy on the whole front. On Sept. 23 a total of 138 enemy planes were destroyed, seventy in air combat or by anti-aircraft fire, sixty-eight on enemy airdromes. We lost thirty-six planes.

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué this morning:

In the course of the night of Sept. 24-25 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

Our troops operating in one sector in the western direction of the front captured eleven enemy tanks, five armored cars, eight trucks, twenty-nine machine guns, eight mine-throwers and twenty-five cases of mines. Six hundred German soldiers and officers were annihilated. Two enemy aircraft were brought down in air combat.

Groups of the Black Sea Fleet aircraft destroyed twenty-two enemy guns, forty trucks of infantry and two tankettes. Groups of fighter planes commanded by Senior Lieutenant Deuissoff set on fire and destroyed eleven aircraft in the course of a raid on an enemy airdrome. Pilots of another Black Sea Fleet air unit on Sept. 22 effected a successful raid on enemy airdromes and destroyed fifteen aircraft.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following communiqué today:

Desperate attempts to break out by the last enemy forces still encircled in the region eastward of Kiev were repulsed with bloody losses for the opponent. In mopping up the battlefield, the body of Colonel General Mikhail Petrovitch Kirponos, supreme commander of the Soviet Southwestern Front, who fell in battle, was found. His staff, as well as the staffs of the Fifth and Twenty-first Soviet Armies, were annihilated.

The Air Force last night effectively bombed military objectives at Moscow and armament factories around Tula.

Off West Africa submarines attacked an England-bound convoy of twelve ships and destroyed it despite strong protection by destroyers. Only one small steamer managed to escape. Eleven ships totaling 78,000 tons were sunk.

In a day attack the Air Force scored bomb hits on various rail lines on the Scottish east coast. Last night bombers raided the Dover harbor area.

In North Africa, eastward of Solum, German chasers brought down seven British pursuit ships and one bomber without losses of their own.

There were no enemy combat operations over Reich's territory day or night.

30.24— 12047

30.24— 12047

British

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

Weather yesterday continued to be very unfavorable for air operations, but aircraft on patrol continued the attack on enemy shipping.

Off the coast of Norway, Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed a large enemy supply ship from a low level, and off Dunkerque, Hurricane aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked an enemy minesweeper with cannon and machine-gun fire.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

Soon after dark a very small number of enemy aircraft crossed the southeast coast of England. One of them dropped bombs at a point near the coast. There were no casualties and only slight damage.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 25 (AP)—The R. A. F. Middle East Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Tripoli and Bengazi were successfully raided by heavy bombers of the R. A. F. during the night of Sept. 23-24. At Tripoli many bombs were dropped on shipping in the harbor and fires broke out.

At Bengazi the harbor and shipping were attacked. One vessel moored at the outer mole was hit and exploded, debris being thrown for a considerable distance.

Other bombs burst on the moles and straddled ships at anchorages.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm bombed buildings near Bardia on the same night. A large fire followed the attack.

In daylight yesterday traffic on the Bengazi road between Misurata and Sirte was bombed and machine-gunned. A petrol tank vehicle received a direct hit and was burned out and many other vehicles were damaged. Some collided and another ran off the road. Bomber aircraft of the South African Air Force raided a large dump near Bardia.

Our fighters were active in the frontier area and off the North African coast yesterday. In the course of these operations a number of enemy aircraft were intercepted and damaged. In the Ionian Sea a Cant-Z-506 seaplane was intercepted by our aircraft and shot down. Two of the crew were seen to take to a dinghy.

Reconnaissance in the Central Mediterranean shows that the large merchant ship attacked by our aircraft of the R. A. F. and the Fleet Air Arm during the night of Sept. 22-23 has sunk.

From all these operations five of our aircraft are missing. Two of the pilots are safe.

British Middle East Headquarters issued the following communiqué today:

Libya: Our patrols from Tobruk continued to operate nightly over a wide front. In the frontier area our patrols have also been active.

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Italian

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Italian High Command today issued the following communiqué:

In North Africa there was intense activity by the Air Force over Marmarica (Libya) and the Egyptian frontier. German planes shot down eight enemy aircraft.

British planes raided Tripoli, Bengazi and Bardia. A hospital was hit in Bardia, where three inmates were killed and six wounded. One British bomber was shot down by ground defenses at Tripoli.

In East Africa a column of national and colonial troops of Culquabert stormed an enemy position and captured it after a violent combat. The enemy suffered considerable losses in men, arms and material.

On other sectors of the Gondar front there was artillery activity and encounters between Italian and British advance forces which ended in favor of our troops.

British bombers dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs on Palermo last night, causing damage to civilian buildings. No victims have thus far been reported. Anti-aircraft artillery succeeded in shooting down in flames one enemy machine.

During the last two nights Italian aircraft bombed the air base of Malta and seriously damaged a small merchant vessel in the eastern Mediterranean.

BILL TO REPEAL NEUTRAL LAW GIVEN SENATE

McKellar, Sponsor, Says Act Violates Principles Of Freedom Of Seas

President Says Arms Embargo Had Much To Do With Coming Of War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 25 — The Senate received a resolution calling for outright repeal of the Neutrality Act today, amid a mounting tumult of controversy over that issue.

It was introduced by Senator McKellar (Dem., Tenn.), long a firm supporter of the Administration's foreign policy, with a statement that the act violates the principle of freedom of the seas.

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However, it was not clear whether the repealer had the official backing of the Administration. President Roosevelt and his lieutenants have been studying the question whether to ask outright or only partial repeal of the act.

Roosevelt On Embargo

Today, *Collier's* magazine released the text of a preface written by Mr. Roosevelt for the publication of his collected public papers and addresses of 1939, in which he said that the failure of Congress to repeal the old arms embargo section of the act in July, 1939, "had much to do with the coming of war when it did—less than two months later."

The President said that, although he approved the embargo when it was passed originally in 1935 and when it was extended from time to time, he "regretted" his action because the embargo "played right into the hands of the aggressor nations."

The embargo was repealed in November, 1939, and a new neutrality law passed. At present the principal provisions of the Neutrality Act prevent American ships from being armed or from traveling into combat zones.

Should All Be Repealed

McKellar, in introducing his resolution, told the Senate the law should be repealed in its entirety. The Government, he said, was "paying virtually no attention to it," and it should be withdrawn from the statute books for that reason and because it interferes with the freedom of the seas.

"By keeping this law," he said, "we are indirectly consenting to Germany's claim that she controls part of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean."

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The passage of the act was a "mistake" in the first place, he said, and had "done no good but merely cluttered up a situation already bad."

Bridges Against It

After McKellar concluded, Senator Bridges (Rep., N. H.) said that he had voted against the Neutrality Act in 1939 and that he had "been against it ever since."

"The law was passed under the whip and spur of the Administration," remarked Senator Tobey (Rep., N. H.).

"That is right," Bridges replied. "The very people who insisted upon its passage are now asking its repeal."

Senator Taft (Rep., Ohio) meanwhile took the position that repealing the act would be the equivalent of a declaration of war. At a minimum, he said, it would authorize the Administration to carry on an undeclared war. He predicted a bitter battle in the Senate over the issue.

House Ready, He Says

Representative Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.) was of the opinion that the House was ready to repeal or modify the act, and said he hoped it would be "wiped off the statute books."

"In all our history," he said, "we fought for the right to sail the seven seas at will. In the Neutrality Act we surrendered that right. That always seemed to me morally wrong."

Senator Schwartz (Dem., Wyo.), generally regarded as a middle-of-the-road man where foreign policy controversies are concerned, surprised some of his colleagues by announcing that he was "very much in favor of arming our merchant ships."

None Of Act Left

Representative Woodruff (R-Mich) said: "Every informed member of Congress, and every informed observer in Washington knows that President Roosevelt has not left a vestige of the Neutrality Act unviolated in spirit, if not in letter.

"Judging by Mr. Roosevelt's past performance, it would matter little to him whether the Congress did or did not modify or repeal the ragged remnants of the Neutrality Act, because Mr. Roosevelt in effect repeals or modifies and amends statutes to suit himself when he feels the occasion requires."

At an America First meeting in Boston, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R-ND) described the resolution to repeal the Neutrality Act as "amounting to a declaration of war, coming as it does on the heels of the President's order to the navy to shoot."

Congress Largely to Blame For War, Roosevelt Says

Asserts Repeal of Arms Embargo in July, 1939, Would Have Made Axis Pause; Adds He Foresaw Clash in 1937

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NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Failure of Congress to repeal the American arms embargo in July, 1939, had much to do with the outbreak of the European war a month and a half later, President Roosevelt declared today in the fourth article of a series appearing in Collier's magazine.

"I cannot say that the repeal of these arms embargo provisions would by itself have stopped the war," he wrote. "I believe, however, that at least it would have been a strong factor in preventing the outbreak from occurring as quickly as it did."

The President said he was convinced that "Germany and Italy, both of which had spent so many years, and had sacrificed so much food and leisure and decent living and so many individual liberties to the task of building up vast stores of tanks and guns and planes, counted very heavily upon the fact that under our arms embargo law we could not sell a single plane or tank or gun to Great Britain or France once war was declared."

Urged Leaders to Act

Because of that conviction, Mr. Roosevelt continued, he called a conference in July, 1939, of the Republican and Democratic leaders of Congress to urge upon them further the necessity of repealing the embargo.

"It appeared clear at this conference, however, and was so stated by the Congressional leaders, that practically all of the Republican members of the Congress would vote against repeal and that about 25 per cent of the Democratic members would," the President wrote.

He said he found that "this opposition was based upon the belief that there would be no war in Europe before the following January, when the Congress would again assemble in regular session and that, therefore, there was no need for immediate legislation. It was at this conference that Senator Borah of Idaho made the now famous statement that his own 'private information' was more reliable than that collected by the State Department of the United States, and that his own 'private information' was to the effect that there would not be any war in 1939."

Laid Responsibility on Them

Under the circumstances, the President said, he felt that it would be useless to insist upon the repeal legislation but declared that "I made it clear to them at the conference that the opponents would have to take the sole responsibility for the results of their opposition."

The approach of war was visible to him as early as 1937, the President reiterated, when he made a speech in Chicago calling for a quarantine of international aggressors "in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease."

His repeated warnings to the nation and Congress were largely ignored, Mr. Roosevelt said, because "there were, unfortunately, many Americans as there were many citizens in other democratic nations throughout the world, who refused to believe that war was probable, or even that it was possible."

Says Opinion Shifting

In the last two years, however, the President said he detected a rising belief among the American people that "although they did not want to become a part of the war, the war was, nevertheless, very strictly and emphatically becoming more and more a part of their business and concern."

Growing realization of "the true nature of the Nazi design upon the world" had led to the complete disappearance of "the feeling of strict neutrality and aloofness which influenced the American people in September of 1939 and during the beginning of 1940," the President continued.

"The modern type of lightning attack on land and in the air has brought the area of conflict physically so close to us that we now realize that we are the subject of potential armed attack as soon as the Axis powers come within striking distance," the Chief Executive wrote.

"With full appreciation, however, of the grave danger to the United States, to the Western Hemisphere, and to civilization itself, our people have resolutely determined to arm themselves to the teeth, and at the same time, to help to the limit those nations which are still resisting the aggressors and which still stand between us and a Nazi attack. To that end, the people of the United States, clearly thinking their way through, have dedicated themselves—with all their resources, their industry, and [illegible] manpower."

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NYE CRITICIZES MOVE TO REPEAL NEUTRALITY ACT

Senator Declares Resolution "Amounts to Declaration of War"

BOSTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—A measure introduced in Congress today for repeal of the Neutrality Act was described tonight by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R-N. D.) as "amounting to a declaration of war, coming as it does on the heels of the President's order to the Navy to shoot."

At America First Meeting

"I don't know that the repealer advocates dare say this will be a step to keep us out of war, which they have said of each succeeding step starting with the arms embargo repeal," the senator said in a speech

prepared for an America First meeting.

He shared the platform with former Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia at an extra-policed rally in Mechanics Hall.

Charging interventionists with "dragging into this war controversy that cheap, wholly un-American issue called anti-Semitism," the senator said:

"I know for a fact by reason of close and intimate contact that there is not a shred of anti-Semitic spirit in the mind and heart of Col. Charles Lindbergh or of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont.)."

Charging President Roosevelt with issuing "engraved invitations" to war, Nye declared:

"We are brought face to face with the challenge of war at a time when the Congress of the United States would vote by large margins against a declaration of war."

The senator declared ". . . . Nearly 90 per cent of the people of America, who, though they want to aid certain causes abroad, are determined that that aid shall not be our own undoing . . . .

"It does seem to me," Nye asserted, "that the challenge confronting America in this hour is one of determining what it is we want to fight. . . . . If there is any fighting to be done, we ought to fight the causes that bring this consequence that is called 'Hitlerism.'"

Referring to what he called American change of thought in the last year, the senator declared, "Leaders of the interventionist cause who a few months ago were charging the noninterventionists as being associates of Earl Browder, Stalin and Communism today are accepting the companionship of both Stalin and Browder."

Nye declared that steps toward war started with repeal of the arms embargo and continued through passing of the lend-lease bill. The President's last speech, he said, was "nothing more and nothing less than a declaration of war by presidential proclamation.

"If President Roosevelt finally gets what he has been issuing engraved invitations for," the senator declared, "if we get into a shooting war in Europe, that war must always be referred to by historians as 'President Roosevelt's War.'"

Food-For-Europe Plan Expected To Be Shelved

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 25—After hearing from Secretary Hull that it was Germany's direct responsibility to feed the populations of countries she has subjugated, some highly-placed members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee predicted today that no action would be taken on legislation urging the State Department to work out a plan for sending American food to conquered nations.

However, Senator Taft (Rep., Ohio) said he hoped early consideration would be given to the legislation, which has the backing of former President Herbert Hoover.

Makes Hull Letter Public

Senator Connally (Dem., Texas), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who made public a letter from Hull regarding the food measure, said that action on the bill "has been postponed indefinitely." That was interpreted by other influential members of the committee as meaning that the proposal had been shelved.

In his letter, Hull declared that "the responsibility and manifest duty to supply relief (to conquered nations) rests with the occupying authorities, as it is well known that the German authorities have removed from the countries under occupation vast quantities of foodstuffs belonging to the peoples of those countries and within those countries have diverted food supplies from children to persons working in behalf of the German military effort.

"The removal of such foodstuffs is in the primary sense responsible for the lack of stocks of foods in those countries at the present time.

Notes Germany's Duty

Hull added that it was "extremely difficult to understand why, in the light of the direct responsibility for the German government to replace stocks of food removed from occupied countries and its direct responsibility for the feeding of the populations of the occupied territories, no effort has been made to have the German government carry out the duty which it assumed when it undertook to take over by force the countries concerned."

The State Department head added that Germany has not "put forth any claim to poverty of food for its own people and its huge armies, which are striking at the roots of freedom and civilization wherever they can."

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Britain rejected a Hoover plan for feeding civilians in German-occupied countries nine months ago, announcing permission would be refused "for the passage of food through the blockade" because it would aid the German war effort.

This was interpreted by Berlin political circles as officially confirming that "the British blockade is directed against the whole of Europe."

The British contended that feeding of peoples of the occupied countries was a responsibility of the conquerors.

Only three weeks ago, however, authorized Germans declared that Germany had no obligations under international law to feed the population of occupied Russian areas.

The German occupying force must merely keep order and has no duty to release supplies of its own to an enemy population, they declared, and even has the right to feed its troops from supplies of occupied areas.

Wickard Thinks Food Won't Rise Much Higher

New York, Sept. 25 (AP)—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, said in an interview today that he did not believe food prices would go much higher.

"While prices have risen in recent months," he said, "I don't see any reason why they should go very much higher and I don't think they should."

He said the increased production program should stabilize domestic demands, as well as provide supplies for Britain and create "stock piles" for distribution in Europe after the war.

The Secretary said he long had held that "the best way to shorten the war and get the kind of peace we want" was to build stores to fortify America's hand at the next peace conference.

Wickard attended the two-day conference here of farm organizations in twelve Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States on agriculture's role in the defense program.

50,000,000,000 Eggs Fixed as Goal for 1942

Poultry Experts Believe Record Can Be Set

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—The astronomical goal of 50,000,000,000 eggs in 1942—a record-breaking production—was set today by officials planning the food supply for national defense and British aid.

The staggering order came from poultry experts at the Department of Agriculture in their annual forecast of the poultry and egg situation.

"To supply sufficient eggs for domestic and lend-lease needs in 1942 a total egg production of a little over four billion dozen eggs is needed," was the formal announcement, with officials confident that such a production peak could be attained.

The goal represents a big increase over the 44,000,000,000 egg total which government experts are hoping for this year, despite the record to date. In the first eight months of the year production was 30,212,000,000 and poultry experts do not look for more than 10,000,000,000 more in the final quarter, which would make the 1941 total 4,000,000,000 short of expectations.

Agriculture Department officials said today that farm prices for both eggs and poultry had advanced rapidly in recent months and that prices for 1942 were expected to maintain these levels or advance. Although costs of corn and other chicken feed will advance, officials said, the higher prices for eggs and poultry products would more than compensate.

They estimated layers on farms—hens that produce eggs—at about 250,000,000 at present and said these would increase to more than 350,000,000 by Jan. 1. Non-farm production is expected to contribute to the over-all egg total.

British egg needs alone in 1942 were estimated at the equivalent of 6,000,000,000 eggs. Another British food need will be 18,000,000 pounds of dressed and boned chicken meat in cans.

300 FIRMS ADDED TO U. S. BLACK LIST

Exports Now Barred To 1,800 Business Groups In Other American Nations

Economic Defense Board Includes Air France, French Overseas Air Line

SEP 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 25—The Economic Defense Board announced tonight a supplementary "black list" of firms in the other American nations, adding 300 individuals and firms, including Air France, the French overseas air line, to the original list of 1,800 business institutions issued on July 17.

The announcement, made by Secretary of State Hull in conjunction with other members of the Economic Defense Board, also designated the names of sixty-five firms which have been deleted from the original "proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals."

In issuing its original black list the State Department said it included persons or firms "deemed to be acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy or nations of those countries and persons to whom the exportation directly or indirectly, of various articles or materials is deemed to be detrimental to the interest of national defense."

Lists Effective

The general effect of the original black list, depriving firms named on it of American supplies, has been to interfere with their business and in some instances cause them to close their doors.

Tonight's announcement stated that "additions to the list have been made on the basis of the continuing study" and that the new list includes a number of firms and individuals "who have been acting as 'cloaks' for effecting transactions with firms already on the proclaimed list."

Locations Of Firms

The new list contained the names of seventeen firms in Argentina, fifteen in Bolivia, forty-one in Brazil, seven in Chile, thirty-eight in Colombia, twenty-five in Costa Rica, twelve in Cuba, six in the Dominican Republic, fifty-six in Guatemala, six in Haiti, forty-five in Mexico, four in Nicaragua, six in Panama, four in Paraguay, thirteen in Peru, thirteen in Salvador, three in Uruguay and one in Venezuela.

Air France, the French air line which connects South America with France, was named in the sections of the list pertaining to Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

The newspaper *El Pampero* in Buenos Aires, which has been characterized as pro-Nazi, was named on the Argentine list.

Italian Air Line Listed

Lati, the Italian overseas air line, which provides the last remaining aerial link between the American continent and the Axis nations, was also named on the Argentine list. A considerable number of vitally needed articles are reported to have been shipped from South Amercia to Germany and Italy on Lati planes, and Axis diplomats and officials have utilized that air line in reaching the American continent.

The Transocean News Agency, which was ordered out of the United States on a charge of issuing Axis propaganda, was named on the "black list" in Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Mexico and Guatemala.

Six Hotels Named

Six hotels in Guatemala were also included in the list of fifty-six individuals and firms blacklisted in that country.

The State Department said of the sixty-five firms deleted from the original list:

"They represent situations in which satisfactory corrective action has been taken by the firms concerned and where the appropriate authorities have been satisfied that removal from the list is now warranted. In a few cases deletions have been made because the firm or individual in question is not presently resident or operating in the particular country."

The name of the *Deutsche Lufthansa*, the overseas German air line, was deleted in Honduras, Panama and Costa Rica because it does not operate now in those countries.

TREASURY DRAFTS PROFITS-LIMIT BILL

Morgenthau Reveals Aides Prepare Legislation To Take All Over 6%

Wall Street And Congress Previously Had Regarded Possibility Lightly

SEP 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 25—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, shook up Congress and the Stock Market today by disclosing that Treasury experts already were drafting proposed legislation to carry out his suggestion that corporation profits be limited to six per cent. until the emergency ends.

When the Treasury Secretary first advanced this idea yesterday, there had been an apparent disposition in Congress to regard it as one not to be taken too seriously. That seemed to be the feeling in Wall Street also, for stock dealings this morning were slow.

But, at midday today, Morgenthau told a press conference that his aides were putting into legal language for presentation to Congress his proposal that all corporation profits in excess of six per cent. be siphoned into the Government's coffers by taxes.

"We will be ready whenever Congress wants to get to work on it," he said.

Chance Of Becoming Law

Wall Street took this to mean that the move had the blessing of the Administration and a fair chance, perhaps, of becoming law. Prices of many stocks quickly fell one to five points, although some recovered before the close.

At the Capitol, many legislators frankly did not know what to think and were reluctant to discuss it, even anonymously. Some were inclined to wonder whether Morgenthau's purpose was not primarily psychological. It was noted that the Treasury head told

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his press conference:

"One reason I made this suggestion at this time was that I felt that the complacency of the country called for some kind of statement from me."

Never Gives Answer

Asked directly whether the President had indorsed his idea, Morgenthau replied that he never answered such questions.

Morgenthau originally advanced his suggestion while testifying before the House Banking Committee on pending legislation to permit the Government to control prices.

He indicated at his press conference, however, that he thought such legislation should go to the House Ways and Means Committee—the taxing group—rather than be considered as part of the price-control measure.

Urges Longer Work Week

As the Banking Committee continued hearings today on the latter bill, it heard Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, advocate a longer working week in certain industries to attain what he said was a badly needed increase in production.

Henderson asserted that the average working week for manufacturing industries was forty and three-[illegible]ths hours and added: "I would doubt if we are getting within thirty to thirty-five per cent. of the full efficiency of our machine-tool capacity."

A lack of trained workers, he said, was keeping many machine tools from operating around the clock with three shifts of operators.

No Action Planned

Henderson also said he had no present intention of taking any action with regard to advertising, but added that if "abuses" such as undue increases in advertising rates developed, he would not be "frightened" from action by any "waving of the freedom of the press at me."

He made his statements in response to a question from Representative Steagall (Dem., Ala.) at a House hearing on pending price control legislation.

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Windsor Pledges Help In Assuring Safety Of Eastern U. S., Indies

Expresses Confidence That England Will Win; Throngs Acclaim Couple in Capital

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The Duke of Windsor, one-time ruler of the British Empire, brought to Washington today a pledge of British support for defense of America's eastern coast line.

The Duke, vacationing from his duties as governor of the Bahamas, addressed the National Press Club near the end of a crowded day that included a visit with President Roosevelt, two cabinet members, and Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission.

"It is the settled policy of the British Government," the Duke said, "to assist the United States to the utmost in providing for the security of their eastern coast line, and as the West Indies have formidable, strategic importance as air bases for attacks on this continent, their effective defense against all aggressors is important for the safety of the American people."

Studying Unemployment Curb

Sharing in the ovation given the Duke was his American-born duchess. For the occasion she wore her third ensemble of the day—a black skirt and light blue silk waist. She wore blue earrings, a beanie hat, and a nose veil. The Duke was attired in the same double-breasted gray flannel suit that he wore when he alighted from the train early in the day.

Speaking in clipped, British phrases, the Duke said that as governor of the Bahamas he is spending his time in Washington "to explore means whereby serious unemployment in the Bahamas may be averted."

The Duke said that the British "neither fear nor envy the greatness and power of America."

"On the contrary," he declared, "they rejoice with every increase because they know that the ideals and the principles of humanity and the law respecting actions which have guided the United States for so many years are the same as those for which the British Commonwealth of Nations is now fighting."

Cheered on Drive

The Duke and Duchess drove from the massive, red brick British Embassy to the club at an hour when hundreds of thousands of government employes were being released from work. They jammed the curbs, and the Duke responded to their cheers with a wave of the arm or an informal military salute, while the Duchess nodded, smiled, and waved.

The Windsors planned to leave tomorrow afternoon for the Duke's ranch near Calgary, Saskatchewan.

The Duchess changed her costume soon after arriving. When she stepped from the train she wore a black, tailored suit with large gold buttons and a turquoise ornament.

Her black hat was trimmed to match her blue dotted blouse and she wore large turquoise earrings and black gloves.

When she joined her husband to call on the President she had changed to a severe wool dress of Wallis Blue and a juliet cap with a nose veil.

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The Duke had visited Secretary of State Hull and afterward expressed to reporters confidence that Britain will win the war.

Government employes jammed the corridors and the streets in front of both the State Department and the Commerce Department where the Duke discussed world shipping with Land.

Talks with Jones

Land told reporters that he had assured the Duke that everything possible is being done to speed deliveries of needed ships.

The Duke also talked with Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones and James J. McEntee of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

After the White House call, the Duchess abandoned the motorcycle escort that had previously heralded her appearances and slipped off alone, except for plain clothesmen, to have luncheon at the apartment of her aunt, Mrs. Buchanan Merryman.

Visit White House

The Duke and Duchess entered the White House at 11.50 a. m. and departed 27 minutes later without disclosing the subject of their conversations with the President.

The former king, hurrying through the State Department corridors, told newsmen that he had discussed the international situation in a general manner with Secretary Hull.

When the Duke's entourage swept up to the southeast entrance to the department his chauffeur and a plain-clothes policeman slipped on the macadam street surface and fell, as they were about to bow the royal visitor out of his car. They picked themselves up immediately and walked around the machine to their stations.

The Duke's visit to the department caused a brief interruption in the serious business of international affairs. Clerks, mostly girls, stopped typing and filing, to form a line down both sides of the corridors through which he passed to reach the office of the Secretary of State. They applauded as he marched past, hatless and smiling.

"Looks Like Nice Boy"

One stenographer remarked that "he doesn't look like 45; he looks more like a nice boy."

(The Duke actually is 47.)

The Duchess remained at the British Embassy, where the couple breakfasted, while the Duke made this first of his official calls.

When the Duke emerged from the embassy after breakfast he was greeted by appaluse from several scores of girl clerks employed there. Observers noted that he had changed his tie and collar from that which he wore upon his arrival soon after 7 a. m. His tie was red and black striped and his collar matched his shirt of blue-gray.

Another crowd had collected in front of the Embassy to cheer the royal visitors and when he reached the Commerce Building where the Maritime Commission is house, government clerks leaned from the windows to wave while others crowded the corridor through which he passed.

BRITAIN WILL AID DEFENSE OF OUR COAST, DUKE SAYS

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Windsor's Press Club Speech

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Following is the text of the Duke of Windsor's speech at the National Press Club:

It is very interesting to come to Washington at the present time, and I thank you for giving me this opportunity of meeting you all this afternoon. It reminds me of a similar occasion almost twenty-two years ago when I was the guest of the National Press Club during my first visit to Washington. As the arrangements for these proceedings do not seem to permit of much individual conversation, I am going to ask you to bear with me for a few minutes while I speak to you collectively.

I would like, first of all, to say a few words about the British colony of which I have been Governor for over a year. Of course, when London and the other cities were bombarded and Great Britain was threatened with invasion, I could not help wishing, like every Briton in every part of the world, to share the fortunes of my countrymen at home. In war time, however, one serves wherever one is told, and although it is a very different post to the ones I held in the first World War, I have applied myself to the administration of the Bahamas to the best of my ability.

Throughout their history the Bahamas have been intimately and in a large measure economically connected with America, and from their proximity to Florida an especially close and friendly contact has always existed with that state. War conditions have, to some extent, isolated the colony temporarily from the mainland and the supply of its essential imported commodities has naturally become reduced. Life is hard in the Bahamas today, and while the people are glad to bear without complaint any sacrifices that hostilities may impose, it is my duty as Governor to further their interests whenever these do not conflict with the war effort. For this reason I am availing myself of the few hours I am spending in Washington to explore means whereby serious unemployment in the Bahamas may be averted, and at the same time a way out in the event of circumstances proving too strong to avoid it. Meanwhile, I have, in full agreement with my Executive Council, instigated legislation with a view to lessening the hardships of the working people and improving the conditions under which they live.

The Bahamas are proud to have become a link in the chain of American bases in the British West Indies, for only quite recently the Navy Department has selected a site on the Island of Great Exuma, where construction of a seaplane base has begun this week. As Governor, I can assure your navy of our cordial co-operation in the working out of all details which involve our mutual interest and that we look forward to contributing with your naval men to the great scheme on which our two countries have embarked in the Caribbean and which is bound to become important in the future of the Western Hemisphere.

But I would like to make it clear that the British have not regarded these bases solely as the purchase price for much-needed American destroyers, although that was the form in which the arrangement was made. It is the settled policy of the British government to assist the United States to the utmost in providing for the security of their eastern coast line, and, as the West Indies have formidable, strategic importance as air bases for attacks on this continent, their effective defense against all aggressors is important for the safety of the American people. The British neither fear nor envy the greatness and power of America. On the contrary, they rejoice with every increase because they know that the ideals, the principles of humanity and the law-respecting actions which have guided the United States for so many years are the same as those for which the British Commonwealth of Nations is now fighting. May America ever remain "the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

America has taken another prudent step from its own point of view, in occupying Iceland, which was the first of the great stepping stones by which the dictatorships of the old world might march to the conquest of the new. Although this far-ranging action of America was taken for the sake of the safety of America, it would be silly to pretend that Britain was not very glad to see it done. The occupation of Iceland by American and British forces was a proof that the bridge across the Atlantic Ocean would not be broken down and that arms and supplies which Congress has resolved should be sent to Britain should reach the hands for whom they were made. Here I think is another illustration of the saying of old free traders whose ideas may have a part to play in the future reconstruction of the world—"all legitimate interests are in harmony."

It has been a great pleasure to me to meet the President again today, whom I found looking well despite his sad bereavement and the great responsibilities which are his. I would like to pay a tribute to his generous heart, which beats in sympathy with the poor and oppressed of every land, and to his strong hand, which is uplifted in wrath against tyranny and aggression.

I think it is well for us to remember how many millions there are now striving to defend their hearth and home and their right to live their own life in their own land. The British Empire is as one in its inflexible, unwearying resolve to fight against the evil forces which produce such conditions until they are destroyed. This time of struggle and sorrow may be long, but it will only last until the righteous cause has prevailed. Thereafter, an opportunity would be presented to the English-speaking peoples to render further service to all mankind in guiding them by their example and by their aid out of the dark valley of death and destruction into an age more rich in culture and prosperity, more warm, more cheered by security and social justice and more lighted by hope than any which history has known.

Ickes Moves To Increase Plane 'Gas'

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Threefold Increase in Production Planned, Possible Curb on Sky Joy-riding

Washington, Sept. 25.—(AP.)—In a move to assure adequate fuel for the fighting planes of the United States, Britain and Russia, the Administration, it was disclosed today, is making plans for a three-fold increase in American production of aviation gasoline.

Saying that a serious shortage of aviation fuel threatened, Secretary of the Interior Ickes said he and Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, were drafting a program calling for construction of 50 new refining plants for 100 octane gasoline. He estimated the plants would cost $150,000,000.

The Defense Petroleum Coordinator told his press conference that the Navy recently had gone into the market for 600,000 barrels of aviation gasoline for lend-lease purposes, but had failed to receive bids.

At the Navy Department, it was said the Navy had been able to obtain sufficient aviation fuel for its own needs. A Navy spokesman expressed confidence, too, that the 600,000 barrels of plane fuel for the lend-lease program would be found.

Situation Called Bad.

"The situation with regard to high octane aviation gasoline, "is

bad," Ickes said, adding that increased shipments to Russia and Britain had intensified the situation.

The Coordinator said, however, that he expected "we will be able to get along" until the new refining capacity can be completed.

Asked if he expected any curtailment of commercial flying because of a fuel shortage, Ickes said, "I hope not," then commented that the situation might be improved by curtailing "joy riding" in airplanes.

The present high octane production capacity in the United States was listed as 40,000 barrels daily. Ickes said he wanted to bring this to 120,000 barrels. Construction of high octane refineries requires eight to nine months, he estimated.

Under tentative plans, as outlined by Ickes, the oil industry would finance some of the 50 new plants. Others might be constructed by aid of Government loans, and the Government itself might build some refining facilities.

Ickes said such new plants would be "widely scattered," but that he could give no information as to possible locations of the projected plants.

1,500 TANK CAR SHORTAGE SEEN

Railroads Expedite Shipments, But Tense Situation Is Alleged

SEP 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 25—A shortage of 1,500 railroad tank cars below the present requirements of the petroleum industry was reported today in oil company circles.

The shortage, it was said, was seriously hampering supply of gasoline and other petroleum needs to both the East and West coasts and to the South.

Railroads were said to be expediting c" shipments in an effort to relieve the situation. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, is moving about 500 tank cars a day in three solid trains from pipe-line terminals in Ohio to Eastern refineries.

Oil experts said the tank-car shortage indicated a huge rise in rail transportation of oil since J. J. Pelley, president of the American Association of Railroads, stated a few weeks ago that 20,000 tank cars were available to carry oil from the Southwest to Eastern refineries.

With several hundred filling stations in the East already empty of gasoline, despite the 7 P. M. to 7 A. M. curfew on gasoline sales, the oil men accepted the report of tank-car shortage as a grave matter.

The gasoline shortage, they said, appeared to be deepening in the Eastern seaboard with the effect of the transfer of American ocean tankers to Great Britain being felt in growing degrees.

It was stated that, at present, the nation had about 150,000 railroad tank cars. About half of these are owned by General American Tank Car Company and Union Tank Car Company, from which they are rented by various firms.

Of the total number of cars, the army and navy own about 1,000 and about 2,500 more are suitable only for such products as milk, cottonseed oil and other farm products. About three per cent., or around 4,500, are always out of service for repairs.

These figures indicate that approximately 142,000 tank cars, with capacities of about 10,000 gallons each, now are transporting petroleum and its products.

This total was said to be the greatest tank-car operation in the history of the United States, but one which already was being heavily supplemented, on both the East and West coasts, by motor-truck transportation as refineries demand supplies with which to continue operations.

It was asserted that many of the rail carriers which previously had been available to the East and deep South had been transferred to California, Oregon and Washington to make up for the withdrawal of tankers from the West Coast into both the transatlantic and transpacific routes.

Some quarters predicted that completion of the Plantation pipe line across the South from Louisiana, scheduled for late December or early January, would release several thousand tank cars from that region, which now receives practically all its gasoline supplies by rail.

In the meantime, some comfort was derived from the fact that gasoline supplies on the Eastern seaboard were reported up 11,000 barrels last week in reversal of a heavy withdrawal trend which ruled throughout the summer.

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HENDERSON FOR A LONGER WEEK IN ARMS PLANTS

At Price Control Hearing He Calls Production Level Too Low.

CAR OUTPUT CUT DEFENDED

Henderson's Aid Says Motor and Similar Industries Will Get Less Materials.

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Washington, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Price Administrator Leon Henderson today advocated a longer work week in certain selected industries, chiefly those working on defense orders, to attain what he said was a badly needed increase in the production level.

Testifying before the House Banking Committee on the administration's price control bill, Mr. Henderson said that even now the average work week for all manufacturing industries in this country was forty and three-tenth hours.

"Right at the present time," he said, "I would doubt if we are getting within 30 to 35 per cent of the full efficiency of our machine tool capacity."

Explaining that he was talking about three-shift capacity, he said one of the reasons for the lag was the lack of trained men for the extra shifts.

"It has always seemed to me," he went on, "that one of the rearrangements that could be made would be longer hours in certain selected industries."

Mr. Henderson also said that he wished newspapers generally would "interest themselves in what are fair prices," during discussion of a suggestion by Representative Dewey, Republican, of Illinois, that the Government issue a quarterly "fair price catalog" to guide the buying public. Mr. Dewey said that the country's two leading mail order houses issue about 107,000,000 price publications annually and expressed the belief that if the public had some similar list of prices from the Government, it would do much of its own "policing" the price situation.

Representative Ford, Democrat, of California, asserting that prices are going to be the country's biggest news during the emergency, asked whether newspapers could not render much the same service that Mr. Dewey suggested.

"I wish papers generally would interest themselves in what are fair prices," Mr. Henderson responded.

Defends Motor Output Cut.

Detroit, Sept. 25 (A. P.).—Joseph L. Weiner, assistant to Federal Price Administrator Leon Henderson, told a special House committee hearing here today that many industries such as automobile and refrigerator manufactories would simply "have to get along on less material than they did in the past."

Testifying before the committee seeking to determine the extent of labor migration because of the defense effort, Mr. Weiner's testimony was in sharp conflict with that yesterday by Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Motors Corporation, who said that priorities allocations far ahead of need had forced the curtailment of consumer goods production.

Taking the stand to defend the price administrator's cut of 50 per cent in automobile production, Mr. Weiner declared that England and Germany abandoned the production of private automobiles when they were faced with similar shortages of raw materials. During the few months since the curtailment began, Mr. Weiner said, automobile production for civilian use actually has been greater than during the same period of 1940.

The supply of steel available for civilian production is only 70 per cent of a year ago, he said, and added that the chief problem facing the Government was to "determine what production can best be postponed."

"What we have been trying to do," he told the committee headed by Representative Tolan, Democrat, of California, "is to put some order into the competitive struggle for materials. There are certain essential services such as transportation and public utilities which are so vital to the welfare of the nation that they must be provided with materials."

He declared that the Government is "quite concerned" over a threatened shortage of railroad cars."

Offers Insurance On Goods In Japan

New York, Sept. 25 (AP)—American marine insurance operators today came to the aid of importers with goods stranded in Japan and Japanese-controlled ports, with an offer to insure them against losses incurred by gunfire, torpedoes, bombs or other implements of war.

Millions of dollars' worth of such goods are reported piled up in Japanese areas after the recent suspension of steamer sailings from those ports.

No announcement as to the rates to be charged for the insurance was made, it being said that coverage would be granted only on specific applications and then only to cargo owners who already were covered by war-risk-insurance policies and whose goods had been held 15 days or more at a transshipment port.

The insurance offered does not cover losses through capture or seizure.

SEES POSSIBLE USE OF WASTE SCRAP

Metallurgist Says Powder Method Would Speed Up Defense Work

SEP 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 25—A new method of making a cheap alloy powder from scrap metal that is now wasted and using it to make materials for defense more quickly than is now possible was described today by Dr. John Wulff, Massachusetts Institute of Technology metallurgist.

Addressing a metallurgy conference attended by representatives of many leading defense industries as well as army and navy officials, Dr. Wulff declared that powders of various substances could be used to produce bombs, lubricants, resistant paints and other things "important to our defense effort."

He said the method involved taking scrap metals that cannot be used efficiently for melting and reducing them to powdered form by gravity and corrosion techniques.

Using stainless steel as one example, Wulff said that ordinary treatment of that metal to form other products entails "the most difficult machining processes in the world."

But, he declared, reducing it to powder form and then making new products by comparatively simple molding techniques eliminated great machine costs.

Wulff added that the science of powder metallurgy applied both to scrap metal and even good metal enables the manufacture of some products which cannot be made otherwise.

Such products, he said, include heated carbide tools, which are among the hardest cutting materials known. Produced by powder metallurgy through combination of tungsten carbide with cobalt powders, he said the finished tools make it possible to speed up machining costs with otherwise obsolete low-speed equipment.

He asserted that powders also were used in making parts for X-ray, incandescent lamps, and contacts in telephone exchanges more quickly than heretofore.

Declaring that the addition of powdered metals to other materials produces a resultant product with useful porousness, he said the science had been applied by pioneers in making bearings for machines that are difficult to oil.

He asserted that oil could be applied to the bearing before it was placed in the machine and that the intercommunicating pores would result in constant oil seepage, assuring long life for the bearing.

Senate Approves Bill To Take Over Property

Measure Giving President Power Of Requisition Still Needs House Vote

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—On a voice vote, the Senate gave final approval today to legislation permitting the President to take over certain property needed for national defense.

The measure, a compromise between different bills passed earlier by the Senate and House, must be approved finally by the House before going to President Roosevelt for signature.

Under the bill the President ald not requisition personal sporting firearms or weapons nor any machinery in use by an operating firm and indispensable to the firm's continued operation.

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MERCHANT CREW LAW EASED

Roosevelt Signs Bill Relaxing Requirements For Able Seamen

Washington, Sept. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a bill today relaxing the law regarding the composition of crews on merchant ships.

In the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce, half of a vessel's roster of seamen may be composed of men who have spent only twelve months on deck but who have been granted the rating of able samen. Existing law provides that only twenty-five per cent, of the crew may be one-year men.

America First Material Taken For Grand Jury

SEP 26 1941

Justice Department Agents Silent on Nature of Washington Data

Washington, Sept. 25.— (AP.) — Government investigators revealed today that they had subpoenaed material from the local office of the America First Committee in connection with the Justice Department's grand jury inquiry into alleged violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The material was enclosed in half a dozen mail sacks, but William P. Maloney and Edward J. Hickey, special assistants to the Attorney General in charge of the inquiry, refused to say what the papers and documents included.

The investigation already has resulted in the indictment of Frank Burch, Akron, Ohio, attorney, for failure to register as an alleged agent of the German Government.

During the day the grand jury heard five witnesses, among them Prescott Dennett, secretary of the Make-Europe-Pay-War-Debts Committee and the Islands-for-War-Debts Committee.

Bales of unused postage-free envelopes, given Congressmen for their official mail but discovered by Federal agents in the Washington office of two anti-war groups, were disclosed today to be part of the evidence in the district grand jury's investigation of suspected Nazi agents.

Department of Justice officials took the envelopes from the offices of the Make-Europe-Pay and Islands-for-War-Debts committees. They were unaddressed, but contained speeches of non-interventionist members of Congress.

Special Assistant Attorney General Maloney declared in open court that "known German agents" gave money to both committees.

Government Reveals Use Of Second 'Spy' Radio

New York, Sept. 25.—(AP.)—The Government today introduced testimony that a second "spy" radio transmitting set was operated near New York to give Germany information.

The first radio, discussed during three weeks of the trial of 16 defendants on charges of espionage conspiracy, was established and operated by William G. Sebold, a counter-espionage agent. It sent and received more than 500 messages to and from a German Gestapo station in Hamburg.

The Government contends that

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several other defendants, including Axel Wheeler-Hill and Joseph Klein, operated the second station and reported, among other things, ship movements in and out of New York Harbor.

Roscoe Ammon, engineer and radio salesman, testified that in July, 1940, Klein bought radio equipment for broadcasting outside both commercial and amateur bands and, according to Klein's specifications, "with a range of 3000 miles."

Edgar Stover, director of YMCA schools, testified that Wheeler-Hill had enrolled in a radio code class.

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Two CIO Unions Back Roosevelt Foreign Policy

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 25—The CIO Transport Workers Union of America adopted at its biennial national convention today a recommendation of its executive board indorsing President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

"We declare, with him, that all governments, nations and peoples opposed to Hitler are our friends and allies," the resolution said, adding:

"This battle against Hitlerism must e carried on not for the sake of the British Empire, nor for that of Soviet Russia, or Nationalist China—but for the security and protection of our own United States."

Public Employes Shift Stand

Lansing, Sept. 25 (AP)—The national convention of the State, County and Municipal Workers—CIO, reversing previous opposition to participation in European wars, today indorsed lend-lease aid to anti-Axis powers and "all steps necessary" to guarantee the delivery of such assistance.

By a vote og 183 to 7, delegates from thirteen States adopted a resolution which denounced "the appeasement crowd as persons who would stand ready to "sell-out America," and called for the "swift and crushing military defeat of Fascism."

Group Formed to Better U. S.-Japanese Relations

New York, Sept. 25.—(AP.)—Formation of a committee on Pacific relations to strengthen amicable relations between the United States and Japan was announced today by Mark R. Shaw of Boston, acting chairman.

Shaw, a former YMCA secretary in Japan, and O. K. Armstrong, Springfield, Mo., writer who was named committee secretary, issued a statement signed by William Henry Chamberlain, former Tokyo correspondent, Cambridge, Mass.; Paul Hutchinson, associate editor of the Christian Century, Chicago; Ralph Townsend, member of the staff of Scribner's-Commentator Magazine, Lake Geneva, Wis., and others.

The statement declared Far Eastern problems "need not lead to armed conflict between our country and Japan, provided an intelligent, vigorous effort is made to understand and adjust them."

The committee will meet in Washington in October.

SAYS LEGION'S RED-AID STAND LED TO CHARGE

Gov. Heil Explains Why He Claimed F.D.R. Controlled Convention

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25 (AP)—Gov. Julius P. Heil explained today that approval by the American Legion of a resolution calling for aid to Russia prompted his statement yesterday that the organization's national convention was controlled by President Roosevelt.

"I talked to hundreds of Legionaires while they were here last week," the governor said. "Not one of them favored the resolution for aid to Russia."

The measure, calling for all aid to the Soviet nation, was adopted on a roll call vote, 874-604.

The Governor's remarks that "the great white father had all his people here . . . and they were controlled," were made to the Milwaukee Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The explanation came while high-ranking Legionnaires were denouncing Wisconsin's Republican chief executive, Milo J. Warner, of Toledo, Ohio, immediate past commander, asserted the Governor owned the Legion an apology. National Commander Lynn U. Stambaugh, of Fargo, N. D., said the convention was democratic and that the delegates voted as they pleased.

No Canada-U.S. Border?

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 25—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario predicted today Germany would overrun Europe and then would use enslaved Europe "to keep on hand the war machine which will ultimately be thrown against the North American continent."

In a coast-to-coast broadcast, he said "ultimately there will be no boundary line between the two of us (United States and Canada)." Because of the need and necessity of national defense we are going to be drawn closer and closer together."

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British To Let Woman Pacifist Quit Trinidad

London Arranges For Release Of Miss Muriel Lester, Held Because Of Lectures

New York, Sept. 25 (AP)—Assurance that Miss Muriel Lester, British social worker and pacifist, would be allowed to leave Trinidad for England soon, was received today by John Nevin Sayre, secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Sayre asserted he had received a cable from London, signed by William Paton, associate secretary of the provisional committee of the World Council of Churches, stating that the British Government had arranged for her release.

She was detained in Port of Spain, Trinidad, August 28, when British officials said her pacifist lectures were contrary to British wartime interests.

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'Falsehood' Is Charged By Willkie

GOP Candidate, at Movie Hearing, Denies Senator's Citation of 'Campaign Oratory'

Apology Fails To Ease Tension

Counsel for Producers Says Probers Do Not Progress by 'Extraneous Matter' About Him

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Washington, Sept. 25.—(AP.)—A shouted assertion by Wendell L. Willkie that Chairman Clark, Democrat, Idaho, was guilty of telling "an absolute falsehood" wound up a turbulent hearing today by a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee investigating alleged propaganda in the movies.

Willkie thundered this accusation into a microphone on the committee table before him when Clark asserted that the 1940 Republican presidential nominee had described his campaign pledges to keep this country out of war as "campaign oratory."

"You had better check that," broke in Willkie, who was seated with other counsel for the movie producers at the end of the committee table, and had been listening to testimony by Harry M. Warner, president of Warner Brothers.

"I have," Clark replied, "and I also recall your designation of them as campaign oratory."

Hits Clark's Speeches.

"You have made statements all over the country about what I have said that have no semblance to the facts," Willkie replied.

"I just charged you with saying some of your campaign pledges were 'campaign oratory,'" Clark said.

"I made no such statement," Willkie replied heatedly. "When you say that you speak an absolute falsehood."

As the hearing broke up, Willkie explained to reporters that when he referred to "campaign oratory" in a statement made before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee several months ago, he was alluding to his campaign warning that the country was likely to become involved in war by April, 1941, if the Roosevelt Administration were returned to office.

Hastily checking the record of Willkie's statement, Clark approached Willkie and told him that he (Clark) apparently was mistaken in linking the "campaign oratory" phrase with the former candidate's campaign pledges.

Unmollified By Apology.

Unmollified, Willkie told Clark:

"We won't get anywhere in this investigation of alleged propaganda by engaging in references to my speeches and remarks." He went on to complain that "time after time" members of the committee had sought to bring in "extraneous matter about things I have said."

"I think you have been accorded every courtesy," Clark replied with some warmth.

"That's merely a matter of your opinion," Willkie snapped as Clark walked away.

At one point during Warner's testimony, Senator Tobey, Republican, New Hampshire, said Aubrey Blair, former secretary of the Screen Actors Guild, had complained to him that during the filming of a picture titled "Captured" in 1936, Army flying personnel, planes, gasoline and food had been made available free to the movie colony.

Blair charged further, Tobey went on, that during filming of "West Point of the Air," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer had "deliberately wrecked" six or more Government planes to make the picture more effective.

"We produced the picture," interrupted Robert Rubin, counsel for M-G-M, "but we didn't wreck any planes."

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British Bias Charged, Denied.

Senator Tobey said today he had reliable information that British purchasing commissions here had declined to employ persons of Irish, German or Jewish descent.

Tobey injected this statement into the hearing on alleged propaganda in the movies. Two persons whom he described as reputable had told him, Tobey said, that a secretarial school had sought to supply the British offices with workers and had been informed that jobs would be available for all except those of Irish, German or Jewish extraction.

"This amazed, shocked and angered me," Tobey asserted.

A statement by Senator Tobey that he had heard British agencies in Washington refused employment to any of Irish, German or Jewish descent was countered today by a British declaration that "any American citizen is eligible for employment if his parents were born in the United States."

Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, laid before a Senate committee today charges that motion picture companies had been granted the free use of army personnel, bombers and equipment and in one instance had "deliberately wrecked six or more Government planes for picture purposes."

These charges were contained, Mr. Tobey told a Senate Interstate Commerce sub-committee, in information furnished to him by Aubrey Blair, whom he identified as a former secretary of the Screen Actors Guild. Mr. Blair complained, Mr. Tobey said, that in the making of a picture entitled "Captured," in 1936, army personnel at March Field had been dressed in German army uniforms to take part in the film. Mr. Blair also charged, the committee heard, that army planes were repainted, army gasoline used and film company employees fed at the field's commissary.

Harry M. Warner, president of Warner Brothers, who was on the stand at the time in the committee's inquiry into alleged war propaganda in the movies, said he knew nothing about the production of the picture.

Reciting further charges by Mr. Blair, Mr. Tobey said it was alleged that in the production of "West Point of the Air" by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the company had "deliberately wrecked" six or more Government planes in order to make the picture more effective.

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Denies Planes Were Wrecked.

At this point, Robert Rubin, general counsel for M.-G.-M., broke in to say:

"We produced the picture but we didn't wreck any planes."

Earlier in his appearance Mr. Warner testified that Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, one of the chief critics of the movies, had indorsed the film, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," in 1939.

Mr. Warner read into the record a telegram from Ed Harrison of the Warner advertising staff who quoted Mr. Nye as expressing a hope that more pictures would be produced "of a kind dealing with propaganda emanating from foreign lands."

The picture, which previous witnesses had included in a list of alleged propaganda films, was viewed by Senator Nye, Mr. Warner said, at a private showing here on May 11, 1939.

Mr. Nye, who is co-author with Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, of a resolution pending before the sub-committee for a formal inquiry into propaganda, was quoted by Mr. Harrison as saying in an interview with the advertising man:

"Any one who truly appreciated the one great democracy upon this earth will appreciate this picture and feel a new allegiance to the Democratic cause."

Film Based on Federal Trial.

Mr. Warner said the picture was based on facts that were developed in a Federal court trial and said it depicted the operations of a Nazi spy ring in this country.

"I cannot conceive how any patriotic citizen could object to a picture accurately recording a danger, already existing within our country," Mr. Warner declared. "Certainly it is not in the public interest for the average citizen to shut his eyes—ostrich-like— to the attempts of Hitler to undermine the unity of those he seeks to conquer.

"The experience of Norway and its Quislings and the sad fate of too many other countries is too recent not to be in our memories. And we certainly have no apology for producing 'Confessions of a Nazi Spy.'"

Mr. Warner began his testimony by reading a long statement in which he said that he had received no suggestions from the Roosevelt administration as to the type of pictures Warner Brothers should produce. He said, however, that he made no secret of his anti-Nazi attitude.

Not Sure We Should Enter War.

While describing himself as "unequivocally" in favor of giving Great Britain and her allies "all supplies which our country

can spare," Mr. Warner added:

"Frankly, I am not certain whether or not this country should enter the war in its own defense at the present time. The President knows the world situation and our country's problems better than any other man. I would follow his recommendation concerning a declaration of war."

While opposed to Nazism, Mr. Warner denied that any pictures produced by his company were propaganda. He said that Mr Nye had said the picture "Sergeant York," was designed to create war hysteria and noted that Senator Clark of Missouri "has added 'Confessions of a Nazi Spy' to the isolationist blacklist."

"Sergeant York," Mr. Warner testified, was a "factual portrayal of the life of one of the greatest heroes of the last war," adding that "if that is propaganda we plead guilty."

He said that all the Warner pictures against which propaganda complaints had been made, including "Underground," had been profitable. Previous witnesses had said the alleged propaganda films lost money.

Neither, he continued, was the Warner company swayed in its policies by any fear that it might lose profitable business in England if that country lost the war. This charge had been made against film companies in general in previous testimony.

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Admiral Stark Paints Gloomy Picture of Shipping Losses

Navy Convoying Has Cut Sinkings in Last 60 Days, Lease-Lend Hearing Told

WASHINGTON- Sep 25-

By the Associated Press.

A House Appropriations Subcommittee got a glimpse of the battle of the Atlantic, it was learned today, in the testimony of Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, on the new $5,985,000,000 lease-lend appropriation bill.

Admiral Stark appeared before the committee in executive session to testify on naval phases of the measure and some committee members, who declined to be quoted by name, said he gave a rather gloomy picture of shipping losses.

His report, they said, included these details:

The Navy is now convoying as many ships as necessary to waters somewhere in the vicinity of Iceland where the Royal Navy picks them up for the final lap of their voyage to British ports.

The sinking of convoyed ships has dropped materially in the last 60 days, but the rate is still more than the total replacement capacity of American shipyards.

Shooting Policy Not Enough.

Shipping losses, however, indicate that the Navy's new shoot-on-sight policy will not, of itself, be sufficient to keep the sea lanes open to Britain.

The United States at present has several battleships, a sizable fleet of destroyers and a "number" of cruisers in the North Atlantic and countless miscellaneous naval craft based at Iceland.

Still greater expenditures under the lease-lend program will be necessary for both merchant ships to replace losses and for corvettes, torpedo boats and similar anti-submarine vessels to help Britain cope with the U-boat menace.

At the end of yesterday's session some members of the committee manifested displeasure over Secretary of the Navy Knox's failure to appear for testimony on the Navy's share of the pending appropriations. They complained that he was out making speeches instead.

Too Much "Miscellaneous."

A few members also said that there was too much "miscellaneous" among the naval items and that unless specific explanation was forthcoming, the "miscellaneous" might be eliminated.

Meanwhile, Representative Day, Republican, of Illinois, disclosed that he would sponsor an amendment which would prohibit the use of any of the appropriation for aid to Russia.

Democratic leaders have said they anticipated that such a limitation would become the major fight when the measure reaches the floor in about two weeks. Expressing belief that such a proposal could be defeated easily, Speaker Rayburn said it would be "unfortunate" to make "any change at all" in President Roosevelt's request.

Passage of Ban Predicted.

But Representative Day expressed the opinion that enough Democrats would join the almost solid Republican ranks to write in the Russian limitation.

"We're against the idea of gifts to Russia," Representative Day said. "We have enough danger here already from Communist influences."

Meanwhile, lease-lend officials said yesterday they were negotiating with Great Britain and other countries to determine the "how and when" of repayments for lease-lend aid, but no specific arrangements had been completed.

Saying that the Lease-Lend Act permits repayment by return of the lease-lend articles themselves or of similar articles or anything else of value, one official questioned the wisdom of making any definite arrangements at the present time.

Military Secrets Held Payment.

Another said that, in the case of Britain, the United States already is getting a type of payment when the British pass on their military secrets.

Neither official desired to be quoted by name at this time. They agreed, however, that there was no intention to negotiate payment for each batch of airplanes or rifles. Instead, some overall agreement may be reached with each country some day.

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Four More Warship Launchings to Set Record for Navy

New Destroyers to Bring September Tonnage to Total Never Equaled

WASHINGTON- Sep-25-

By the Associated Press.

The Navy hit its fastest shipbuilding pace since World War days this week with a program of six warship launchings in five days.

The new men-of-war—the battleship Massachusetts and five destroyers—brought to 10 the total floated in the month, the best monthly performance since the start of the two-ocean construction program.

Launching of the destroyers Cowie and Knight at the Boston Navy Yard will climax the week's record performance. The destroyers Rodman and Hambleton will hit the water at Kearny, N. J., tomorrow.

The destroyer Macomb was launched at Bath, Me., Tuesday as a smaller echo of the 35,000-ton splash made that day by the Massachusetts, fourth battleship floated of the 17 being built to make this country defensively impregnable in the Atlantic and Pacific simultaneously.

The previous launchings this month were: Two slim, fast, new-type 6,000-ton cruisers, the Atlanta and the San Juan; the submarine Greenling and the destroyer Hobson.

The impressive record probably has never been surpassed in total tonnage for a single month, Navy sources said, but in number of ships was far exceeded in July, 1918, when 17 destroyers were launched. Fourteen of them slid down the ways on Independence Day of that year.

Harking back to World War construction stunts, Navy sources recalled that the destroyer Ward was launched 17½ days after the laying of her keel at the Mare Island (Calif.) Navy Yard. No such stunt-launchings have been essayed in the current naval construction acceleration, but the Navy has reported an average of 12½ per cent speed-up in every ship under construction.

5 Officers Of Italian Ship Denied New Trial

Group, In Jail At Reading, Pa., Convicted Of Sabotaging Their Vessel

Philadlephia, Sept. 25 (AP)—Five officers of the Italian liner Belvedere, who were convicted of sabotaging their vessel under the Espionage Act of 1917, were denied a new trial today by Judge Herbert F. Goodrich, of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Goodrich held that the Espionage Act could be applied to officers and crews of foreign vessels in American ports for "tampering or damaging" their ships, and that it is not necessary for foreign vessels to be in the course of foreign commerce at the time the damage is done.

No date was set for sentencing. The officers are Captain Romano Tomicich; Vittorio Battistella, chief engineer; Romiro Fonda, first engineer; Luigi Cernobich, third engineer, and Antonio Godel, chief electrician. All are now in Berks county jail at Reading, Pennsylvania.

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PENALIZED FOR FLYING OVERWARSHIP MALAYA

Pilot Who Flew Press Photographer Is Suspended by CAB

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board suspended today for sixty days the commercial pilot certificate of Hugh C. Robbins, who on April 6 flew a newspaper photographer over the British battleship Malaya in New York harbor.

The board found that Mr. Robbins flew at an altitude of less than 500 feet over the Malaya, and closer than 500 feet to other aircraft in flight.

The board said that Mr. Robbins's actions, "even though not constituting a violation specified in the show cause order, and therefore, not a ground for our present action, indicates an action which would not redound to the credit of an airplane pilot."

"The acts complained of are alleged in the order to show cause (why his certificate should not be suspended or revoked) to have been committed on a civil airway," the board said. "Although no proof of this fact was introduced at the hearing by counsel for the administrator and such proof is not necessary to sustain a suspension or revocation of respondent's pilot certificate, nevertheless, we take judicial notice of the fact that the acts complained of were committed over the British battleship Malaya which was at anchor approximately 1,500 feet off Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y., which is within the limits of a civil airway, and regard this fact as increasing the gravity of the offenses committed."

Secretary Knox filed a complaint suggesting that the board take action against Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Robbins carried as a passenger on the flight a photographer for The New York Daily News.

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China Missionary Survives 1-Man Japanese Firing Squad

Officer Apologizes (In Chinese) After 'Underling's' Bullet Moves Sleeve Of Priest's Cassock

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 25—A Japanese soldier forced the Rev. John T. H. Joyce, 31, a Catholic missionary on Sancian Island, South China, to walk ten paces, and about face, then he pulled the trigger of his rifle.

The bullet moved a sleeve of the priest's cassock and embedded itself in a wall.

"I wasn't conscious at the time of being particularly upset," Father Joyce wrote the Maryknoll fathers in a letter they released today, "but I was quite mortified afterward to recall that as a prayer for preparation for a possible death I had recited to myself the grace before meals instead of the act of contrition."

The shooting episode resulted from Father Joyce's attempts to explain to the soldier why a Chinese farmer had a rifle and bullets in his home.

It brought an apology from the naval officer in charge of the Japanese landing party which visited the island, Father Joyce wrote. Coming to the mission where a small shrine church marks the spot where St. Francis Xavier died, the naval officer wrote on a pad in Chinese:

"I had no way of preventing this underling from shooting the gun Sorry!"

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Analyzing The WAR

Food Reservoir Necessity Stressed

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

ONE OF THE GREAT moments of the war was reached in ancient St. James' Palace, London, yesterday when Britain and her 10 Allies—meeting in the spirit of the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic charter to which all pledged adherence—agreed to set up a great pool of food and other supplies for European rehabilitation at the conflict's end.

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The move savors of a new and kindlier international order. Quite understandable from the practical viewpoint was the fact that the Allied action in thus casting their bread upon the waters was accompanied by the hope that it would return quickly in the shape of support for their cause by all the peoples of the tortured old world.



DeWitt Mackenzie

Whatever the immediate reaction may be, Europe certainly is going to need that reservoir of food, and the supplies for economic recovery. The finish of the war, unless it comes quickly, is going to see such widespread suffering and economic disorganization as the World War never produced, bad as it was.

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THE PITY of it is that thousands now alive will have perished of hunger, and of the diseases which fatten on privation, before the post-war aid can reach them.

It's an ironic circumstance that Europe must pass through this trial before aid can be administered. The British blockade cuts off food from the outside world; the widespread military operations are ravaging the grain fields of the continent.

From the humanitarian viewpoint the question of post-war aid in the

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shape of food comes first. The experts tell us that provisions for economic revival will have to follow quickly, however, unless the world is to pass into a period of economic chaos which will make the last great depression look like a mole-hill at the foot of a mountain.

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THE ALLIED conference was brought back from consideration of the future to the problems of the moment by Ivan Maisky, Soviet ambassador to Britain. After subscribing for Russia to the Allied program and the Atlantic charter—an adherence which in itself was a notable event—the envoy reminded the meeting that the pressing business is "correct allocation of all economic resources and war supplies with a view to the early liberation of all the European peoples now oppressed by Hitlerite slavery."

He may well have had in mind the crucial battle of the Ukraine, where Red Marshal Budyenny is trying to stem the German rush toward the Caucasus. The old Cossack cavalry leader and his men are having to substitute courage for airplanes, tanks and other equipment, although British planes already are operating in Russia and it is reported today that English tanks may soon be fighting there.

Whether there is time for the Allies to get aid to Budyenny soon enough to enable the Bolshevists to hold their present positions is extremely doubtful. A further retirement seems almost inevitable. However, if the Russians are to keep Hitler out of the Caucasus they must hold his armies along the line of the great Don River, which swings itself protectively across the entrance to his pathway southward to oil and the strategic positions of the Middle East.

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ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS already are speculating whether Britain may send troops through Iran (Persia) into the Caucasus to back the Muscovites in this battle upon which so much hinges. As the result of the Anglo-Russian occupation of Persia, Britain presumably is in position to give such military assistance if it seems desirable.

The British have between 750,000 and 1,000,000 troops in that part of the world, ready for action. They are under command of Sir Archibald Wavell who, by the way, recently flew to London for a conference with Prime Minister Churchill. Back of them are the vast resources of India, which has become one of the foremost arsenals of the world.

Whether the British decide to send an expeditionary force into the Caucasus, some sort of major operation seems called for somewhere to create a diversion and thus relieve the German pressure in the Ukraine drive. The gravity of Budyenny's position makes it imperative that whatever move the British make, be made immediately.

VALETTA, MALTA, SEPT.25-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS HAVE JOINED ONE OF THE HURRICANE SQUADRONS DEFENDING MALTA AFTER TRAINING IN ENGLAND.

THEY ARE E.E.STREETS, 19, OF EASTON, MARYLAND; E.E.STEELE, 27, OF SALISBURY, MARYLAND; H.M.COFFIN, 29, OF LOS ANGELES AND D.A.TEDFORD, 27, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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SINGAPORE, SEPT 25-(AP)-THE SINGAPORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RUBBER ASSOCIATION TODAY ACCEPTED AN INVITATION FROM THE RUBBER TRADE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO NEW YORK TO DISCUSS PRESENT CONDITIONS AND MAKE MORE SATISFACTORY WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN DEALERS AND EXPORTERS, RESERVE COMPANY AGENTS IN MALAYA AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE IS FREDERICK J.CEMLO OF HARRISONS, BARKER AND CO., WHO ALSO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RUBBER ASSOCIATION.

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SHANGHAI, FRIDAYN SEPT. 26-(AP)-THE SOCONY AND TEXAS OIL COMPANIES TODAY ISSUED RATION CARDS CALLING FOR A ONE-FOURTH REDUCTION IN GASOLINE IN THE SHANGHAI AREA. THE SHELL COMPANY RECENTLY ADOPTED A SIMILAR COURSE.

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NASSAU, BAHAMAS, SEPT. 25-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR'S NEW DEAL FOR LOW-WAGE EARNERS OF THIS LITTLE BRITISH COLONY HAS TAKEN A BIG STEP FORWARD WHILE HE IS TRAVELING THROUGH THE UNITED STATES ON THE WAY TO A CANADIAN VACATION.

THE COLONIAL LEGISLATURE GAVE ITS APPROVAL TO A HOTLY-CONTESTED MEASURE, SPONSORED BY THE DUKE AS GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS, TO CUT THE COST OF LIVING BY REDUCING THE TARIFF ON DOMESTIC NECESSITIES.

AS A RESULT, PRICES WILL BE LOWER ON CHEAP CLOTH, FLOUR, RICE, LARD, SUGAR, SALT MEATS, MILK AND DAIRY FEEDS, MOST OF WHICH ARE PROVIDED HERE EXCLUSIVELY BY IMPORTS.

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THE REDUCTION IS ESTIMATED TO CUT £20,000 (MORE THAN $80,000) ANNUALLY FROM COLONIAL REVENUES. THE COLONY'S GOVERNMENT RECEIVES MONEY SOLELY FROM THIS SOURCE AND LEVIES NO GENERAL TAXES.

THE LEGISLATURE DEFEATED THE DUKE'S PROPOSAL THAT THE LEGAL MINIMUM LABORER'S WAGE BE INCREASED FROM 80 CENTS TO $1 A DAY.

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CHICAGO, SEPT 25-(AP)-DR. HU SHIH, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DESCRIBES CHINA AS CENTURIES AHEAD OF JAPAN IN HER ADOPTION OF CULTURAL IDEALS FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

IN AN ADDRESS TO SCIENTISTS ATTENDING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, DR. HU DECLARED LAST NIGHT JAPAN BELIEVED SHE COULD BUILD UP A WAR MACHINE ALONG WESTERN LINES AND MAKE IT A PROTECTIVE WALL TO PRESERVE ANCIENT JAPANESE TRADITIONS.

THIS PROCEDURE, HE SAID, HAS LED TO SOLIDIFICATION OF MANY FUNDAMENTAL INSTITUTIONS OF MEDIEVAL JAPAN SUCH AS "THE THRONE, THE SHINTO RELIGION, THE MILITARY CASTE, THE WORSHIP OF FORCE AND CONQUEST, THE FAMILY, THE POSITION OF WOMEN" AND HAS CREATED AN EFFECTIVE WALL AGAINST THE NEW IDEAS AND PRACTICES IN A CHANGING WORLD.

ON THE CONTRARY CHINA HAS SPENT "MANY DECADES" IN AN EFFORT "TO REMOVE THE MONARCHY AND BRING ABOUT A POLITICAL REVOLUTION AS THE PRE-CONDITION FOR HER MODERNIZATION," THE AMBASSADOR DECLARED, AND THIS REVOLUTION WAS A "SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EMANCIPATION" BECAUSE AT PRESENT THERE IS NO RULING CLASS IN CHINA.

AS A RESULT, HE ADDED, THERE IS NO CENTRALIZED CONTROL IN SOCIAL CHANGE AND CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION, MAKING POSSIBLE "AN ATMOSPHERE OF FREE CONTACT, FREE JUDGMENT AND CRITICISM, FREE APPRECIATION, FREE ADVOCACY AND VOLUNTARY ACCEPTANCE" TO BRING ABOUT A TRUE DEMOCRACY.

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PHOENIX, ARIZ., SEPT. 25-(AP)-FIFTY-TWO BRITISH CADETS ARRIVED TODAY TO RECEIVE FLIGHT TRAINING AT THEIR OWN NEW $300,000 FALCON FIELD NEAR MESA, ARIZ.

THEY WERE JOINED AT THE NEW TRAINING BASE BY 150 OTHER BRITISH CADETS WHO HAVE BEEN RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS WITH AMERICANS AT THUNDERBIRD FIELD.

THE BRITONS ARE GIVEN 20 WEEKS OF INSTRUCTION AND THEN SENT TO ENGLAND FOR SERVICE WITH THE RAF.

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RADIO TEST (PMS BUDGET -- NEW)

BY EDMOND LEBRETON

NATCHITOCHES, LA., SEPT. 25-(AP)-STILL GUARDED AS A MILITARY SECRET, THE ARMY'S NEW RADIO DEVICE FOR DETERMINING AND INTERCEPTING ENEMY AIRCRAFT IS COMPLETING ITS FIRST COMPREHENSIVE TEST.

SINCE THE LOUISIANA WAR MANEUVERS BEGAN, AIRCRAFT WARNING SERVICE HAS OPERATED AS PART OF THE SECOND ARMY WHICH IS UNDER CONSTANT HAMMERING BY THE AIR FORCE OF THE THIRD. AGAINST THE SECOND ARMY'S AVIATION, THE THIRD HAS DEPENDED ON A NETWORK OF HUMAN OBSERVERS. OFFICERS SAID WHEN THE REPORTS OF BOTH SIDES WERE IN, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SHOULD HAVE A FAIR BASIS FOR JUDGING AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS.

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MEANWHILE, RADIO WARNING'S PERFORMANCE, RANGE AND NATURE OF ITS INSTRUMENTS, MAY NOT BE REVEALED. HOWEVER, BRIG.-GENERAL C.H.WASH, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND INTERCEPTOR COMMAND OF SEATTLE, IN CHARGE OF THE SERVICE DURING MANEUVERS, TODAY EXPLAINED ITS GENERAL METHOD OF OPERATION.

"INSTRUMENTAL DEVICES, OPERATING WITHOUT HUMAN ATTENTION, AUTOMATICALLY FEED TO THE STATIONS BEHIND THE LINES INFORMATION ON MOVEMENT OF AIRCRAFT WHICH ENABLES SKILLED OPERATORS ON FILTER BOARDS TO PLOT THEIR COURSES," HE SAID.

"AUTOMATIC DEVICES DO NOT DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN FRIENDLY AND HOSTILE AIRCRAFT; FILTER BOARD OPERATORS MUST DO THIS IN A FEW SECONDS FROM THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE POSITION AND MOVEMENTS OF FRIENDLY AIRPLANES. HOSTILE TRACKS ARE TRANSMITTED IMMEDIATELY TO AN OFFICER WHO WITH MORE INSTRUMENTS -- ALSO SECRET -- CAN DETERMINE ALMOST INSTANTANEOUSLY THE TIME AND PLACE AT WHICH HIS OWN ARMY'S FIGHTER CRAFT CAN INTERCEPT THE OPPONENTS. HE FORWARDS CORRESPONDING ORDERS TO FIGHTER PLANE COMMANDS."

GENERAL WASH, WHO SPENT SIX WEEKS IN ENGLAND EARLY THIS YEAR AS AN AVIATION OBSERVER, SAID THE EQUIPMENT BEING TESTED NOW WAS AMERICAN-MADE AND WAS THE FIRST TO RECEIVE A TRYOUT IN THIS COUNTRY UNDER CONDITIONS SIMULATING ACTUAL WARFARE.

THIS EQUIPMENT IS BEING USED BY THE FIRST INTERCEPTOR COMMAND IN NEW YORK, HE SAID, BUT SIMILAR DEVICES ARE BEING ISSUED TO ALL U.S.INTERCEPTOR COMMANDS.

SEP 26 1941

MK529AES

Bangkok, Thailand, Sept. 25--(AP)---British Minister Sir Josiah Crosby left Bangkok by air for Singapore today and it was understood that he planned to meet SPECIAL WAR COORDINATOR FOR THE BRITISH CABINET Alfred Duff Cooper, in the Far East.

FW 10 Mal 11 Bangkok Sivarun 51030 JRT 532sed

LONDON, SEPT. 25--(AP)--SERGEANT PILOT NORMAN [redacted] HOLT SMITH, 20, WHO LEFT THE ACCOUNTANCY DEPARTMENT OF LEEDS UNIVERSITY AND JOINED THE RAF DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR, WAS THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE RAF TO LOSE HIS LIFE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BRITISH PLANES FIGHTING BESIDE THE RUSSIANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT HAD DESTROYED SEVEN GERMAN PLANES. SMITH WAS THE SOLE BRITISH LOSS REPORTED [redacted] AIR MINISTRY.

SEP 26 1941

London, Sept. 25--(ap)--A.C.M. Spearman, 39, London stockbroker and a National Conservative, won the Scarborough by-election held as a result of the resignation of Capt. Sir Herbert Paul Latham, it was announced today. He defeated his only opponent, W. R. Hipwell, Independent Democrat, 12,518 to 8,086.

Sir Herbert was sentenced Tuesday to dismissal from the army and two years in prison by a court martial [redacted] on charges of improper conduct.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 25--(AP)--MARSHAL PETAIN AND GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS ATTENDED A CEREMONY TODAY COMMEMORATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF [redacted] RESISTANCE AGAINST A BRITISH-DE GAULLIST ATTACK.

SEP 26 1941

(BRITISH NAVAL UNITS AND [redacted] FREE FRENCH FORCES OF GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE STEAMED AWAY FROM DAKAR, STRATEGIC PORT OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA, AFTER A 3-DAY BATTLE IN AN ATTEMPT TO LAND TROOPS SEPT. 23-25, 1940. A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE [redacted] IT HAD NEVER BEEN BRITAIN'S INTENTION TO "ENTER INTO SERIOUS WARLIKE OPERATIONS" AGAINST THE [redacted] FRENCH.)

[redacted] PM 42 WICW HOSTS SECND ADDS [redacted] RT BA

LONDON, SEPT. 25--(AP)--ALL WOMEN [redacted] [redacted] FROM 20 TO 25, INCLUSIVE, WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM ALL RETAIL TRADES EXCEPT FOOD, THE LABOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE MOVE IS IN LINE WITH INTENSIFIED EFFORTS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL WOMEN WORKERS FOR WAR SERVICES AND INDUSTRIES.

PKL-NORGAARDS 01621-1130AED

30.24—12057

30.24—12057

LONDON, SEPT. 25—(AP)—WELCOMING SCIENTISTS TO AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TODAY DECLARED THE GERMAN SPIRIT "HAS MADE GERMAN SCIENTISTS THE SLAVES OF A REGIME OPPOSED TO EVERYTHING THAT SCIENCE REPRESENTS."

SCIENCE, HE SAID, MUST WORK TO LAY THE FOUNDATIONS OF A BETTER WORLD.

SEP 26 1941

AMONG NOTABLES IN ATTENDANCE WERE U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IVAN M. MAISKY, JUAN NEGRIN, former PREMIER OF REPUBLICAN SPAIN, AND H.G. WELLS, BRITISH AUTHOR.

191

THE CONFERENCE, CALLED TO DISCUSS EXTENSION OF MAXIMUM SCIENTIFIC BENEFITS TO ALL THE POST-WAR WORLD, IS TO OPEN ITS FORMAL THREE-DAY SESSIONS TOMORROW, WITH EXILED SCIENTISTS OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND ITALY ATTENDING, ALONG WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND BRITISH-ALLIED COUNTRIES.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 25—(AP)— THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, HAS MADE IMPORTANT SHIFTS IN THE COMMAND OF ITS MILITARY FORCES IN THREE CONTINENTAL AND COLONIAL SECTORS BORDERING ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SEP 26 1941

ONE OF FRANCE'S HEROES OF THE PRESENT WAR, MAJ. GEN. DE LATRE DE TASSIGNY, HAS ARRIVED IN TUNIS AND TAKEN SUPREME COMMAND OF THE COLONY'S TROOPS FROM LIEUT. GEN. SYLVESTRE AUDET, GEN. DE LATRE COMMANDED THE 14TH DIVISION DURING JUNE, 1940 AND WON FAME FOR HOLDING THE RETHEL BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF RHEIMS BY REPEATED COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST SUPERIOR GERMAN FORCES.

GEN. AUDET HAS TRANSFERRED TO THE 17TH MILITARY REGION AT TOULOUSE, AND MAJ. GEN. PHILLIPPE DE CAMP HAS TAKEN COMMAND OF THE 15TH MILITARY DIVISION AT MARSEILLE. GEN. DE CAMP FORMERLY WAS ASSISTANT IN COMMAND OF THE SAME DISTRICT. GEN. MAXIME GERMAIN,

ANKARA, SEPT. 24--(DELAYED)--(AP)-- THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF AXIS REFUGEES FROM IRAN APPEARED AT THE TURKISH BORDER TODAY ENROUTE HOME BY WAY OF ASIA MINOR. ALTOGETHER ABOUT 1,200, MOSTLY GERMANS AND ITALIANS, ARE SCHEDULED TO CROSS THE TURKISH BORDER. #

SEP 26 1941

ISTANBUL, SEPT. 25--(AP)-- THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, HUSREV GEREDE, IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO TURKEY SOON FOR A SHORT VISIT AFTER WHICH HE WOULD RETURN TO BERLIN.

THE PURPOSE IS UNDISCLOSED.

CURRENT RUMORS THAT THE ENVOY WOULD BRING HIS FAMILY WITH HIM AND RETURN TO GERMANY ALONE COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED. #

GANNAT, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 25--(AP)-- A MILITARY COURT ESTABLISHED TO TRY FREE FRENCH FOLLOWERS OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE TODAY SENTENCED HIS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AFRICA, GEN. PAUL LE GENTILHOMME, TO DEATH.

GEN. LE GENTILHOMME, TRIED IN ABSENTIA, IS TO PAY WITH HIS LIFE IF HE EVER SETS FOOT IN VICHY TERRITORY. [redacted] WITH TWO AIDES ALSO SENTENCED TO DIE, HE WAS ACCUSED OF "CRIMES AND MANEUVERS AGAINST THE UNITY AND SAFETY OF THE FATHERLAND."

(IN LONDON GEN. DE GAULLE A FEW HOURS PREVIOUSLY HAD APPOINTED GEN. LE GENTILHOMME WAR MINISTER IN A NEW "NATIONAL COMMITTEE" TO DIRECT POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION OF FREE FRANCE.)

THOSE SENTENCED WITH GEN. LE GENTILHOMME WERE CAPTAINS APPERT AND DES ESSARTS, WHO WERE MEMBERS OF HIS GENERAL STAFF WHEN HE WAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SOMALILAND. THE PROPERTY OF ALL THREE WAS ORDERED CONFISCATED. #

SEP 26 1941

XXX MOSTS 0213S..VICHYFM..WED.420P

balboa, c.z., sept. 25-(ap)-a series of one-hour practice blackouts at key [redacted] u.s. military installations in the canal zone which will culminate in general blackouts over the entire zone and the panamanian cities of colon and panama were announced tonight.

the first ~~is~~ scheduled at 10:45 p.m. tonight at fort amador, coast artillery post guarding the pacific entrance to the canal. others will be held tomorrow and monday nights, and oct. 1.

30.24 — 12059

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, SEPT. 25-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ARTIMUS L. GATES AND REAR ADMIRAL JOHN TOWERS, CHIEF OF THE NAVAL BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS, ARRIVED IN TRINIDAD TODAY BY NAVY PLANE ON A TOUR OF UNITED STATES CARIBBEAN BASES.

ESPINETS POSTAL EB 643P

Battle Rages for Crimea; Britain and Russia Plan Joint Caucasus Defense

Wavell And Soviet Officer To Discuss Campaign At Iran Conference

Canadian General Says Invasion Of Continent Must Come

SEP 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 26—British and Russian leaders were reported rushing plans tonight for joint defense of the Caucasus against Germans now hammering at the Crimean peninsula.

General Sir Archibald P. Vavell, British commander in India, was understood to be en route to Teheran, Iran capital, for a conference with Col. T. Novikov, Russian commander, and in London Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, British Middle Eastern political and economic coordinator, arrived for conferences with Prime Minister Churchill and his Cabinet.

Wavell First Went To London

General Wavell, Britain's Middle Eastern military expert, had preceded Lyttleton to London, then returned to Cairo for a conference with General Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Egyptian military leader, before going to Iran.

Captain Lyttleton is charged with a steady flow of British and American armaments through Iran to the Soviet forces now pressed back into the Donets basin of the Ukraine west of the Caucasus.

Unofficial dispatches from Simla, India, also said that General Wavell was organizing an expeditionary force in Iran for service in southern Russia.

Iran Rail Director Named

Brig. Gen. Sir Godfrey Rhodes, a leading British railroad expert and a World War engineer, was appointed director of transportation for Iranian railways. These lines would play an important part for an expeditionary force to the Caucasus.

Authoritative sources showed anxiety over the southern German drive, and said the Nazis had hurled 70,000 men into a sicklelike sweep aimed at removing the Crimean Black Sea naval bastion aiding in the defense of the Caucasus.

A heavy battle has been raging nearly forty-eight hours, London sources said, with the Germans calling on waves of parachute troops to equalize the difficulties of the boggy terrain and the constriction of their tanks and infantrymen on the four-mile-wide isthmus of Perekop, which joins the Crimean peninsula to the Russian mainland.

The attack "continues to develop," these sources reported, with the confined area making the fight a hot one despite the use of only four or five German divisions—"a comparatively small proportion of the total German force on the Southern Front."

Although details had not reached London, some quarters believed that, in addition to the Perekop assault, the Germans might attack also via the causeway east of the Perekop Isthmus. The whole manoeuvre was described as "potentially extremely dangerous" to the Russians, since possession of Crimea is essential to full control of the Black Sea and would provide a gangplank to the Caucasus via the Strait of Kerch.

German seizure of Crimea, therefore, would increase the threat to Russian oil supplies and also to the route by which Britain and the United States hope to send equipment to the Soviet armies via the Persian Gulf and Iran.

British military writers were taking an increasingly grave view of the general Russian situation, suggesting that the Red Army might lose all the coal-wealthy and industrialized Donets Basin area by Christmas. British sources said there were indications the Germans might push on along the north shore of the Sea of Azov toward Rostov while continuing a drive for Kharkov, vital point of the Donets district.

Nazi 'Chutists In Crimea

SEP 27 1941

With Photos On Page 30

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 26—German parachute troops and mechanized infantry are assaulting the Crimean Peninsula in a great battle which has been in progress for twenty-four hours, London sources stated today.

"The attack continues to develop," an authoritative source said, although particulars are lacking.

Some sources said difficulties of terrain on the boggy Perekop neck which joins the Crimea to the mainland made use of parachute troopers essential for the Germans.

Concentrate On Isthmus

The main force of the thrust was said to be concentrated directly on the isthmus, five to eight miles wide.

Possession of the Crimean Peninsula is virtually essential to control of the Black Sea and would make possible a short cut for the Germans toward the Caucasus, since they could by-pass the Sea of Azov by hurdling the narrow Strait of Kerch on the east.

(The British radio, quoting a Moscow spokesman, said whole battalions of German shock troops had been blown to bits by Russian minefields as they sought to storm the Crimea after a heavy artillery bombardment.

All Forms Of Arms Used

(The broadcast, heard in New York by CBS, confirmed that parachute forces, tanks, infantry and nearly all the forms of arms the Germans could bring up were participating in the bitter onslaught.)

Some London quarters believed the Germans, in addition to attempting a frontal assault on the narrow neck of the Crimean Peninsula and landing parachute troops behind the lines, might attack also by means of a causeway which carries a railway to Crimea east of Perekop and possibly by bridging the narrow channel near the causeway.

Small Force Believed Used.

Because of the narrow front the Crimea attack is regarded here as diverting only a small portion of the German forces on the southern front. The bulk are believed still concentrating on thrusts farther north toward Kharkov and eastward along the Black Sea with Rostov as the goal.

British military writers are beginning to take an increasingly serious view of the Russian situation and suggest that the Red armies may be ousted from the entire Donets Basin area, in the extreme Eastern Ukraine, by Christmas.

Battalions Are Blown To Pieces, Reds Claim

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP).—The British radio today quoted a Moscow spokesman as saying whole battalions of German troops were blown to pieces by vast minefields in a strong attack on the Crimea. The broadcast was heard by Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Moscow spokesman was quoted as saying the Russians had the situation in the Crimea in hand.

The radio said the Germans attacked Wednesday night after a heavy artillery bombardment. Tanks, mechanized infantry and a number of parachutists were used.

"The Russians had foreseen the German tactics and waited behind vast mine fields," the radio quoted the spokesman. "Whole battalions of Germans are said to have been blown to pieces.

"The enemy withdrew to reform eight hours later, but they were caught in the well-aimed fire of Russian long-range artillery from the isthmus and from the bay to the west of the isthmus.

"Just before noon yesterday the German attack was renewed. The Moscow spokesman said that one German infiltration was made in the Russian lines, but it was soon surrounded and annihilated."

INVADING FOE MET BY DEADLY FIRE, REDS SAY

SEP 27 1941

Approaches To Peninsula Declared Strewn With Fallen Germans

Leningrad Defenders Are Holding Firm, Soviet Communique Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Saturday*, Sept. 27—German troops storming the approaches to the Crimea have been mowed down by the thousands and Red defenders still stand unbeaten outside Leningrad, Soviet war dispatches said today.

Repeated Nazi lunges on a narrow front protecting the Crimean naval bases were met by a deadly Soviet fire of machine-guns, cannon and landmine explosions, and Red airmen also blasted the German infantry, these reports said. The battlefield was said to be strewn with Nazi dead.

Communique Reticent

The early morning communique again merely reported continued fighting along the entire front, but other dispatches said Russian troops successfully repulsed German attempts to cross the Volkhov river, one hundred miles south of Leningrad.

Red airmen were credited officially with destroying 118 Nazi planes Wednesday, with only 29 Soviet losses.

On the Volkhov the Germans forced a crossing at one place but were annihilated in seeking to form a bridgehead, the Soviets said.

In the outskirts of Leningrad itself, unending Red counter-attacks were said to be beating the Germans back despite the enormous and still grow-

ing pressure of the invaders.

5-Mile Gain Claimed

Five more miles of bloody terrain along one of the city's approaches were bitterly regained, it was declared, and four more outlying Russian villages fell again into Soviet hands.

Semi-official acknowledgement that the German offensive was still rising in power, although still breaking upon the rock of Russian resistance, suggested that the Nazis had loosed their supreme offensive to date.

Leningrad's aerial defenders, still in heavy action, reported that in the ninety days of their struggle for the city they had shot down 324 German planes over its fronts

Trying Every Expedient

German ground troops, it was declared, were trying every desperate expedient, even to sending battalions forward in suicidally close formation in "psychological attacks" intended to suggest that the invading forces were overwhelming. These thick waves, Russian dispatches said, were being all but annihilated.

While the battle for Leningrad thus appeared to be reaching a fury which even for that mighty struggle was extraordinary, the Soviet Government asserted that its Ukrainian armies east of Kiev were far from done for and still were maintaining a fierce and orderly resistance.

Specifically denied as "a fresh Hitlerite fake" were German claims to the capture of many thousands of Russian soldiers in that theater.

Odessa Holds Out

In the far south, Major General Petrov, the defender of Odessa, wirelessed the official Communist and Government organs that the city still held firmly against every German and Rumanian assault, and estimated that the attacking divisions had lost as much as three quarters of their original strength.

Despite the arrival of heavy German reinforcements in artillery, bombers and mine throwers, he reported, major Russian positions still were unbreached, while the strange Red army of Odessa — regular troops, farmers, laborers, Cossacks—simply "dug in deeper."

"The battles for Odessa,' he summed up, "have forged a mighty and gallant family of defenders. The difficulties are immeasurable, but among the heroic defenders of the city there are no cowards, no whimperers. They know that the whole world is watching their struggle. The defenders of Odessa will fight to the last drop of their blood."

Wavell on Way to Confer With Soviet Chief at Teheran—Russians Say Battalions of Foe Are Blown Up.

SEP 27 1941

BULLETIN.

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in India, is en route to Teheran to confer with Col. T. Novikov, the Russian commander here, on joint Russo-British defense of the Caucasus, it was learned tonight.

Gen. Wavell has been in London conferring with British Government officials on aiding the Russians to defend the oil-rich Caucasus against German forces which have reached the Soviet mainland above the Crimea.

Fight Still Rages In Novgorod Area, Russians Claim

SEP 27 1941

Nazis Declared Halted At River Near City Abandoned Month Ago

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Sept. 26.—Fighting near the ancient city of Novgorod, which the Red Army abandoned a month ago, still is raging, with the Russians successfully thwarting all German attempts to cross the Volkhov River, a frontline dispatch to the army newspaper Red Star reported today.

Novgorod is about 100 miles south of Leningrad, where Red Star earlier had reported Soviet forces more than matching the German strength, conceded to be increasing despite what were called colossal Nazi losses.

In the most recent German attempt to cross the Volkhov, which flows between Lake Ilmen and the Gulf of Finland, the newspaper said two German battalions were assigned the task, but had to retreat when heavy losses were inflicted on two companies. A small group which succeeded in crossing was wiped out, Red Star said.

The dispatches located the action only half a mile from Novgorod and said that heavy Russian field guns facing the city had destroyed four German batteries in the past week.

More Counterthrusts.

Red Star again reported an increasing number of Russian counterthrusts outside Leningrad, and said a series of battles had pushed the besiegers back from several advanced lines.

At one point, it declared, Russian forces gained 5 miles and recaptured four villages.

Red Star said Russian flyers had shot down 324 German planes on the Leningrad front alone in the course of the 90-day struggle for mastery of the city's skies.

Fierce Resistance Near Kiev.

Fierce resistance still is being maintained on the Kiev front, the government asserted, denouncing as a "fresh Hitlerite fake" German claims of hundreds of thousands of Red Army captives and 570 tanks east of Kiev.

(The German high command said today the number of prisoners had reached 574,000 and was growing steadily.)

The first Russian mention of British flyers in action in Russia came in an announcement that British and Russian fighter pilots operating together had bagged 26 German planes on one sector of the front. Seven of the downed German planes were credited to the British. The communique said the British and Russians lost one plane each.

Nazis Fail at Leningrad.

Red Star said a German division failed in a desperate attempt to capture one of the most important sectors of the Leningrad defenses.

The attack started at 7 p.m. with heavy artillery fire. Then two battalions of Germans advanced behind a smoke screen but were repulsed by powerful Russian artillery, the paper said.

An hour later 400 motor cyclists reinforced by tanks charged the Red lines, only to be checked by mine-throwers and gunfire.

Finally, two more battalions tried a "psychological attack," marching forward boldly in close order, but again Soviet gunfire drove them back with heavy losses, and "thus another German attempt to break through closer to Leningrad failed," Red Star concluded.

"The fierce struggle is continuing on the Kiev front," the Soviet Information Bureau said.

"No doubt the German invaders possess numerical superiority there. The Germans certainly plan to capture thousands of prisoners and hundreds of tanks. But this plan is still to be carried into practice."

The bureau pictured fighting in the vast pattern of attack and defense as proceeding all along the German-Russian battle line.

Two Added to Delegation.

Two men were added to the seven-man Russian delegation expected to open conferences soon with British and United States missions, now in Moscow, on the problem of supplies to supplement Russian resources.

They are Maxim Litvinov, former foreign commissar, and Lt. Gen. Filip Golikov, who headed a recent military mission to Washington.

MOSCOW ATTACKED THIRD NIGHT IN ROW

SEP 27 1941

German Raiders Reported Quickly Driven Off.

Moscow, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—For the third successive night—and for the third time since Moscow's war blackout was modified to permit of the lighting of main streets and squares during quiet periods—German raiders caused an air-raid alarm in the capital last night. It lasted an hour and fifty minutes.

[The Moscow radio said that the raiders were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.]

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK (AP).—The fortified islands of Oesel and Dagoe, Russian strongholds guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, "are proving impenetrable to all German attacks" and 15,000 Germans who landed on them have been "wiped out," the British radio said today quoting a broadcast from Leningrad. The Germans have announced capture of Oesel.

SEP 27 1941

2 More Nazis Bagged In Russia, Says RAF.

London, Sept. 26 (AP).—RAF fighter planes escorting Soviet bombers on the Russo-German front have destroyed two more German craft, bringing their total to nine, the Air Ministry announced tonight. The British say only one of their planes has been lost in Russia.

NAZI ARMY EXPECTS TO FIGHT IN WINTER

SEP 27 1941

Pressure On Reds Will Not Let Up In Cold Season, Reich's People Told

Germans Claim Half Million Prisoners Taken In Ukraine Campaign

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 26—The German nation was informed by word and deed tonight that the high command expects a winter campaign in the east, even as a new official reckoning put the toll of the Ukrainian Red army entrapment at more than half a million prisoners and said the total was "still growing."

DNB said that the Russians, by counter-attacks, now were testing the German front to find out where the next offensive thrusts might be expected, and added:

"Although the advance already has gone far, it is generally recognized that one cannot figure on German pressure against the Soviet armies letting up during the winter months."

Blankets Commandeered

At the same time dispatches from German-occupied Oslo told of a decree by which Norwegians must surrender wool blankets for use by the German army. Civilians and stores possessing such blankets must deliver them up by September 30, on pain of prison sentences up to three years and heavy fines. Certain exceptions were made for persons living in northernmost areas and for areas hard hit by war. The blankets will be paid for on a basis of German army appraisal.

These war reports, none of them bearing the cachet of the high command, were distributed tonight.

Repulse of Russian tank-supported counter-attacks in the north sector Thursday, with six tanks destroyed.

Silencing of certain Russian naval guns in Leningrad harbor and at Kronstadt by German artillery.

Destruction of nine Russian ships in Lake Ladoga by German planes, while the ships were trying to land troops and material.

Destruction of sixty-six Russian planes on the entire front Thursday.

Two official bulletins during the day laid stress almost exclusively on the Ukraine campaign, calling it the greatest example of their principal aim—annihilation of the Soviet armed forces. Berlin hailed the number of prisoners taken there as the greatest yet claimed in any one offensive.

For days the Germans have been reporting the steady destruction of four Russian armies, trapped in two German pockets east of fallen Kiev.

Tonight's special communique said this destruction was nearly complete with 574,000 prisoners in hand and as yet incalculable booty.

Other German sources, dealing with the continuing fighting from Moscow south, said the German armies and air squadrons had dealt a telling blow to the rail and road systems by which Russia hoped to supply her still resisting forces.

These systems are most dense in the conquered Ukrainian areas west and southwest of Kharkov, toward which the Ukrainian advance now is pounding.

Rail Terminals Taken

Many terminals of west-east Russian railroads now are in German hands, spokesmen said, and "it remains to be seen how the Russians will solve the transportation problem on the north and south rail lines." Roads in the zone of operations were described as poor.

With air squadrons relentlessly pounding the rail facilities of the Kharkov area, news agency reports said German and allied troops had made additional territorial gains in the south, repulsing counter-attacks in which the Russians used both cavalry and tanks.

The air bombardments were said already to have destroyed railway tracks and armament plants from Moscow to Kharkov, center of the industrial Donets basin.

SEP 27 1941

574,000 Reds Taken Prisoner East of Kiev, Nazis Say

Last Remnants of Four Trapped Armies Declared On Verge of Annihilation

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—German forces now have captured 574,000 Russian prisoners on the Ukraine front east of Kiev and the last remnants of four trapped Soviet armies are on the verge of annihilation, a special communique from Adolf Hitler's headquarters announced tonight.

It said the figure still was "rising steadily" and that seized war material "cannot even be estimated."

This was the second bulletin claiming that huge sections of the Red Army were being herded swiftly into German prison camps. It added 82,000 captives within a few hours after the first special announcement of the day, which placed the figure at 492,000.

Indicating that mop-up operations beyond the captured Ukraine capital, Kiev, were progressing at lightning pace, the first bulletin referred to the Russians as "remnants" of Marshal Semeon Budyenny's Ukrainian forces and the second called them the "last remnants."

These were the only official reports on the land drive but the high command said also that the air force had destroyed railroad tracks and armament plants in the regions of Moscow, Tula, a rail center south of Moscow, and Kharkov, center of the industrial Donetz River Basin area.

D.N.B. said German and other Axis forces had made new territorial gains in the southern sector after repulsing several Soviet counterattacks.

Russians Using Cavalry.

Other dispatches said the Russians again were resorting to cavalry in counterattacks in an undesignated area of the southern zone, using horses in co-ordination with tanks and infantry. In one thrust, they said, the Russians lost 17 out of 40 tanks.

To the north, German soldiers entrenched east of the Dvina River about 300 miles south of Leningrad were said to have beaten off heavy attacks apparently made by the Red Army in an effort to ease the pressure on the besieged northern city.

The Germans said great masses of Soviet troops were unable to break into the Nazi positions.

It was not disclosed where the engagement occurred, but some sources said it apparently was in the neighborhood of Velizh, 10 miles northwest of German - occupied Smolensk.

(Russian dispatches said the Germans in this area were routed at a cost of more than 2,500 German dead.)

Leningrad Siege Intensified.

The Germans, meanwhile, intensified their siege of Leningrad, which was pictured as being reduced to burning ruins and wreckage. The Germans and Russians were fighting desperately in house-to-house combats in Leningrad's factory suburbs, German reports said.

Far to the south of the besieged city, D.N.B. said, an armored division attacked two Soviet infantry divisions and drove them into retreat with heavy casualties.

30 24-12061

30.24— 12061

The news agency said the retreating Russians, held up at a stream, were attacked a second time. Seventeen hundred prisoners were reported taken.

The German air force was reported to have raided the railway line running from the Kharkov industrial area in the Donets Basin to the Crimea. A squadron leader said the Russians had built long zig-zag trenches, camouflaged machine-gun nests and artillery positions in that area.

add Berlin xxx area.

The part German pursuit planes are playing in the war in the east was praisedby Lt. Col. Heinrich Gehrts in an article. He said they often dashed out on raids on their own initiative without a command from higherup. Lt. Col. Gehrts said the pursuit squadron of Col. Werner Moelders had downed 1,357 Russian planes up to Sept. 10.

SEP 27 1941

Berlin Declares Pressure on Soviet Forces Will Continue.

SEP 27 1941

NORWEGIANS LOSE BLANKETS

All Must Be Given Up to Troops of Conquerors as Freezing Weather Approaches.

Berlin, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—A DNB dispatch today indicated a German expectation that the war on the eastern front would continue into the winter and hinted at new German offensives.

"It is generally recognized now," said the official German agency, "that one cannot figure on the pressure of German troops on the Soviet armies letting up during the winter months."

Norwegians Lose Blankets.

Oslo, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Norwegian citizens and stores must surrender their wool blankets for use by the German Army in accordance with a decree issued today.

The decree ordered every one possessing blankets to deliver them up before September 30, regardless of whether or not he owns them. Failure to do so or attempts to evade the decree were made punishable by a prison sentence up to three years or by a heavy fine.

The covers are to be paid for on the basis of appraisal by the German Army, it was stated in the decree, which excepted persons living in the northernmost districts of Norway and areas hit by the war.

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Rains Make Russian Roads Ribbons of Sticky Mire

By HENRY C. CASSIDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE CENTRAL FRONT (Delayed) (AP).—Russian roads, one of the factors aiding the Red Army in the fight against the Germans, already have started clutching at enemy wheels and tractor treads to slow down the German panzer divisions.

Under sodden autumn skies and intermittent rains the dirt tracks which wind across vast expanses of Western Russia have become ribbons of sticky mire.

It is good going when you average 6 or 7 miles an hour in a day's driving.

Our truck transport rolls steadily down the main cobblestone highways toward the front, while on the side roads light four-wheel American and six-wheel Russian trucks plow through the mud.

Tractors taken from collective farms and road crews recruited from army units tug any bogged-down cars over washed-out bridges and through swampy hollows.

Columns of as many as 30 trucks at a time carry cargoes along the roads while wiry, sure-footed little horses plod across the slippery fields.

Transport on this side of the lines, known here as the "brother of the Red Army," shows no signs of faltering.

Soviet Hurling British Planes Against Finns Near Leningrad

Number of Spitfires Reported Already Shot Down; Flyers Identified as Reds

(The Associated Press correspondent with the Finns has filed the following two delayed stories.)

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By PAUL SJOEBLOM,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE FINNISH FORCES ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT, Sept. 23 (Delayed).—British aircraft have suddenly appeared against the Finns in East Karelia north of Leningrad. A number of Spitfire fighter planes already have been shot down in aerial combat, I am told.

Finnish officers say that so far only Russian airmen have been identified in the wrecked machines. They say that they do not know whether the British are flying any of them.

Despite the superior quality of the British aircraft, the Finns say they are having little difficulty in shooting them down.

The reason suggested for this is an assertion that most of Russia's trained pilots were killed in the early weeks of the war, and that the men sent up nowadays are finding the new foreign machines unmanageable and too speedy.

Reports indicate that several Red fighters were shot down over Leningrad today during Finnish air raids.

WITH THE FINNISH ARMY ON THE SVIR RIVER FRONT, Sept. 22 (Delayed).—While Russian shells screamed overhead and burst in trees 200 yards away, I watched heavy Finnish guns bombard freight cars on the Murmansk Railroad and other military objectives today in the Karelian town of Lodeinoe Pole on the southern shore of the broad Svir River.

From an artillery observation post on heights overlooking the Soviet positions 2 miles away, huge geysers of smoke and debris were seen thrown into the air every time a Finnish shell landed.

In the railroad yard, seen clearly through field glasses, a big fire started the moment a shell hit. Officers said that judging from the size and intensity of the conflagration the shell must have hit an ammunition dump.

Freight Cars Target.

I looked through the range-finder at the special target of the battery of 8-inch guns situated in the woods some distance behind us. The target was a line of freight cars near the fire.

The officer made rapid calculations and shouted instructions to a telephonist in a dugout a few yards below this hill. Word was relayed to the battery. Then came the order to fire.

The woods behind us thundered and the ground shook as a volley hurtled through. Through the range-finding telescope I could see seven bursts of smoke as the shells exploded in quick succession in the vicinity of the railroad tracks. When the dust had cleared, the cars could be seen still standing undamaged.

The next volley barely missed. The officer corrected his range calculations again. The third time there came cries of approval from soldiers and officers watching nearby.

Even with the naked eye they could see that a bulls-eye had been scored. Through field glasses it was established that the freight cars had been wrecked.

Aim at Water Tower.

The next target chosen was a brick water tower. A 6-inch gun captured from the Russians a few hour searlier was given the task of demolishing it. The gun was a brand-new American model of 1940-41, I was told. The first shot landed behind the tower.

Then Russia nbatteries across the river started firing, but the projectiles landed 300 yards from the Finnish battery. Eight Russian fighters identified as of American design roared over in search of the Finnish battery, failed to find it, and flew back to their own lines.

Then Russian batteries across the shots at the water-tower but missed. The Finns attributed the failure to faulty gun or ammunition.

A town of 30,000, Lodeinoe Pole is believed by the Finns to have been evacuated. The Svir is more than a mile wide at this point and prevents a direct crossing. Finnish troops are said to have crossed the stream twenty-five miles to the northeast and to be driving hard along the Murmansk Railway.

U. S. Planes Assembled In Four Days By Russians

London, *Saturday*, Sept. 27 (AP)—The crew of a British coastal command plane, the first to fly into Russia as far as Moscow, reported today that with homemade assembly tools the Russians had put a consignment of American-made warplanes into the air within four days of delivery.

The Air Ministry said the proper tools were due to arrive in a week or two.

Meanwhile, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky informed Gen. Charles De Gaulle that the Russian Government recognized him as the Free French leader and was prepared to give him "every help and assistance in the common cause against Hitlerite Germany and her allies."

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Berlin, Sept. 26 (AP)—Germany ordered the closing of Iranian legations in Germany and the occupied countries today, and the departure of officials. The reason given was Iranian action against Germans after British-Russian occupation of the country.

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 26 (AP)—Thousands of Kurdish riflemen led by rebellious mountain chieftains were reported today to have established a "free state" in the Iranian border province of Kurdistan between British and Russian zones of occupation.

TEHERAN--add Kurds xxx occupation.

The Teheran government sent troops to reenforce Gen. Hassan Moghadam's under-sized regiment of 2,000 men at Kermanshah so that he could comply with a British request that he undertake a campaign against the tough Kurdish guerrillas who have been plundering non-Kurd villages and ruling the whole province by gun law.

British military sources said they did not wish to use their own forces to crush the Kurds--especially since that would involve operations in an agreed-upon neutral strip.

The Kurds nurse a grievance against the British because they fought as their Allies against the Turks in the World War but failed to gain national independence in the peace settlement.

Kurdish lands overlap the frontiers of three countries--Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

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British Faith in Turks Seen Expressed in Plane Consignment

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Ankara Dispatch Reports Arrival of First of 36 American-Made Craft

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The disclosure that Britain has consigned some American-made warplanes to Turkey was interpreted generally in London today as indicative of British confidence that the Turks are determined to resist Axis blandishments and remain loyal to their commitments as non-belligerent allies of Britain.

Authoritative sources said nothing had occurred to weaken in the slightest their "absolute" faith in Turkish friendship.

36 Released by British.

A dispatch from Ankara disclosed the plane deal, telling of the arrival of four Curtiss-P-40 pursuit ships, first of a consignment of 36 released by the British Near East forces after it was learned that Germany had declined to send warplanes to Turkey under a trade agreement.

Turkey was understood to have put fighter planes first on her list of needs from Germany in exchange for vegetable oils, chrome and other products.

Britain stepped into the breach with the Curtis craft from the United States.

Assurances Believed Given.

Authoritative sources here said they believed the United States never would have approved the deal except for confidence that the Turks were ready to defend their frontiers, and that probably some fairly concrete assurances to that effect were given.

Amid recurrent reports that the Germans have been urging Bulgaria to attack Turkey, British papers have missed few opportunities to hint to the Turks that they would be wise to call in help beforehand.

Despite the plane consignment, there were no indications here that the Turks yet had taken up that idea seriously.

England Must Invade, Canadian Officer Says

London, Sept. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, general officer commanding the Canadian corps in Englad, told a group of visiting Canadian editors tonight "there will have to be an invasion of the Continent."

The Canadian corps, he told the newspapermen in a significant interview at his headquarters somewhere in England, "is a dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin—don't make any mistake about this."

These troops, he went on, are on call for "useful service," and the only qualification is that there be a useful objective and a proper time for action.

Not With Missiles Alone

"I don't think you can bring a proud and well-organized nation to her knees with missiles alone," McNaughton said in predicting the continental invasion.

There is no better located spot than England, he went on, for an offensive action along the coast of Europe from Gibraltar to Spitsbergen.

He conceded, however, that a British invasion of the Continent may not be attempted until after Germany tries to invade the British Isles.

Asked if more man power were needed for the present dominions army overseas, the commander said there had been no shortage to date, that men had been brought over as fast as ships were available to carry them, and that as to the future, balanced and coordinated plans should be made for maximum effort through a long war.

Urges Training In Canada

Col. George Drew, Canadian Conservative leader in Ontario, suggested in a broadcast tonight that empire shock troops with unequaled striking power be trained in the vast spaces of Canada for an invasion of Europe.

Emphasizing that his suggestion was purely a personal one, he said:

"What is required are fast, hard-hitting units which can be transferred easily by ships. If a successful offensive is to be launched in Europe it must be by fast, powerful land units working in close cooperation with airborne and parachute troops."

Raid Reported

A roundabout British press report that Canadian soldiers already had made a daring night raid on the coast of France excited the imagination of the troops here, but Canadian headquarters and British military authorities said no raids had been made.

An authoritative source said the report "might have originated with a German propagandist seeking information. The fact that the story comes from New York does not mean that it could not have originated with German sources."

R. A. F. OPENS HEAVY FRENCH COAST RAID

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Starts Concentrated Attack On Occupied Area Between Cap Gris Nez And Calais

Squadron Of Hurricane Fighters Attacks 6 Nazi Naval Vessels Off Dunkerque

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 26—The Royal Air Force started a concentrated attack on the occupied French area between Cap Gris Nez and Calais tonight.

Soon after a thick haze lifted from the Dover Strait the distant thunder of heavy bombs rolled across the Channel, punctuated by the thump of German anti-aircraft.

Fighters Attack Ships

Earlier a mixed squadron of super-armed and super-powered Hurricane fighter planes attacked four German minesweepers and two anti-aircraft ships off Dunkerque.

The Air Ministry reported that the Hurricanes, which carry four cannon or twelve machine guns, left two minesweepers blazing furiously and probably lost. Both anti-aircraft ships were said to have been damaged.

Patrol Vessel Sunk

Other fighters sank a small German patrol vessel off Cherbourg, the Air Ministry said.

Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights went into action in London tonight when a hostile plane was heard, but no bombs were dropped. There were a few casualties in the area around London, where high explosive bombs were scattered.

New York, Sept. 26 (AP)—The official Dutch Aneta agency quoted a private letter from the Netherlands today as saying that 40,000 German evacuees had arrived in Amsterdam from the Rhineland, indicating the effect of R. A. F. bombings.

Spurt on Libyan Front.

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—An authoritative source said today there had been a spurt of activity on the Libyan front, particularly artillery action. Axis aircraft have made new raids, but without causing damage, this informant said.

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British Reported Massing Large Forces in Egypt

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP).—The newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia of Milan reported today that the British were massing large forces in Egypt and indicated that major operations against the Axis' North African forces might be imminent.

With the favorable season for desert warfare approaching, it said, considerable movements of British troops have been observed between the Giarabub and Siwa Oases, about 120 miles inland from the Mediterranean coast.

Italian troops from Fort Uolchefit and the Chilga outpost in Ethiopia repulsed British attacks Wednesday night with the British suffering losses, the Italian high command announced.

In North Africa, the Italins said, they shot down two British planes which attacked Misurata Wednesday and another at Bengasi.

Italian planes again bombed the Micabba airport on Malta last night, the communique declared.

Two British Trawlers Lost

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight the loss of the trawlers Skudd III and Strathborne.

Ship Is Fired at Mouth Of Thames, Nazis Claim

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Informed Germans said today a 6,000-ton British freighter was set afire by German air bombs at the mouth of the Thames last night.

In London, the government said a lone plane last night "dropped bombs harmlessly near the coast of East Anglia" and that there was nothing else to report. East Anglia fronts on the North Sea north of the Thames.

France Wants No Help, Says Deat In Statement For U. S.

Collaborationist, Citing American "Misunderstandings," Denies His Country Is "Enslaved Or Tortured"

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[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 26—Marcel Deat, editor of the Paris newspaper *L'Oeuvre* and leading journalistic proponent of collaboration between France and Germany, declared today in a statement for Americans that the United States labors under three misconceptions in regard to France.

The politician who, with Pierre Laval, was the target of an assassination attempt August 28, said that contrary to American belief France wants no help, is neither enslaved nor tortured although occupied, and rejects the idea of anybody occupying her empire for her.

He said Frenchmen want America, in turn, to answer three questions: Why the United States regards herself as threatened; why the United States, which two years ago pursued an independent policy, "is now apparently absorbed in European, Russian and Oriental problems"; and who dominates "the Anglo-American amalgam"—the United States or Britain?

"The misunderstandings never would have arisen if thousands of Americans were still coming and going in France as they used to, if you had one hundred newspapermen here instead of only four or five and if communications by mail and telegraph were easy and quick," Deat said.

"The first misunderstanding is the American idea that France wants help. Help is the last thing on earth France wants today. We have finally learned we must become strong enough to help ourselves.

"The second misunderstanding is the ludicrous idea that we are enslaved or tortured. The fact is, we were beaten militarily, exactly as we deserved to be after twenty years of confusion and weakness. Nearly 2,000,000 of our soldiers were taken off to Germany as a logical result of our having declared a war for which we were not prepared.

"Our marshal (Petain) made what must have been the most favorable armistice terms in history for a non-existent army. Does America realize that this period of armistice is only temporary—that it will end when the threat of invasion ends. The armistice terms are scrupulously followed by both sides.

"I feel that only a person who is traitorous or unfaithful by nature would disapprove of our keeping loyally to terms which we accepted in exchange for the right to maintain a government in France and keep our empire for ourselves.

France "Wants No Help"

"We have more food, clothes and raw materials than any other country in wartime Europe and unlike our former allies we don't cry out: 'Send us help or we perish.' The France of today wants no help.

"A third American misunderstanding is that we want someone to occupy our empire for us. We do not. We succeeded in defending Dakar and we nearly succeeded with Syria. We are now strong enough to do the job ourselves and we are going to do it. If America understands that she will understand France better.

"A final American understanding is that we have become pitiful and finished as a great power. Actually France is refitting herself to occupy her right place in the world of culture and economic activity. She will succeed. Are Americans informed of the complete reorganization of our political and social structure, our new labor and business laws and organization, our new system of education and new york in art, literature and science?

French Defeat "Lucky"

"Our lightning defeat in our disorganized, weakened condition was one of the luckiest things of our existence, because it forced us to begin the rebuilding of France spiritually, socially, economically and politically. The one thing we dread now is some foreign plant to use France as a battleground. Under the simplicity of Marshal Petain's honorable and truly French leadership we are well on the way to a new birth, while the rest of the world is still enmeshed in war.

"If America thinks of France as striving to wipe out a quarter century of mistakes by a self-directed return to the old French character, she will be near the truth."

3 GUILLOTINED, CONDEMNED BY PETAIN COURT

SEP 27 1941

Frenchmen Executed As Communists In Yard Of Paris Prison

Vichy Seen As Seeking To Show It Can Curb Unrest Without Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 26—Three Frenchmen died by the guillotine today in the courtyard of Sante Prison in Paris, condemned by a new tribunal of state which was set up to show the Germans that the French themselves can crush prolonged unrest from a hidden opposition.

The three, all formerly identified with French Communism, were Adolphe Guyot, once the Communist leader of the Seine (Paris) department; Jacques Woog and Jean Cathelas, former Deputy.

New Sentences Due

The tribunal is expected to issue new condemnations shortly, among them the former Communist Deputy Gabriel Peri, whose case is believed already decided. Another under death sentence, Fresco Foscardi, remains at large.

All those sentenced so far by the tribunal of state were convicted in secret sessions for fomenting or organizing disorders. Those guillotined today were the first it had sentenced to death.

Through the operations of this court, which is separate from anti-Communist tribunals also operating in Paris and elsewhere, the Vichy Government hopes to curb the spread of German reprisals against French hostages for attacks on Germans and other manifestations of opposition.

Seeks To Stop Reprisals

Pierre Pucheu, Vichy's dynamic Minister of the Interior, is in Paris trying to sell the Germans on the idea of stopping these reprisals—which already have cost thirty-five lives—until the new French courts can have a chance to get things under control.

In Vichy itself, a flurry of scattered activity indicated to some observers that something was brewing. Some of its manifestations:

A conference was held between Vice-Premier Jean Darlan and German Embassy Secretary Rahn, who came to Vichy from his new post on the Nazi diplomatic staff in Paris. Rahn was invited to dine tonight with Marshal Petain.

Brings New Proposals

Jacques Benoist-Mechin, former Vichy Secretary of State and regarded as a leading advocate of collaboration, came here with Rahn, and authorized circles said he brought along preliminary proposals for "marked resumption" of French-German negotiations.

A round of conferences was attended here by Gen. Henri Dentz over the disposition of the troops who were defeated under his command in the Syrian war with the British and de Gaullists. It is now believed these troops will remain in France, rather than go to African garrisons.

General Koelz, newly named to the command of Vichy forces in Algeria, started his tour of duty by inspecting the important garrison of Blida, south of Algiers.

FRENCH KILL THREE TO PLACATE NAZIS

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One Red Deputy Is Executed at Paris Prison.

Paris, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The first three men sentenced to death by the powerful Tribunal of State were executed today on the guillotine in the courtyard of Sante prison.

Authoritative sources said that the court, a French tribunal created to show the Germans that the French themselves could handle the problem of opposition and to forestall the spread of German reprisals, was expected

30.24-12063

30.24—12063

to hand down a new list of condemnations soon.

The three put to death today were communists: Adolphe Guyot, comunist leader of the Seine (Paris) Department; Jacques Woog and former Deputy Jean Cathelas.

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The name of Gabriel Peri, another former communist Deputy, was mentioned as probably among those whose cases now have been decided at further sittings of the tribunal.

A fourth man who was given the death sentence six days ago, Fresco Foscardi, has not been found. He was tried in absentia.

All those sentenced so far have been convicted in secret sessions of fomenting or organizing disorders.

This court is separate from the Anti-Communist tribunal which deals only with communist activities.

The British radio reported today, according to NBC, that the soldier-son of Gen. Christianson German military governor of Holland, is reported to have disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

A report published by a Free Dutch newspaper in Holland added that Christianson was serving in the army of occupation.

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SIX DE GAULLISTS ARE SENTENCED

Vichy, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—A military court at Clermont-Ferrand sentenced four captains and two lieutenants of the French Air Force to death in Absentia today on charges of treason, desertion and diversion of equipment in that they went over to the (Free French) forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

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BERLIN-VICHY DEAL BEING NEGOTIATED

Diplomats Take Proposals to French Capital.

Vichy, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Authorized sources reported tonight that Jacques Benoist-Mechin, one of Vichy's chief collaborationists, brought preliminary proposals for a marked resumption of French-German negotiations when he returned last night from Paris in company with a ranking member of the German Paris embassy.

New French-German conversations began today, when Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan conferred with Secretary Rahn of the German embassy, recently assigned to the Nazi diplomatic staff in Paris. It was expected that Herr Rahn would dine tonight with Chief of State Petain.

Today's talks coincided with a crowded seven-hour visit by Gen. Henri Dentz, who commanded French forces against the British and Free French in Syria. He was in conference almost the whole time, some of it with Marshal Petain, on the use to which his idle Syrian veterans are to be put.

There had been reports that they would re-enforce France's African garrisons, but it is said now they are likely to remain in France.

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Theft Holds Up French Ration Coupons

Melun, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Four days before new food cards for October became effective, thieves stole 50,000 sheets of meat and bread tickets from the mayor's office here today.

The resulting shortage of coupons caused distribution of cards to be suspended until new ones could be printed.

GREEK PREMIER SAYS ITALIANS BATTLE NAZIS

Tells in London of Fighting Between Axis Troops Occupying Greece.

14 FRESH DIVISIONS THERE

Exiled Leader Declares Il Duce Was Forced to Send In Additional Troops.

London, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos of the refugee Greek Government declared today that he had received reports of frequent clashes btween Germans and Italians occupying Greece and said that it had been necessary to import fourteen Italian divisions to occupy the southern part of the country.

"Curiously," he added, "the Italians are somewhat better disciplined than the Germans."

Speaking at a press conference, he said that Greek airmen and naval forces are now operating with the British in the Middle East and that no part of the Greek Navy or Merchant Fleet has fallen into Axis hands. Half the merchantmen and a quarter of the navy were destroyed during the evacuation, he said.

The exiled Premier, who arrived in London four days ago, declared that Bulgaria could hardly be regarded as other than a belligerent, having for a long time been used as a German military base.

"If the Bulgarians had not provided facilities for the Germans," he said, "the invasion of Greece would have been very considerably delayed."

They're Saying In Berlin

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Berlin, Sept. 26 (AP)—Americans in Berlin are busy these days knocking down with smiles a story going the rounds that every German national in the United States has been compelled to wear the swastika, and that this is what led to orders that Jews in Germany must wear a yellow star of David on their left breasts.

Jews have been wearing the Star of David since September 19, and throughout the city one hears the people saying:

"The Jews must wear the yellow star because America compels our Germans over there to wear the swastika."

Offices of American newspaper correspondents and the United States Embassy have received frequent inquiries whether the rumor is true The first inquiry to the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press came from someone who said he had heard that Milwaukee was the first city to enact such a regulation.

Official press officers said the Government had nothing to do with the story and insisted that they knew nothing about it.

Reich to Order Listing Of All War Stock Sales

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, announced today that a decree to be made effective shortly would compel the registration of all shares which have changed hands since the war began.

This measure, disclosed at a meeting of the Reich's economic chamber, was expected to halt what the Minister called "excessively rising" share pices.

The effective date of the decree has not been fixed, but Funk already has forbidden banks to make loans for purchases of mining stocks and colonial bonds after October 31.

Funk's announcement said business concerns would be encouraged "to invest their liquid assets and reserves in the Reich's treasury bonds."

Authoritative quarters, explaining Funk's action, said previous warnings against speculation had gone unheeded.

Wartime profiteering repeatedly has been called un-Nazi and many decrees have forbidden the unjustified increases in commodity prices and wages.

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CROATIA'S GERMANS GET NAZI SCHOOLS

Zagreb, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Children of German parentage will have ample opportunity to learn the Nazi way of life in German schools to be established throughout Croatia by a special decree. German schools are to be erected at once wherever twenty or more German children live within a radius of five miles. Auxiliary establishments will provide for the others.

"Children in the German schools," the decree said, "will be taught in the spirit of their German birth and in loyalty to their Croatian home."

...ssolution Of Jewish Groups Urged In Italy

Newspaper Charges Leaders With "Pernicious Anglophile And Anti-Fascist Propaganda"

Rome, Sept. 26 (AP)—*Il Tevere*, Italy's outstanding anti-Jewish organ, colled today for dissolution of Jewish organizations charging their leaders with "pernicious Anglophile, defeatist and anti-Fascist propaganda."

Naming thirty persons including Rabbis and other prominent Jews, the newspaper recommended that authorities "close the ebig mouths of these people."

Its attack followed reports that Fascist strong-arm squads at Trieste had begun beating up persons, among them Jows, accused of defeatism by slander, jokes and criticism of the Fascist regime.

U. S. Firms in Belgium Put Under Restrictions

Berlin, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Brussels newspapers reported today that American businesses in Belgium had been placed under restrictions similar to those prevailing in Germany. Concerns in which Americans or residents of the United States hold as much as 25 per cent interest must report their circumstances and obtain permits for any expenditures outside routine operating costs.

SCIENCE URGED TO BEAT HITLER

Winant Calls That First of Human Needs.

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Winant Would Couple Science With Force To Erase Naziism

Tells Gathering Of Savants In London That Such A Union Would Serve "Human Needs"

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 26—The coupling of scientific methods with force of arms to stamp out Naziism was put up to the world scientists today by John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, as science's first service to "human needs."

Winant told representatives of twenty-two countries attending the International Conference on Science and the World, over which he presided at an afternoon session, that the "first service of science to human needs was integration of the scientific methods and applied science in support of the allied forces organized to destroy Naziism."

The Nazis, he asserted, have "stolen and run amuck with the great scientific discoveries of the human race,"

[Associated Press]

using them "to enslave the human spirit."

Prime Minister Churchill, in a message, told the scientists their presence was "striking proof of that universal desire for liberty of thought which all the power of the Gestapo will never entirely stamp out."

All the resources of science will be required "to repair the trail of material and moral havoc which the Germans leave behind them," Churchill wrote.

Sir John Orr, a British dietetic expert, proposed a commission of United States and allied government representatives which would plan a world-wide post-war food policy to bring an "adequate health diet" within reach of everybody.

London, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, told the International Conference on Science and the World Order today that the first service by science to human needs should be application of scientific methods to crush Hitler.

Science should support the Allied armed forces that are organizing to destroy Nazi power, he asserted at the conference's opening session.

Prime Minister Churchill, in a message to the conference, said that all the resources of science would be required to repair the trail of material and moral havoc which the Germans leave behind them.

Mr. Winant, who presided at the afternoon session, declared: "Nazism has stolen and run amuck with the great inventions of free and inquiring minds and is using them not to liberate but to enslave the human spirit."

He said that the Germans had "with relentless efficiency and cruelty degraded the dignity of the individual and attempted to abolish the rights of man."

"Science was obligated to satisfy the primary needs of man so that the essentials of life are recognized equally as part of the rights of man. We must abolish both hunger and the sword as a means of forcing labor," he added.

Sir John Orr, a British dietetic expert, proposed the formation of an international commission "to prepare plans for a world-wide food policy which will bring an adequate health diet within reach of everybody." He suggested that the commission be made up of representatives of the United States and Allied governments.

Representatives of twenty-two countries are attending the three-day conference, held under the auspices of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and Mr. Churchill said that their presence was "striking proof of that universal desire for liberty of thought which all the power of the Gestapo will never entirely stamp out."

"The freedom that our scientists enjoy is a valuable weapon to us," he added, "for superiority in scientific development is a vital factor in preparation of victory."

Halifax In Lisbon On Way To U. S.

Lisbon, Sept. 26 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington landed here in a British overseas plane late today and will board a transatlantic clipper for New York tomorrow.

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MARY CHURCHILL SIGNS

Prime Minister's Daughter a Private Now.

London, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The War Office announced today that Mary Churchill, youngest daughter of the Prime Minister, has become a private in the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Mary Churchill, 18 years old, was reported last May engaged to Lord Duncannon, 28-year-old son of the Earl of Bessborough. He is a captain, aid-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton of the Canadian Corps.

At that time the report of the engagement was authoritatively described as "a little premature."

Today's announcement said that Mrs. Churchill had given Mary every encouragement to join the ATS and that Private Churchill is at present in training with her friend, Miss Judith Montague, whose mother is a cousin of Mrs. Churchill, at the ATS reception depot in the southern command.

"Miss Churchill now has passed her preliminary selection test for anti-aircraft work and will shortly be posted to a mixed battery for technical training in the operation of anti-aircraft fire control instruments," the announcement added.

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Controlled Undies

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 26—Streamlined and stamped underwear for women is the latest wrinkle in Britain's war effort.

The Board of Trade announced that the new Government-controlled undies would have no frills, little if any lace and would be within reach of everybody's pocketbook.

Each garment will bear a monogram, but not the fancy silk-woven initials sometimes used. Instead, it will carry the cold Government stamp—CC 41 (CC meaning controlled commodity).

Luxury underwear, however, still will be obtainable, but not controlled, and it is possible that a pair of pink pants (uncontrolled) may cost $15.

Controlled undies were listed as "slips, knickers, panties, vests, camiknickers, night dresses and pajamas."

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TAYLOR IN BRITAIN ON SURPRISE VISIT

Roosevelt's Envoy to Talk Over Refugee Problem.

London, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, arrived at a British airdrome this afternoon from Lisbon and immediately flew on to London on a surprise visit.

United States embassy sources made no immediate explanation of Mr. Taylor's visit, but implied that he would have conferences with Prime Minister Churchill. The length of his stay was not stated.

Mr. Taylor comes to England from papal conferences and talks with William D. Leahy, United States ambassador to Vichy, and Vichy authorities.

Washington Reveals Purpose.

Washington, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Myron C. Taylor has gone to London to discuss refugee problems with British leaders, State Department officials said today.

They said that Mr. Taylor was vice-chairman of the International Committee on Refugees. Lord Winterton, who is in London, is chairman.

Off for United States Next Week.

Lisbon, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—

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Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal emissary to the Vatican, took off for London by air today with his wife.

He decided last night to go to the British capital to confer with the United States Ambassador, John G. Winant, and British leaders. It was understood that his visit had been suggested by the London embassy.

He plans to return here next Tuesday and leave by Clipper for New York on Thursday.

Air Liner Reservations Canceled Suddenly By U. S. Mission To Vatican

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New York, Sept. 26 (A. P.)—Three members of a mission scheduled to fly to Lisbon tonight en route to the Vatican have canceled their reservations. The cancelations were understood to have come through the State Department.

The three were Charles Franklin West, former Under Secretary of the Interior; Charles Finn Williams, and William Cullen Safford, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati.

It had been reported, without official confirmation, that the three men would continue Vatican conversations begun by Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special representative to the Vatican. Mr. Taylor arrived in London this afternoon on a surprise visit.

George Arliss Fined $18,000 By Lord Mayor Of London

Veteran Actor Charged With Failing To Register Foreign Securities With Bank Of England

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 26—George Arliss, 73-year-old *Disraeli* of stage and screen, was fined the sterling, equivalent of more than $18,000, by the Lord Mayor of London today for failing to register ome $52,000 in American and Canadian securities with the Bank of England under war-time regulations.

Arliss entered a technical plea of guilty, but "indignantly repudiated" the charge as a reflection on his honor and denied any intent to evade the law. He formally pleaded mitigating circumstances and his fine, in fact, was only a fraction of the $158,000 penalty to which he was liable.

Arliss testified he thought he had observed all Government regulations

[By the Associated Press]

regarding his money and securities. His lawyer said the actor and his wife "have surrendered in dollars or tendered securitie for regulation to the amount of something between £80,000 and £100,000" ($320,000 to $400,000).

Arliss said he had left most of his financial affairs in the hands of his New York agent and added: "I am not very intelligent in this matter now I was less intelligent then."

The Lord Mayor, looking over exhibits of letters from Arliss, observed: "These are the letters of a very intelligent finance man."

He then ruled the affair a case of gross negligence calling for a severe penalty.

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charges, while technically pleading guilty, also was fined 10 guineas (about $42) costs.

Mr. Arliss was charged with failing to register securities valued at £13,160 (about $52,000) and the crown prosecutor, F. D. Barry, had declared the actor was liable to a fine of £39,480 (about $158,000).

Mr. Arliss testified that he believed he had observed all regulations regarding his money and securities. Asked whether he understood the regulations, he replied, "I'm afraid I don't."

He told the court that he had left most of his financial affairs in the hands of a New York agent because "I had what I call my own business to attend to."

The Lord Mayor, before whom the case was heard, observed that the actor's letters "are the letters of a very intelligent finance man."

When the case was called, Mr. Arliss, who has been acting on stage and screen for 55 years, playing Disraeli, Cardinal Richelieu and other famous characters, advanced from the rear of the courtroom and stood in front of a bench occupied by counsel.

The Lord Mayor directed that he be given a chair, and the 73-year-old Arliss, unlike other defendants, sat throughout the proceedings.

Defense counsel told the court:

"Mr. Arliss and his wife have surrendered in dollars or tendered securities for registration something between £80,000 and £100,000 (between $320,000 and $400,000). The honor of Mr. Arliss is at stake and I intend to fight every inch of the case."

George Arliss Is Fined $18,000 in Britain For Neglecting to Register Securities

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—George Arliss, veteran English stage and screen star, was fined £4,500 (about $18,000) today after pleading guilty, "subject to mitigating circumstances," to a charge of neglecting to register United States and Canadian securities with the Bank of England.

In addition, Mr. Arliss, who appeared in court to "repudiate" the

The actor, he declared, "indignantly repudiates" the charges, but under the regulations "has to plead guilty" even though "there is no ingredient in this offense of intent to evade".

French Protest Arrests By Japanese In Indo-China

Hanoi, French Indo-China, Sept. 26 (AP)—French authorities protested strongly to the Japanese today over the arrest of one hundred Chinese and Anamites here and at Haiphong for alleged anti-Japanese activities.

The seriousness of the view taken by the French was indicated by the presentation of the protest both to Japanese authorities here and to Tokyo through diplomatic channels.

This action followed the closing of streets in Hanoi and Haiphong by Japanese military authorities without warning and a subsequent search of private homes and French and Chinese-owned hotels.

An announcement from the Hanoi Government called the Japanese activity "an incontestable violation on the part of the Japanese high command of French sovereignty solemnly guaranteed by the Japanese Government in all agreements between itself and the French Government.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA PROTESTS TO TOKIO

Charges Many Arrests in Far East Colony.

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Vichy, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—French Indo-China authorities have protested vigorously to Japan, charging violation of French sovereignty as a result of sudden, widespread arrests by Japanese troops in the French colony, it was announced officially today.

The strongly worded protest declared that the action of the Japanese command was an "indisputable violation of French sovereignty, despite the solemn guaranty by the Japanese Government in all accords signed up until now between it and the French Government."

Full French sovereignty in the Asiatic colony was insisted on in a protocol signed between France and Japan only two months ago giving Japanese troops the right to occupy bases in southern French Indo-China.

A communique issued by French authorities in Hanoi, the capital, said, "On the night of September 25-26 Japanese military forces at Hanoi and Haiphong carried out without warning police operations, including police lines across streets, searches and arrests.

Hundred Arrested

"Some one hundred persons, Chinese and Annamites, thus were taken into custody.

"The French authorities raised a vigorous protest against these operations, which constitute on the part of the Japanese command in Indo-China an indisputable violation of French sovereignty in spite of the solemn guaranties by the Japanese Government in all accords signed up to now between it and the French Government.

JAPAN, TONED DOWN, MARKS YEAR IN AXIS

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Observes Anniversary In Subdued Manner, Preoccupied With Peace

Silences Some Pro-Fascist Leaders, Stresses Talks With U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Sept. 27—The British Government was understood today to have told Japan it would resort to "drastic action" if Mrs. Denzil Clarke, Japanese-born wife of Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, assistant press attache at the British Embassy in Peiping, China, is not found soon and returned alive. She has been missing a week in that Japanese-occupied city.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Saturday, Sept. 27—The first anniversary of Japanese adherence to the Axis alliance was observed today in a subdued manner, with only official functions scheduled and certain pro-Fascist leaders silenced by order of the Government.

In a speech to the empire on the eve of the anniversary, Nobubumi Ito, director of the Cabinet Information Board, declared the primary purpose of the alliance was world peace and that Japan to this end would retain her ties.

Not Like Pact Of Past

"The tri-power pact," he added, "is not like the military alliance of the past, which was made for accruing advantages for the prosecution of war."

The newspaper *Chugai Shogyo*, organ of big business, likewise observed: "The fundamental purpose of the tri-partite pact is to restore peace." Then, referring to current Japanese-American talks in Washington, it added:

"It is significant that the anniversary of the pact comes at a time when Japan and the United States are trying to do their best."

Answers Criticism

The English-language publication *Japan News Week*, retorting to earlier criticism of its position, prepared an editorial declaring that American attempts to destroy Nazism were just while German attempts to destroy democracy were unjust, because democracy sought only to allow each nation to choose its form of government, whereas Naziism would impose its will on other nations.

In the year that has gone since the signing of the pact Japan's economic military and naval positions have outwardly worsened, although some competent observers believe her inherent strength is still untouched despite food shortages and lack of oil, gasoline and raw materials.

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12 More Months Of War

The empire has gone through twelve more draining months of war with China, has seen her world threat substantially vanish through British-American action, has found herself at economic odds with Britain and the United States and isolated from contact with her allies due to the outbreak of the Russian-German war.

Despite all this, however, Japan has clung to her objective—the so-called East Asia coprosperity sphere, and has intensified her action against China.

30.24-12065

30.24—12065

Japanese Reaffirm Axis Tie in Marking Pact Anniversary

Spirit of Three-Power Treaty Is Declared Diplomacy's Keynote

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 26.—A Japanese spokesman opened the empire's observance of the first anniversary of Japanese signing of the Axis pact, which falls tomorrow, by declaring today the alliance's primary objective was world peace and that Japan would retain her ties to this end.

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Nobubumi Ito, who was named director of the Cabinet Information Board by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye a month before the signing last September, made the statement in a broadcast.

Ito declared that, whatever the changes in the future and whatever the difficulties, "the spirit of the three-power pact constitutes the keynote of our diplomacy and that will not be affected in the least by activities of third powers to alienate the three countries from each other."

Foundation of New Order.

Japan regards the pact as the foundation for creation of a new world order, Ito said, wherein Japan is to take the leading role for East Asia.

The anniversary observance was subdued, with only official functions scheduled and some pro-Fascist leaders silenced by government order.

In the year since the Axis alignment was announced, Japan has gone through another draining 12 months of war with China and has seen her world trade, with 6,000,000 tons of shipping on the seas, virtually vanish through freezing of credits and the spread of the war.

Ito stressed peace aims of the Axis. "The real meaning of the spirit of the three-power pact is clear," he said, "from the imperial rescript (a pronouncement by the Emperor) granted on the day of its conclusion and from the message of Konoye.

"In the rescript it is stated 'We fervently hope that cessation of disturbances and restoration of peace will be realized as swiftly as possible.'"

Not Like Military Alliances.

Ito said the pact was "not like military alliances of the past," which were made for advantages in the prosecution of war.

The English-language publication Japan News Week, replying to criticism by the newspaper Chugai Shogyo, prepared an editorial for publication tomorrow declaring that it is just for the United States to attempt to destroy Nazi-ism, while it is unjust for Germany to attempt to destroy democracy because Nazi-ism would impose its will on other nations, whereas democracy seeks only to allow each nation to choose its own form of government.

Several issues of Japan News Week have been suppressed because of its use of anti-totalitarian matter.

In Chungking the leading Chinese daily, Ta Kung Pao, declared that Japan was "anything but enthusiastic over her Axis ties."

The paper said the Japanese entered the alliance a year ago hoping to share in the spoils, but "all she has achieved has been diplomatic isolation."

Axis Diplomatic Fete Scheduled in Berlin

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BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP).—Diplomats of Germany, Italy and Japan started today their observance of the first anniversary of the signing of the tripartite pact which lined Japan up with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

A reception for the diplomatic and press representatives of the three powers was scheduled for this afternoon and a spokesman said there would be an exchange of international telegrams.

Asked whether there was still a possibility other nations would join, he replied, "There always exists the possibility, but we cannot name a special nation or date."

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Japanese Gold On Way to Siam

Bangkok, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Thirteen million bahts' ($4,550,000) worth of gold under a 25,000,000-baht gold purchase agreement with Japan is now being transferred to Thailand (Siam), Finance Minister Luang Pradist Manudharm said today.

British Mission to China

LONDON, Sept. 27 (Saturday), (AP).—The British Foreign Office disclosed today it was sending Sir Otto E. Niemeyer as head of a financial and economic mission to China at the request of the Chinese government. The mission is expected to negotiate an additional British loan to China.

Singapore Re-enforced.

Singapore, Sept. 25. (Delayed). (A. P.).—Indian detachments, including a complete hospital unit, arrived to re-enforce this Far Eastern British naval base today.

Japan to Create Reserve Of Food for Emergency

Cabinet Decides to Increase Output, Cut Consumption

TOKIO, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Cabinet adopted an emergency foodstuffs program today aimed at increasing production and cutting down consumption. Coupled with a rise in rice imports, this would result in enlarging food reserves against the future.

The government hopes to increase planting of wheat, barley and potatoes by utilizing land now idle.

Measures to reduce consumption include mixing some starch from potatoes and sweet potatoes with flour, and the use of substitutes for rice and barley in making sake (rice wine) and soya sauce.

The Cabinet decision was disclosed in an address by Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, chief of its planning board, who said that to insure a supply of foodstuffs for the principal cities it is necessary to collect and store suitable amounts of staple foods now. This year's rice crops have been affected by bad weather, Suzuki said, and therefore, there must be economy in consumption.

TOKIO MAY SEND AMERICANS HOME

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Plans to Remove Japanese Nationals From U. S.

Tokio, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Americans stranded in Japan may soon be taken home on a Japanese ship which would bring back Japanese citizens now in the United States, Koh Ishii, the Government spokesman, said today.

The ship, if finally arranged for, would also carry mail which has piled up in the Tokio and Yokohama post offices since service was suspended several weeks ago.

Meanwhile, British nationals went aboard the evacuation ship Anhwei, which docked today at Yokohama. They will go to Singapore.

The Australian Minister to Japan, Sir John Grieg Latham, is among those who will leave on the Anhwei. His reasons for going, and whether he plans to return, were not disclosed.

Australia's Minister Called Home From Tokio

He Will Sail Today, but Says He Will Return Soon

TOKIO, Sept. 26 (AP).—Sir John Greig Lathan, Australian Minister at Tokio, boarded the British evacuation ship Anhui today, saying he had been called home, but would return soon. The Anhui, which is to take about 370 British subjects from Japan, was in the outer harbor of Yokohama tonight, scheduled to sail for Singapore tomorrow.

Latham's arrangements to depart were made hurriedly, indicating that instructions had been received at the last moment. At Singapore he is expected to confer with Alfred Duff Cooper, the British Cabinet's representative in the Far East.

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ALIENS TO STATE HOLDINGS

Philippine Action Will Force Financial Disclosures

Manila, Sept. 26 (AP).—Many of the highest financial interests in the Philippines, including Japanese and Chinese, will be forced to report their holdings under the alien census, it was disclosed today. Census blanks were received at the office of the high commissioner. Americans will not be affected, but British subjects as well as Axis nationals must make reports. Japanese are heavily interested in banking, trading and the hemp industry and Chinese have vast retail holdings.

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Singapore, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The Shipping Controller of the Straits Settlements announced today that vessels of all nationalities calling at ports of the United States or its territories were required to carry United States Maritime Commission warrants to obtain port facilities promptly.

Maritime Commission representatives are already stationed at Singapore, Manila, Batavia and other Far Eastern ports, from which increasing quantities of tin, rubber and other militarily important supplies are shipped to the United States.

Doctors Perform Operation With Five-Ton Crane

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 26.—R. A. F. doctors, forced to improvise in the absence of usual equipment in a western desert first-aid station, have performed four delicate spinal operations with the aid of a five-ton crane.

Readjustment of spinal bones without damaging the nerve systems and paralyzing the patients, a medical officer explained, required that the injured men be raised gently, with even pressure, to positions in which they were suspended by the feet.

Lacking a special table and pulleys, the R. A. F. doctors requisitioned the crane, normally used to lift engines from damaged aircraft.

"All four operations have been successful," said the medical officer, "but it was tricky business and I think the crane operator prefers his usual job."

SAYS BERLIN LAID ARGENTINA PLOT

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Chilean Newspaper Reports Wide Attacks Planned.

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 26 (A.P.).—An alleged plot broken up by army action in Argentina on Tuesday night was today declared by the Socialist newspaper Critica to have been a Nazi conspiracy to prevent American unity, involving a direct military blow at Chile.

"The German General Staff planned the form of attack," the newspaper charged, "and selected Wednesday, at 3 o'clock in the morning, as the date most favorable for action."

Without identifying the source of its information, Critica declared also that Nazis plotted a separatist movement in eastern Bolivia, through which to strike at that inland nation and neighboring Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil.

The Chilean police investigating Nazi activities said they located three clandestine radio transmitters yesterday near La Union.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Aristobulo Reyes was appointed temporary commander of the Argentine Air Force today to succeed Gen. Angel M. Zuloaga who was removed last night after twenty aviation officers had been arrested or placed under surveillance as conspirators.

add Buenos Aires xxx conspirators. Gen. Juan Tonazzi, War Minister said in announcing Reyes's appointment that a military judge would be named to handle prosecution of the officers involved in the alleged plot. The judge also presumably will investigate the disappearance of a large quantity of aircraft ammunition which led the government to suspect a subversivem movement was under way.

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Santiago, Chile, Sept. 26 (AP)—Thirty anti-Nazi demonstrators were arrested today after parading in front of the Spanish bank and the German Embassy in protest against the imprisonment of several Chile by the Germans.

The Foreign Office announced that all of the Chileans had been freed by Germany except two who were arrested in July, 1940.

50,000 Workers Leave Posts For Funeral

Form Procession Behind Bodies Of Nine Demonstrators Shot In Mexico

Mexico City, Sept. 26 (AP)—Fifty thousad workers left their jobs in Goernment offices and public utilities services today to participate in a huge funeral procession for nine demonstrators killed in front of President Manuel Avila Camacho's residence Tuesday.

The procession, carrying union banners and passing out handbills demanding punishment of those responsible for the shootings, filed in orderly manner behind nine hearses through the center of the city to Moderno Cemetery.

After the funeral the workers returned to their jobs.

The dead, all employes of the Federal arms factory, were shot by Mexican troops when the demonstrators attempted to present a demand to President Camacho that the Federal director of war plants be removed. The President has ordered an investigation.

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Mexico City, Sept. 26-A(AP)-Leading unions of Mexico City, including the electricians and transport workers, voted late today to strike from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. tomorrow in protest against the shooting of demonstrators in front of President Manuel Avila Camacho's residence Tuesday.

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Tegucipalpa, Honduran Republic Sept. 26—The German Minister, Otto Reinebeck, informed the Honduran Government today that the Reich is closing its diplomatic mission here.

The announcement closed an incident started when the Honduran Government declared *persona non grata* Christian Zinsser, former German envoy.

Havana, Sept. 26 (AP)—President Fulgencio Batista asked Congress for broad new powers tonight to enable him to enforce extraordinary defense measures against dangers arising from the conflict in Europe.

Bermuda Ranked Third In U. S. Defense System

Knox Puts Iceland And Newfoundland Ahead In Importance To America

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 26 (AP)—Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, ranked Iceland, Newfoundland and Bermuda in that order today in their importance to the growing American defense system.

Of the work on bases here, he said, they would be ready "just as quick as God will let us, we'll put on all steam and more steam than ever when I get back."

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This was the second day of his inspection of the bases in Bermuda.

KNOX VISITS BERMUDA

Secretary of Navy Inspects American Bases.

Hamilton, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, was in Bermuda today for several days' inspection of United States defense bases in this British colony.

He arrived yesterday at Morgan's Island, where one base is situated, and then spent several hours looking over naval, military and air work.

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Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued the following communiqué:

On the night of Sept. 25-26 fighting continued along the entire front.

Two enemy aircraft were shot down by Soviet patrol planes on the approaches to Moscow yesterday.

On Sept. 23 our air force operated against enemy troops, various units destroying eighty-six German tanks, thirty-two armored cars, seven tankettes, 339 truckloads of troops and supplies, twenty-seven gasoline tank cars, seven anti-tank guns and fifteen anti-aircraft guns and silencing eleven anti-aircraft batteries.

Five enemy companies of infantry and one battalion of artillery also were destroyed and three battalions dispersed. In addition, 138 German planes were destroyed in air combats or on airdromes.

On Sept. 22 pilots of the Black Sea Fleet destroyed thirty planes on enemy airdromes and Sept. 23 brought down eight German planes in air combats.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Sept. ...—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué early today:

On Sept. 26 our troops engaged the enemy along the entire front.

On Sept. 24 our air force destroyed 118 German aircraft. Our losses were twenty-nine planes.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

As announced in a special communiqué, destruction of the enemy encircled east of Kiev continues relentlessly. The number of prisoners has increased to 492,000. The figure is growing steadily.

The air force destroyed rail lines and armament factories in the Kharkov region and around Tula and Moscow.

Combat planes last night set a large merchantman afire in English waters.

There were no enemy combat operations over Reich territory by day or night.

German Field Headquarters issued the following special communiqué tonight:

Annihilation of the last of the enemy forces encircled east of Kiev is imminent.

The number of prisoners meanwhile has increased to 574,000 and still grows steadily.

War material taken as booty is incalculable.

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British

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué issued tonight follows:

This afternoon aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked four enemy minesweepers and two anti-aircraft ships off Dunkerque. Both anti-aircraft ships were damaged and two of the minesweepers were set on fire.

Other fighter aircraft on offensive patrol sank a small enemy patrol ship off Cherbourg. None of our aircraft is missing.

The Air Ministry also issued this communiqué:

Reports from the Russian front show that R. A. [illegible] continue to escort bombers of the U.S.S.R. on offensive operations.

Our fighters have shot down two more Messerschmitt-109s without loss to themselves.

A joint communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries said today:

Early last night a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly near the coast of East Anglia. Apart from this incident there is nothing to report.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 26 (Reuter)—A communiqué from Middle East headquarters today said:

Libya—No change in the situation.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Italian High Command today issued this communiqué:

Last night the Micabba airport at Malta was bombed again by Italian planes.

In East Africa Wednesday night detachments from Uolchefit and the outpost of Chelga repelled an attempted attack by the enemy, on whom they inflicted losses.

In North Africa lively activity of our artillery was reported on the Tobruk front.

Both of two enemy planes that bombed and machine-gunned Misurata from low altitudes Wednesday afternoon, causing some ten casualties among natives and damage to dwellings, were shot down.

Another British plane was hit by the anti-aircraft defense at Bengazi and fell in flames into the sea.

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Neutrality Revision Wins Favor Over Plan For Outright Repeal

McKellar Proposal Offered on His Own Initiative, He Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26

By the Associated Press.

Administrative lieutenants in Congress were reported today to have rejected a proposal for outright repeal of the Neutrality Act and to be ready to work instead for legislation making vital revisions.

The repeal proposal was introduced yesterday by Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, a consistent administration supporter. Senator McKellar, who told the Senate that the neutrality law established a policy which "no great nation like ours can indulge in," said today he had acted entirely on his own responsibility. He added he did not know whether the administration would approve complete repeal of the neutrality law.

Revision Favored.

One well-advised leader told reporters that Senator McKellar's measure was not acceptable to the administration. He said the legislation recommended by President Roosevelt probably would follow the lines indicated Wednesday by Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Connally suggested that the Neutrality law be amended to permit the arming of American ships and to allow them to enter presently-forbidden belligerent ports and combat zones.

The Texas Senator declared that some provisions of the neutrality law—such as that granting the Government control over munitions exports—should be retained.

Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire and a supporter of administration foreign policy in most respects, told reporters that he favored either complete repeal or substantial modification of the law.

Can't Legislate Peace.

"I was one of the six Senators who voted against it in 1939," he recalled, "and I still don't believe you can legislate peace. In times of crisis the Nation should not be handicapped in dealing with foreign nations by laws of its own making."

Senator Bridges said, however, that legislation to modify the law doubtless would command more votes than a proposal for complete repeal.

It generally was assumed that President Roosevelt would discuss the entire question of neutrality repeal or revision with his congressional leaders next Monday and would weigh well their advice on what legislation to recommend.

On the basis of informal polls, the congressional group was expected to assure the Chief Executive that both houses would grant safe majorities to legislation lifting present restrictions against the arming of merchant ships and against travel in designated belligerent areas.

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New Head Of Legion Reports To President

Stambaugh Notifies Roosevelt Of Support Of His Foreign Policy

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—Lynn U. Stambaugh, new national commander of the American Legion, reported personally to President Roosevelt today that his organization formally had indorsed the Administration's foreign policy and asserted that the Chief Executive was "very much heartened and very much encouraged."

The Legion went on record as backing the foreign program at the Milwaukee convention at which Stambaugh was elected its head.

The commander said he had invited Mr. Roosevelt to speak at Armistice Day services at Arlington National Cemetery on November 11 and to attend the Legion's convention at New Orleans next year and that Mr. Roosevelt had accepted both, with the condition that unforeseen events might change his plans.

Bars Goods to 300 More Firms

Wallace's Defense Board Adds New Names to Axis Blacklist.

By Lloyd Lehrbas

Washington, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—The Economic Defense Board, headed by Vice-President Wallace, further centralized control of economic warfare and kindered defense measures today by taking over the issuance of all export licenses in the $4,000,000,000-a-year foreign trade of the United States.

In line with President Roosevelt's order of September 15 to "intensify the policy of preventing shipments to Axis-dominated countries," the economic defense board began absorption of the State Department's division of controls, which heretofore has colaborated with the export control administrator in regulating exports and issuance of export licenses.

Mr. Walace's super-defense board already has taken over the previously independent and army-directed export control administration with the objective of integrating its functions into the broader work of the board.

At the same time the economic defense organization issued a supplementary blacklist containing the names of 300 persons and firms in the other American republics to whom no more shipments of American goods will be permitted.

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300 More Firms on List.

The 300 blacklisted firms have been added to the original proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals which contained more than 1,800 individuals and firms in Latin American countries. The names of sixty-five firms on the original list were deleted yesterday because satisfactory corrective action had been taken.

In announcing the original blacklist it was stated it was comprised of persons or firms "deemed to be acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy or nationals of those countries and persons to whom the exportation directly or indirectly, of various articles or materials is deemed detrimental to the interest of national defense."

On the basis of a continuing study of economic affairs in the other American requplics, the new list includes firms charged with acting as cloaks for effecting transactions with firms already on the proclaimed list.

Some Forced to Close.

Many of the firms already on the blacklist have suffered severely, it was said, even to the extent of being forced to close, for they were dependent on supplies from the United States.

On the latest list are Air France, the French trans-Atlantic airline, and Lati, the Italian overseas air service, which have provided one of the few remaining aerial links between South America and Axis countries. Curtailment of their fuel or other needed supplies as a result of the blacklist action might force a abandonment of their service.

The newspaper El Pamero in Buenos Aires, also named, has been charged with pro-Nazi activities in stirring up anti-American feeling in Argentina.

The Transocean News Agency, which ceased business in the United States when German consuls here were ousted, was named on the proclaimed list in Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Mexico and Guatemala.

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Examine Willkie's Record, Wheeler Urges

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 26 (AP).—Senator Burton K. Wheeler told an America First rally last night that the record should be examined concerning Wendell Willkie's business connections.

The isolationist Democrat from Montana said Mr. Willkie was a director of a New York shipbuilding company holding millions in defense contracts.

"I make no accusation about Willkie's patriotism, but the record should be examined."

Mr. Wheeler's speech was scheduled for broadcast over Station KSFO, but the station said the Senator himself canceled the arrangements because he departed from his prepared text.

The Senator was heckled and one man was ejected from the auditorium.

Sea Hides Fate of Captive Americans

Washington, D. C., Saturday, Sept. 27 (AP).—The German Foreign Office informed the State Department today that it had no information concerning the Nazi raider Tamesis or the fate of two Americans—Francis J. Vicovari and Ned Laughinghouse—wounded when the Egyptian steamship Zamzam was shelled and sunk by the raider in the South Atlantic, April 17.

Since more than five months have passed without any clue to the disappearance of the sea raider with the two wounded Americans, presumably in the ship's hospital, fears were expressed here that the Tamesis has sunk.

The British Navy has made no report of the sinking of the Tamesis or any other German vessel fitting its description. The State Department has made almost continuous efforts to secure information of the two Americans.

Vicovari, a New Yorker who was co-leader of 24 young Americans en route to drive ambulances for the British and Free French forces in the Near East, was wounded when the Tamesis fired eight or nine shells into the Zamzam when the Egyptian vessel was half way between Pernambuco, Brazil, and Capetown, South Africa.

The following day all passengers and crew except Vicovari and Laughinghouse were transferred to the German motorship Dresden and landed at St. Jean de Luz in German-occupied France after a 33-day voyage zigzagging through the British blockade. All later were released.

146 Americans Released.

A German report revealed that Laughinghouse, a tobacco man from Wilson, N. C., also had been wounded.

When the Zamzam hove to after being shelled, the 322 passengers and crewmen, including 148 Americans, were taken aboard the raider.

30.24-12067

30.24—12067

DEMANDS CLARK LET SENATE ACT ON FILM INQUIRY

McFarland Puts Challenge to Chairman; Assails Tobey on Racism.

DARRYL ZANUCK ON STAND

Says Anti-Nazi Pictures Follow Trend of Popular Thinking in Time of World Upheaval.

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Washington, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Senator McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, challenged Chairman Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, today to submit to the Senate the question of continuing an investigation by a Senate Interstate Commerce sub-committee of alleged war propaganda in the movies.

In a heated exchange, Mr. McFarland served notice that he intended to ask the House committee investigating un-American activities to look into the source of some charges laid before the Senate group, charges which Mr. McFarland declared could only have the result of arousing race prejudice.

The Arizona Senator said he would object to [illegible] further questioning of the type indulged in by Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, yesterday when Mr. Tobey aired charges that the British Purchasing Mission here had put a ban on the employment of any person of Irish, German or Jewish descent.

Senator McFarland said he was assured by British embassy officials that there was no truth in the statement. Turning to Chairman Clark, Mr. McFarland shouted:

"I challenge this committee to go before the Senate of the United States and ask it if this investigation shall continue. I challenge you to see whether the Senate wants a committee, which is supposed to pass upon whether an investigation shall be made, to make an inquiry of this sort."

McFarland Is Aroused.

Senator McFarland said he felt certain that the committee could get no more than eighteen votes, far short of a majority, in support of a move to continue the present inquiry.

"Thank you, Mr. McFarland," Senator Clark replied. "I notice people never holler until they are pretty badly hurt."

"Talk about me being hurt," Mr. McFarland shouted back, his voice unsteady with emotion, "you are the one who is going to be hurt before this thing is over."

"The committee will engage in debate with you on the floor of the Senate and not before," Chairman Clark replied, as he called James Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner to the stand to testify about a letter Mr. Stahlman had written Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America, in 1938 complaining about alleged attempts of the movies to "censor" newspaper comment.

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Statement by Willkie.

Wendell L. Willkie, counsel for the motion picture producers issued a statement charging that the committee investigation was "one of the first attempts in America to suggest to the American people what they should read or see."

Chairman Clark said the committee intended to summon Mr. Hays as a future witness.

The chairman read Mr. Stahlman's letter to Mr. Hayes to the committee. It said that the advertising agency of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer had ordered the withdrawal of advertising from the Banner because of criticism by columnist Jimmy Fidler of the picture "Marie Antoinette." A postscript added, however, that the advertising schedule had been ordered reinserted.

Howard Dietz, publicity and advertising director for M.-G.-M., said in a statement, meanwhile, that the discussion of withdrawing advertising from the Banner was "a tempest in a teapot, a mountain out of a molehill, or choose your own cliche." Mr. Dietz added that M.-G.-M. never had withdrawn advertising from the Banner and added that "the postscript to Mr. Stahlman's letter bears out what I say. His complaint died aborning before his letter was even mailed."

Another Letter Offered.

Mr. Stahlman furnished the committee with a copy of a letter written to him September 1, 1938, by Robert B. McNitt, editor of the McNaught Feature Syndicate in which Mr. McNitt asserted that it was "mighty serious business when the publicity director of a movie house presumes to tell a newspaper what it shall publish."

Mr. McNitt wrote that Mr. Dietz had telephoned him shortly after Mr. Fiddler's column appeared and had said that while M.-G.-M did not intend to sue for libel it "proposed to take whatever steps were necessary to stop Fiddler from talking as he did about M.-G.-M., its artists and its pictures.

"To condemn the motion picture industry for dealing with subjects as timely, as vital and as important as the current upheaval in the world is to subject the industry to an impossible censorship," he declared.

Mr. Zanuck said the "unfairness of the method being used" at the current hearing was demonstrated by a charge he said was made by Senators Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, and Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, that Twentieth Century-Fox had "sabotaged" a picture called "The Great Commandment" because the film preached peace and good will. Mr. Zanuck said the film had played in 1,087 theaters thus far and had returned to the company only $33,000 of the firm's $200,000 investment in it. The public, he said, stayed away from religious pictures.

He later was informed, Mr. McNitt said in the letter, that Mr. Dietz had taken steps to cancel M.-G.-M. advertising in newspapers which would not agree to revision of Fidler's column

Mr. Stahlman testified that the orders for cancellation of advertising in the Banner, later withdrawn, were contained in a telegram from a man identified as "Peters," connected with Donahue & Cole, New York advertising agency which represented M.-G.-M. Mr. Dietz previously had told the committee that the threats to withdraw advertising from the Banner were made by a local theater manager who was not authorized to take such steps.

Darryl Zanuck on Stand.

Darryl F. Zanuck, production chief for Twentieth Century-Fox, told the committee that the movie industry had been asked by the Government to make "training pictures for the United States Army," but denied that any Government representative has suggested the production of propaganda films. He said the movies were only following the trend of popular thinking in producing some films dealing with anti-Nazi themes.

McFarland Goes After Tobey.

Senator McFarland read into the record two letters from R. I. Campbell, acting British Ambassador, denying that Anthony Eden ever had said that Britain was not a democracy and denying that British authorities in this country had refused to employ persons of Irish, German or Jewish descent. Mr. Tobey previously had raised the two questions.

"The truth will bear the test," Mr. Tobey remarked.

An uproar of applause both for Tobey and McFarland then interspersed the following exchange:

McFarland: "With all respect and regard for the Senator, statements such as he has made only go to create race prejudice along the lines of the recent speech of Mr. Lindbergh. We in the United States are composed of all races, but above all we are Americans. I think the Senator is doing far more harm by creating race prejudice than by anything else he could do."

Tobey: "What I am doing is trying to keep race prejudice from being established. If it is true that people are discriminating against races in employment opportunity then they are the ones who are fostering race prejudice."

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 26—Kenneth Leslie, editor of the *Protestant Digest*, announced today that 700 Protestant churchmen had joined the publication in denouncing Charles A. Lindbergh's Des Moines speech as "the beginning of the last phase of a definite plan to destroy democratic government in this country."

"The past decade has written large what we Christians have long known, that anti-Semitism is anti-Christianity," the statement said. "Christians dare not repeat the mistake of German Christians who failed to speak forth their condemnation early."

Sum Left To 2 In Latvia Will Buy Defense Bonds

Court Orders $1,500 Made Available For Purchase Of Bombs "To Be Delivered" By R. A. F.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 26 (AP)—Because war in Europe bars turning over $1,500 from the estate of Raynolt Grundy to his two sisters in German-controlled Latvia, the money will be invested in national defense bonds by court order.

The order, filed today, stated that the money thus "may be used in purchase of food for Britain or bombs for Germany, to be delivered via the air route on any object that the R. A. F. may choose."

Walter Chalmers, deputy county clerk, said that when world conditions permit the bonds will be delivered to the sisters. Grundy, a seaman, died aboard ship in New York harbor November 1, 1940.

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Crown Princess Sees Norwegian Sabotage at Movie Preview

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Crown Princess Martha of Norway was in a preview audience that applauded today when a news reel showed a group of her countrymen in Norway sprinkling kerosene on codfish they were packing for shipment to Germany.

The film was shown at La-Guardia airport where the Crown Princess greeted 10 members of the Royal Norwegian Air Force who stopped here en route from Washington to Toronto with five American-made attack bombers to be used by Norwegians in training.

2-GERMANS MEET AGAIN—U. S. AGENTS

Playmates Of 30 Years Ago Are Government Witnesses At Spy Trial

One Testifies Man Accused Sent Photos Of Defense Instruments To Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 26—More than thirty years ago William G. Sebold and Walter Nipken played together on the streets of Mulheim an der Ruhr, Germany.

Today they met again for the first time in more than twenty years in Brooklyn Federal Court. Each had been active in American counter-espionage activities and each was credited by the Government with uncovering a spy ring

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Government Witnesses

They were star Government witnesses at the trial of sixteen men charged with espionage conspiracy. An additional seventeen defendants have pleaded guilty.

Nipken, like Sebold, joined the alleged spy ring under F. B. I. instructions, fed it information of doubtful value and, finally, cracked it.

Tells Of Second Ring

Sebold, principal witness for three weeks, had told of his assignment by the German Gestapo; his building of a "spy" radio station with F. B. I. help, his hoarding of Gestapo funds while alleged spies here grumbled against their German masters and of information gathered on America's modern war machines for transmission to Germany.

Today Nipken took the stand and told of an alleged second ring. He testified that, as a highly responsible tool engineer in the airplane parts factory of Air Associates, Inc., Bendix N. J., he was addressed last December 28 by a machinist, Karl Reuper, now a defendant.

Approached For Plans

"Reuper came to my home," Nipken testified. "He approached me for plans, drawings and information on aircraft and defense, which he said he would send to Germany.

"He promised me that I would be very well paid after returning to Germany—that large estates would be set aside for us—and at the same time any expenses would be paid by another party."

Nipken said he stalled—and consulted the F. B. I. the next day. Within a week, he said, he told Reuper to count him in.

Speaks Of Danger

"Reuper told me that he had been especially trained in Germany for spy work in the United States and that his specific job was to secure defense secrets and create discontent and bad feeling in the whole defense industry," Nipken continued.

"I told him about the danger involved in his work, and he told me I didn't have to worry. He said he was especially trained for this and nobody could get anything out of him, even if he was killed."

Photos Taken

Nipken said that on Reuper's instructions he took microphotographs of drawings, blueprints and defense instruments—he mentored specifically hydraulic pumps, aircraft de-icing apparatus, machine-gun sights, anti-aircraft guns and other defense equipment—and turned them over to Reuper, who, he said, sent the stamp-size pictures to Germany via China.

"Then, later," related Nipken, "Reuper told me that they had received the films in Germany and found them poor. They couldn't make anything out of the pictures we sent. They told me to get better photographing equipment."

Windsors' Washington Reception Tumultuous

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—The vacation-bound Duke and Duchess of Windsor waved farewell to the Capital this afternoon from the rear platform of a private railroad car which will carry them on the next lap of their trip to the Duke's ranch at Calgary, Alberta.

Their departure ended a day and a half of visits, sightseeing and social engagements in the course of which thousands of Washingtonians gave them a tumultuous reception.

Officials At Station

At the station to see them off, besides several thousands of the public, were the Duchess' aunt, Mrs. Buchanan Merryman; a few friends, officials of the British Embassy and of the State Department.

The Duke, who is Governor of the Bahamas, made his last calls at the War Department, where he conferred with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and at the Navy Department, where he talked with Acting Secretary James V. Forrestal.

Clerks Line Curbs

Government clerks lined curbs and the corridors of both buildings where he stopped. A smaller group of sightseers applauded him when he made an unscheduled stop at the Lincoln Memorial.

The Duke, a diminutive figure in the shadow of the mighty, seated figure of Lincoln, stood silently with his hands clasped behind his back and read the Gettysburg address imprinted on one wall of the memorial.

"Marvelous, isn't it?" he murmured. "I had read it, but really——"

Asks Of Assassination

Recalling that Lincoln had been shot in a theater, the Duke questioned members of his party about what had happened to the assassin and asked whether the motive had been "personal or political."

The Duchess did not leave the embassy during the morning, and after the Duke had rejoined her they posed for newsreel cameras in the embassy garden, the Duke expressing appreciation for a good time in America and for the aid the United States has sent to Britain.

Receive Friends

Later, they received several friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence W. Robert, Jr., of Atlanta, and Lady Mountbatten, wife of the commander of the British aircraft carrier Illustrious, and her daughter.

For their Western trip the Duchess donned a suit of blue faille, white blouse, blue and white hat, blue alligator leather shoes and white gloves. Her large earrings did not match, one being of gold, while the other was a multi-jeweled cluster.

First Visit to Baltimore

By The Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26—When the train bearing the Duke and Duchess on their way to Canada paused here for a brief stopover, the Duchess pointed out familiar buildings near the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

Curiosity seekers were barred from the train platform as the Duchess paid her first visit since her marriage to the city in which she was reared. A crowd of several hundred persons, railroad employes and passengers gathered across the tracks for a glimpse of the couple as they appeared on the observation platform of their car.

Two More Destroyers Launched At Kearny

One Is Sponsored By Mrs. Nannie Hambleton Martin, Of Easton, Md.

Kearny, N. J., Sept. 26 (AP)—Two new additions to the United States' war fleet, the destroyers Hambleton and Rodman, slid down the ways of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yards today into the Hackensack river.

The Hambleton left the ways at 1.19 P. M. after christening by Mrs. Nannie Hambleton Martin, of Easton, Md., grandniece of the late Purser Samuel Hambleton, U. S. N., after whom the vessel was named. The Rodman, sponsored by Mrs. Albert K. Stebbins, Jr., wife of Major Stebbins, of the United States Army, slid into the water at 1.29.

The two $5,000,000 craft will be commissioned within sixty days.

Launching Of 14 Ships Scheduled For Today

Washington, Sept. 26 (AP)—Spokesmen for the army, navy and the Maritime Commission in speeches tonight hailed this country's progress in providing merchant ships for the struggle against the Axis.

On the eve of "Liberty Fleet Day," when fourteen merchant vessels will slide down ways in the greatest mass launching since the first World War, they told of what had been done toward providing tonnage and what still had to be done.

"The commission," said Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N., retired, chairman of the Maritime Commission, "is proud of the accomplishment made by the nation's ship workers during the early phase of the all-out effort which the President has asked every American to make.

"But neither the ship workers nor the commission are content. We all realize that more and still more merchant ships must be built to carry cargoes so vitally essential to the ultimate defeat of those aggressors who are threatening the liberty of all the peoples of the world."

Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, of the navy's bureau of ships, called the launching of fourteen vessels in one day "a gesture which should definitely silence those critics in our midst who would have us believe that neglect of our defenses during the long years since 1919 placed us so far behind in the international race that it was useless for us to attempt to catch up."

Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, the army's quartermaster general, described America's outlying bases as the "far-flung sentinels of democracy."

"If they are to be truly effective, a chain of ships must be welded to link them to the mainland," he said.

The speeches were broadcast.

The present program of the Maritime Commission, Admiral Land said, contemplates the completion of approximately 1,200 merchant ships between now and the end of 1943—two ships a day during the next two years.

Pleading for utmost speed, the chairman declared:

"Every hour a ship is out of service, either delayed on the ways in the shipyard or idle in port, while vitally essential cargoes are undelivered, is a telling blow struck against the cause which America champions. Too many such hours—too many such blows—and the cause is lost."

Ceremonies incident to the launchings will be conducted tomorrow in shipyards on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts. A message from President Roosevelt will be broadcast at each launching.

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PRIORITIES SYSTEM REVISION IS SLATED

Defense Industries To Get Allocations Of Goods Instead Of Ratings

Nelson Outlines Plan In Calling For Passage Of Price Control Bill

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 26—A forthcoming major revision of the priorities system, under which defense industries will get specific allocations of raw materials instead of so-called preference ratings, was outlined to the House Banking Committee today by Donald M. Nelson.

The executive director of the newly created Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, testifying in behalf of speedy enactment of the Administration's price control bill, said the new system still was under study but asserted he thought its adoption unavoidable.

Notes Present Difficulty

Nelson told newsmen he was not quite sure exactly how the plan could be carried out, but said he intended to use the agricultural implements industry as "a guinea pig" on which to test his idea.

Under the existing priorities system, he explained to the committee, firms are given certain ratings, such as 1-A, in the order of their importance to the defense program and the civilian population.

"But a manufacturer can't operate unless he knows how much material he's going to get and when he'll be able to get it," the former vice-president of Sears-Roebuck, Inc. said, "He can't get that information from a mere preference rating, because many other firms in the same business may have the same rating."

Urges Control Bill

Where manufacturers find they can't get materials under their priority ratings, he went on, they come in and ask for a higher rating.

"When you get them all up to A-A ratings," he added, "you're right back where you started."

At the opening of his remarks, Nelson said that as a businessman he was fundamentally opposed to price fixing but declared that in the current emergency, he believed the Administration's price control bill should be enacted at once to prevent "an inflationary period that will completely destroy us."

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He told the House committee that he knew of no other method of solving some of the problems created by the defense program.

Calls For Quick Action

For that reason, he said, the pending price control measure should be enacted "as rapidly as possible."

"If we are properly to handle a defense program of the size of ours and avoid an inflationary period that will completely destroy us," he said, "we must have some form of price control.

Prior to the hearing, Nelson said that he thought it was too late for adoption of the "universal price ceiling" proposed by Bernard M. Baruch, World War head of the War Industries Board.

"If we could have put such a plan into operation say about March 1, before the sharp increase started, I would have been in favor of it," Nelson said. "But I don't think the public would have stood for it then, and you have to be guided by what is practically possible."

Opposes Controlling Wages

In response to questions, Nelson said he was opposed to controlling wages by legislation because "you can't have concentration camps in this country for violators."

He said he was opposed to Secretary Morgenthau's proposal for one hundred per cent. taxation of corporations' profits in excess of six per cent., explaining he thought that the profit system had to have an incentive to make it work.

As to farm prices, Nelson said he thought there should be a ceiling over them, but added he did not know just where it should be.

On Small Businesses

Chairman Steagall (Dem., Ala.) asked Nelson about complaints that some small factories had not received much defense business.

"It would be a national disaster if in building the defense program we destroy small business," Nelson said. "Small business has been hurt more than it should have been.

"There has not been enough consideration of the small and medium-sized manufacturers in placing contracts. I am sure that the problem is going to be solved. It must be solved."

PLAN FOR CEILING ON PROFITS SCORED

Morgenthau Proposal For Six Per Cent. Limit Called "Preposterous" By Disney

Would Kill Incentive In Small Business, House Member Declares

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 26—The proposal by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, for one hundred per cent. taxation of all corporation profits above six per cent. was described today by a member of the House Ways and Means Committee as "too preposterous for Congress to swallow."

Representative Disney (Dem., Okla.) added that the suggestion would be "a fine way to kill all incentive in small businessmen."

"I'm afraid Mr. Morgenthau is shooting the moon," he said. "The proposal to assess one hundred per cent. of excess profits over six per cent. has no parallel even in England.

Case In England

"There, as I understand it, there is one hundred per cent. taxation of excess profits above the average earning of the corporation, but the company is entitled to a twenty per cent. rebate of these taxes for bad years after the war."

Disney said England tried "such a notion" as Morgenthau's plan, but "a the demand of labor, which needed employment" by business, had to change."

Meanwhile, Donald Nelson, executive director of the new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, announced he was opposed to Morgenthau's proposal because he, too, believed it would destroy business incentive, which, he said, was essential to the preservation of this country's free enterprise system.

KNUDSEN UNSATISFIED

Said to Have So Reported on Defense Progress.

Washington, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—William S. Knudson, director of the Office of Production Management, was reported to have told congressmen today that he was not satisfied with the progress of the defense program "and probably never will be."

After Mr. Knudsen testified before a House appropriations subcommittee considering the $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation, Chairman Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri, declined to say that Mr. Knudsen had made a "favorable report," then agreed with Representative Taber, Republican, of New York who said:

"I think we can say that Knudsen said that he was not satisfied with the progress of the program and probably never will be."

ONLY ABLE TO FIND 5,192 TANK CARS

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Oil Industry Body Reports On Hunt For 20,000 Declared Idle By Pelley

Ickes, In Announcing Survey, Says Difficulties Of Shipment Growing

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 26—A committee from the oil industry reported today that it had been able to locate only 5,192 of the 20,000 idle tank cars which J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, told a Senate committee were available for moving gasoline and oil to the East Coast.

The oil committee's report was made public by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, the defense petroleum coordinator, who said in an accompanying statement that "repeated requests" from his office for information as to the location of the 20,000 cars had produced "no satisfactory information."

He declared, too, that oil companies had encountered "increasing difficulty" in obtaining cars.

Asks For Cross Check

In submitting the report of the East Coast transportation committee of the oil industry to Ickes, W. Alton Jones, chairman, recommended that the petroleum coordinator's office undertake "a reconciliation of actual inventory of cars available as of September 7 with the statements heretofore made by Mr. John J. Pelley before the Senate committee."

This recommendation was made, Jones said, "in order that the public misunderstanding on this question be cleared as promptly and completely as possible."

After the report was made public, Pelley issued this statement:

"I see no point in a controversy about just how many surplus tank cars are available.

"The figures I gave the Senate committee were furnished by the people who own the tank cars.

Shipments At Present

"We are now moving to the Atlantic seaboard 75,000 barrels of oil her day, although the general rate reductions have been in effect only ten days. Railroads and oil companies are completing arrangements for a further substantial movement to the Eastern seaboard.

"So far as I know, the oil companies who are now moving and propose to move the oil are having no difficulty in getting tank cars."

Pelley's testimony figured importantly in the conclusion of the Senate committee that there was no real prospect of a shortage of gasoline or oil on the Eastern seaboard, provided use was made of available transportation facilities.

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MILLION WPA WORKERS WILL GET PAY BOOST

Increase Proposed To Keep In Line With Higher Living Costs

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30,24——12069

Commissioner Expects Additional Idle Due To Priorities

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 26—Pay raises were projected today for more than 1,000,000 WPA workers and, at the same time, Howard O. Hunter, Works Projects Commissioner, said rolls of that agency would be increased in the winter to care for thousands of persons made jobless by operation of defense priorities.

Hunter did not announce definitely how much the pay increases would be, but said ten per cent. would be "a good guess." He predicted some wage action within thirty days.

"The idea," Hunter said, "is to bring earnings nearer into line with the increased cost of living." He said the present WPA wage schedules had been in effect for two years, and in that time industrial wages had increased thirty-two per cent. and food prices fifteen per cent.

Monthly Wage Schedule

The WPA monthly wage schedule now runs from $31.20 to $81.90 in the South, $39 to $94.70 in Northern States, and $44.20 to $94.90 in the West.

Hunter pointed to predictions by some sources that 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 persons would lose their jobs this winter as defense priorities close down large segments of non-defense industries.

He told his press conference, "I think we will have to ask Congress for more money."

To Meet Situation

WPA rolls must be increased to meet the situation, he said, regardless of stipulations in the last WPA appropriation that the rolls should be kept at an average of approximately 1,000,000 persons during the fiscal year. WPA was cut from $1,375,000,000 last year to $875,000,000 this year.

"It is too important to total defense of the country," the commissioner declared, "to let large numbers of people be thrown out of work and then do nothing about it."

Hunter reported present WPA employment at 1,024,629, the lowest on record. He said 1,200,000 persons now were eligible for WPA, if jobs were available. He estimated August unemployment throughout the nation at 5,200,000.

Is It or Is It Not Furniture?

Federal Reserve Board Is Kept on Jump Interpreting Installment Credit Law.

Washington, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—A bridge lamp is furniture, but a clothes hamper is not.

This isn't double talk; it is just some of the twenty-four-hour-a day advice that's pouring out of the Federal Reserve Board in interpreting the installment credit regulations which began on the first of this month.

While doubting that confusion over the restrictions were any more than could be expected, one sleepy-eyed official said that there were still a lot of questions to be answered after he and his staff had worked nights for four weeks.

The rules set minimum down payments up to one-third of an article's cost and fixed a maximum time of eighteen months for paying the balance on twenty-four different types of merchandise.

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Furniture Puzzles.

Furniture seems to be one of the favorite question marks. The board started out by excluding floor coverings and draperies from the definition of "furniture."

Since then the experts have ruled, on separate occasions, that lamps, mirrors, unpainted furniture, stools, kitchen and breakfast room sets, porch tables, chairs, swings and kitchen cabinets are "furniture."

But Chinaware, cooking utensils, ordinary electric fans, wall clocks, and non-electric carpet sweepers are not furniture.

Then, there's the problem of one of these new-fangled gadgets that is part radio and part bed or other furniture. The required down payment on radios is 20 per cent, but only 10 per cent on furniture. The board solved this one saying that whichever part of the gadget cost most determined the classification. Thus a $100 bed with a built-in $15 radio is still a bed.

The procedure is still too new, officials said, for all the kinks to be straightened out.

But for the customer, it's simple. All he has to do is go to his favorite store and buy on whatever terms the store is willing to offer. In most cases, officials said, these terms are no different from what they have been. Cash ro single-payment charge account transactions are not regulated at all. The rules cover only instalment sales.

Tougher Nut for Stores.

The nut is a little tougher for the store to crack. But storeowners are supposed to be getting a regular diet of advice from local commercial organizations and the Federal Reserve banks.

Except in the case of furniture, the restricted items are pretty well identified. Such things as automobiles, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators and pianos are mentioned by name. In each case, a minimum down payment is given. At present, the time limit on payments is eighteen months for all these items.

Another question has arisen concerning articles placed in customers' homes for, say, ninety days trial. Does the eighteen-month payment limit start at once or after the trial? The answer is that, as long as the customer pays nothing or promises nothing and has the right to return the goods, the trial time don't count.

P. S. The Federal Reserve Board reserves the right to change the rules at any time, but must give public notice of the alterations.

Heaviest Submarine In World, the Surcouf, Is at Portsmouth

Free French Vessel Undergoes Repairs Under Lease-Lend Act

WASHINGTON—Sep 26

By the Associated Press.

The heaviest known submarine in the world, the 4,300-ton Surcouf of the Free French forces, was disclosed officially today to be at Portsmouth, N. H.

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The Navy announced that the Surcouf, which was one of a number of French submarines whose crews decided to put in with the British after the fall of France, was in the Portsmouth harbor for repairs under the Lease-Lend Act.

Also, the British submarine Parthian was reported at Portsmouth and the British destroyer Burnham, the former United States destroyer Aulick, at Boston, both for repairs.

The Surcouf is so big that it carries a small airplane along with eight guns, 10 torpedo tubes and a crew of 150. It has a cruising radius estimated at 12,000 miles. The ordinary submarine is about half the size of the Surcouf.

While the heaviest, the Surcouf is not technically the largest submarine. It is exceeded slightly in length and beam by the new United States submarines Narwhal and Nautilus

The announcement brought to 27 the total of British and Free French craft disclosed to be undergoing, or to have undergone, repairs in the United States. It was released in line with the Navy's policy announced September 19 for sanctioning mention of the combatant craft in United States port provided no mention is made of time of arrival or departure, length of stay, recent movements of the ship, or any other information helpful to hostile operations.

Analyzing The WAR

SEP 27 1941

Crimea Holds Key To Caucasus

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE MOST IMPORTANT news from the Russo-German war front is the Moscow claim that the Bolshevists have thrown back a heavy Nazi attack on the strategic Crimean peninsula inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

This assault by the Nazis represents an attempt to gain control of the Black Sea for an attack on the Lower Caucasus in conjunction with the German drive through the Ukraine toward the northern gateway to the Caucasus. The loss of the Crimea, on which lies the chief Soviet naval base of Sebastopol, would represent a major disaster for the Reds.



DeWitt Mackenzie

Beyond this, while literally millions of tired, grimy soldiers continue the bloody thousand-mile battle at close grips, the Russian theater hasn't produced a report from either side which on the face of it would greatly alter the position during the last 24 hours.

• • •

MAYBE THERE has been an invisible change. Perhaps a hard-pressed line somewhere has grown brittle and will snap before long, letting all hell roll through the gap. War is like that.

We do not know that the Germans have unleashed more power against the besieged city of Leningrad, but the soldiers and civilians who side by side are defending this ancient and proud metropolis still hold their ground. Likewise in the Ukraine the Nazis continue to fling themselves against hard-bitten Marshal Budyenny's army in their effort to smash through into the Caucausus.

Hitler's headquarters claim the Nazis are continuing to destroy the four Red Armies which the German high command announced several days ago had been surrounded east of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. The number of prisoners is said to have swelled to the colossal total of 492,000.

• • •

HOWEVER, reports from Berlin say that even the Nazi press was in the doldrums through lack of news. Up until the announcement from the Fuehrer's headquarters the newspapers hadn't even been able to tell a waiting public what had happened to those four armies which were being "annihilated."

By the way, the constant German use of that word "annihilated" finally drove me to apepal to an American newspaper colleague in Berlin to explain just what was meant. Annihilation to me has signified pretty much the end of all things, and it began to seem from the number of Russian troops "annihilated" in the Nazi announcements that there couldn't be any Bolshevist soldiers left.

The answer is that by annihilation—vernichtung—is meant complete elimination as a military force either by death or capture. That is, if any army is eliminated, there is nothing left which could be withdrawn and reorganized for further resistance. Well, it must be some solace to be alive though captured.

• • •

MOSCOW DESCRIBES the German claim of the wholesale capture of Reds in the Kiev sector as "a fresh Hitlerite fake." Time will tell which side is right.

Speaking of fakes, that is a curious tale which comes out of Berlin today that the reason German Jews are being compelled to wear a yellow Star of David on their left breasts is because all German nationals in the United States are forced to wear the swastika. Nazi officials say the government knows nothing about the report.

Stories like that frequently crop up in war. Sometimes they are deliberately manufactured for purposes of propaganda, and then again they are just the result of a mysterious spontaneous combustion. Be it said, too, that this type of fiction isn't copyrighted by any one nation.

LONDON—ADD CHINA MISSION—XXX CHINA

SIR OTTO IS A NOTED BRITISH FINANCIAL EXPERT, A DIRECTOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND OF THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, FORMER MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FINANCIAL COMMITTEE, FORMER CONTROLLER OF FINANCE FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AND HEAD OF NUMEROUS FINANCIAL MISSIONS ABROAD AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

SIR OTTO, WHO RECENTLY WAS IN WASHINGTON CONFERRING WITH UNITED STATES OFFICIALS, WILL BE ACCOMPANIED TO CHINA BY H. MERLE COCHRANE, TECHNICAL ASSISTANT TO THE U. S. TREASURY SECRETARY.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THEIR JOINT JOURNEY WAS "REGARDED AS A FURTHER EXAMPLE OF THE CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN REGARD TO THE QUESTION OF AID TO CHINA." H

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ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 26-(AP)-A GROUP OF ABOUT 1,000 GERMAN, ITALIAN, HUNGARIAN AND RUMANIAN NATIONALS CROSSED INTO TURKEY TODAY FROM IRAN, WHICH IS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

MANILA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27-(AP)-SALVAGERS SAID TODAY THEY FEARED THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER ADMIRAL Y.S.WILLIAMS, AGROUND OFF SILINO ISLAND IN THE MINDANAO SEA, MIGHT BE A TOTAL LOSS UNLESS IT COULD BE REFLOATED QUICKLY.

THEY REPORTED THE 3252-TON SHIP, CARRYING DEFENSE MATERIALS FROM SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED STATES, WAS HARD AGROUND ON A SUNKEN REEF, WITH HOLES BATTERED IN ITS SIDES AND ITS HOLDS FLOODED.

THE VESSEL, OPERATED BY THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, STRUCK THE REEF THURSDAY. THREE CALVAGE TUGS AND FOUG BARGES REACHED THE SCENE LAST NIGHT.

THE SHIP'S HOME PORT IS SAN FRANCISCO.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 26-(AP)-ARGENTINA HAS SPENT $324,457 IN CARING FOR THE INTERNED CREWMEN OF THE SCUTTLED GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE, OF WHICH GERMANY STILL OWES $73,975, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CREW MEMBERS WERE INTERNED AFTER BRITISH WARSHIPS DROVE THE GRAF SPEE TO SUICIDE OFF MONTEVIDEO ON DEC. 17, 1939. SINCE THEN MANY OF THE GERMANS HAVE ESCAPED ND MADE THEIR WAY BACK TO GERMANY.

PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE, SEPT. 26-(AP)-POLICE ACTING ON ORDERS OF JUDGE HUMBERTO MEWES, CHARGED WITH INVESTIGATION OF NAZI ACTIVITIES IN CHILE, TONIGHT HELD SIX GERMANS FOR QUESTIONING AFTER A SERIES OF RAIDS HERE.

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CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE, SEPT 26-(AP)-ARTEMUS L.GATES, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR AIR, AND REAR ADMIRAL JOHN TOWERS ARRIVED TODAY ABOARD A FOUR-MOTORED PLANE, COMPLETING A SEMI-CIRCULAR TOUR OF INSPECTION OF UNITED STATES NAVY AIR BASES BETWEEN JACKSONVILLE, FLA., TRINIDAD, AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Copenhagen, German-Occupied Denmark, Sept. 26-(AP)-The Danish capital gave King Christian X a rousing 71st birthday ovation today as he took his daily horseback ride.

Thousands crowded the curb, many throwing flowers as he passed, and filled the palace courtyard upon his return, repeatedly calling the royal family to a balcony.

Later a crowd of half a million persons lined the streets to watch the King and Queen drive slowly by.

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Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 26-(AP)-Leading Finnish newspapers were unanimous today in deploring the British note to Finland warning that further hostilities against Russia might bring active British enmity.

The Labor organ, Sosialidemokraatti asserted that because the Finns cannot place "the slightest measure of trust in the treacherous Soviet neighbor who has consistently broken all her promises" Finland was obliged, despite a desire for peace, to remove the threat from the east.

Asserting the course recommended by Great Britain would mean national suicide, the Uusi Suomi maintained that Finland must wage the war until the national security and lasting peace had been established.

30.24-12071 30.24—12071

Despite the British alliance with the Finns' foe, Finland cannot regard England as an enemy, the newspspaper said, but added "we cannot fight our war according to the wishes of England, least of all when these wishes serve the interests of our centuries-old, hereditary enemy. We have made our decision with a clear conscience, realizing our cause is just. This realization cannot be shaken by threats."

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(NY) MILWAUKEE, SEPT 26-(AP)-JOHN CUDAHY, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM, ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT HAD DEEMED IT "INADVISABLE" TO ACCEPT A REPORT FROM HIM ON HIS OBSERVATIONS DURING A RECENT TRIP TO GERMANY WHICH INCLUDED AN INTERVIEW WITH ADOLF HITLER.

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"I HAD HARDLY LANDED IN NEW YORK LAST JUNE," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS OVER THE CBS NETWORK, "WHEN I CALLED THE STATE DEPARTMENT, BUT THE ACTING SECRETARY, SUMNER WELLES, GAVE ME TO UNDERSTAND THAT HE THOUGHT IT INADVISABLE TO SEE ME BECAUSE OF PRESS SPECULATION AND SO I HAVE NEVER REPORTED ON WHAT I LEARNED IN GERMANY."

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH HITLER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY, CUDAHY QUOTED THE GERMAN FUEHRER AS SAYING AN INVASION OF THE AMERICAS WAS A MILITARY IMPOSSIBILITY.

REFERRING TO THE WORLD WAR, THE FORMER AMBASSADOR SAID THAT A LONG STUDY OF IT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHAT PROMPTED AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO IT RESULTED IN CONGRESSIONAL ENACTMENT OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW.

"WE WERE RESOLVED," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS OVER THE CBS NATIONWIDE NETWORK "TO AVOID INCIDENTS AND PITFALLS THAT MADE A RECORD AND EMBROILED US ALMOST, IT SEEMED, UNWITTINGLY IN THAT WAR 24 YEARS AGO. AND THAT IS WHY CONGRESS ENACTED A NEUTRALITY LAW.

"YOU HEARD ABOUT FREEDOM OF THE SEAS THEN BUT EVERY SENSIBLE PRUDENT MAN RECOGNIZED THAT IF PEOPLE INSISTED UPON APPROACHING THE RAGING FIRES OF EUROPE THAT SOMEONE WOULD GET BURNT AND THAT 130,000,000 FELLOW AMERICANS WOULD GET BURNT TOO. AND SO IN THE BELIEF OF THE GREATER GOOD FOR THE GREATER NUMBER AND IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE, AMERICAN SHIPS AND AMERICAN CITIZENS WERE BY LAW KEPT AWAY FROM THE WARRING ZONE."

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ASKING WHAT HAD SO CHANGED THE PUBLIC JUDGMENT "THAT EVEN A VOICEFUL MINORITY CAN THINK OF WAR NOW," HE CONTINUED;

"IS IT BECAUSE WE WERE WRONG, OR IS IT BECAUSE OF FEAR? FEAR THAT THIS COUNTRY MAY GO DOWN AS I SAW NEUTRAL, PEACE-LOVING BELGIUM GO DOWN BEFORE THE BRUTAL HITLER WAR MACHINE."

CUDAHY SAID THAT WHEN HE INTERVIEWED HITLER AT BERCHTESGADEN RECENTLY, THE NAZI LEADER SAID THE INVASION OF THE AMERICAS WAS A MILITARY IMPOSSIBILITY."

"WE CANNOT ANNIHILATE HITLER BY IGNORING HIM," CUDAHY CONTINUED, "OR BY DECIDING UPON HIS ANNIHILATION. LET US FACE THE FACTS. IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WEIGH THE EVIDENCE AND IF WE ENTER THIS WAR IN EUROPE, LET US DO SO IN THE AMERICAN WAY, BY A DECLARATION OF CONGRESS. AND LET US BEFORE DOING SO ATTEMPT AT LEAST TO ESTIMATE THE COST.

"ABLE MILITARY MEN HAVE TOLD ME THAT AN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF AT LEAST 8,000,000 MEN WILL BE REQUIRED TO INVADE GERMAN DOMINATED EUROPE AND SENATOR PEPPER X X X IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THAT 'IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS TIME WE WILL BE SPENDING $100,000,000,000 A YEAR AND THE TOTAL COST TO AMERICA WILL NOT BE A CENT LESS THAN $300,000,000,000.'"

THE FORMER AMBASSADOR, WHO ADVOCATED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REELECTION, DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT AT WAR AS A RESULT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S "SHOOT ON SIGHT" ORDER TO THE NAVY, "FOR WE HAVE FAITH THAT OURS IS A GOVERNMENT OF LAWS, NOT A GOVERNMENT OF MEN."

WASHINGTON, SEPT 26-(AP)-MRS. BENNETT CHAMP CLARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN FIRST COMMITTEE, TODAY ACCUSED THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OF AN EFFORT TO SMEAR THE COMMITTEE.

SHE REFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT'S ACTION IN HAULING AWAY SACKS OF MATERIAL FROM THE COMMITTEE OFFICES IN CONNECTION WITH A CURRENT GRAND JURY INQUIRY TO DETERMINE WHETHER AN ACT REQUIRING FOREIGN AGENTS TO REGISTER HAS BEEN VIOLATED.

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THE MATERIAL SEIZED, SAID MRS. CLARK, WIFE OF THE SENATOR FROM MISSOURI, WAS "JUST FRANKED SPEECHES BY VARIOUS SENATORS." SHE SAID "THE ROTTEN-EGG TECHNIQUE HAS FINALLY REACHED WASHINGTON."

WENDELL BERGE, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, SAID THE DEPARTMENT WAS NOT INVESTIGATING ANY GROUP BECAUSE IT OPPOSES ADMINISTRATION POLICIES. HE SAID THE SUBPOENA CARRIERS MERELY GATHERED UP MATERIAL WHICH HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE OFFICES FROM THE APARTMENT OF PRESCOTT DENNETT, SECRETARY OF THE MAKE-EUROPE-PAY-WAR-DEBTS COMMITTEE.

DENNETT HAS BEEN A WITNESS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

"THE (JUSTICE) DEPAGTMENT LEARNED THAT CERTAIN MATERIALS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM MR. DENNETT'S WASHINGTON APARTMENT TO THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE WITHIN AN HOUR AFTER MR. DENNETT HAD BEEN SERVED WITH A SUBPOENA," BERGE SAID.

MRS. CLARK SAID SHE DID NOT KNOW WHO DELIVERED THE SPEECHES TO HER OFFICE AND ASSERTED SHE DID NOT KNOW DENNETT.

THE WASHINGTON STAR QUOTED REP. HAMILTON FISH (R-NY) AS SAYING THAT DENNETT HAD CALLED FISH'S OFFICE AND SAID HE HAD 500 OLD SPEECHES BY THE REPRESENTATIVE. ONE OF FISH'S SECRETARIES, THE CONGRESSMAN RELATED, DECIDED TO OBTAIN THE SPEECHES FOR USE BY FISH'S OFFICE, AND ACCORDINGLY SENT A HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TRUCK AFTER THEM.

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THE TRUCK, FISH CONTINUED, CAME BACK LOADED WITH SACKS ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE, SO THE SECRETARY REJECTED THEM, TELLING THE DRIVER TO TAKE THEM TO THE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, SEPT 26-(AP)-SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CARROLL G. WALTER RULED TODAY THAT BANKS OR TRUST COMPANIES NEED NOT RECOGNIZE CLAIMS OF NAZI HEADS OF OCCUPIED NATIONS FOR DEPOSITS MADE IN NEW YORK CITY BY FIRMS WHICH TRANSFERRED HOLDINGS FROM THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

JUSTICE WALTER MADE THE RULING IN DENYING A MOTION BY THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, THE CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY AND THE COMMERCIAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY AND THE COMMERCIAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY TO ENJOIN FOR A YEAR PROCEEDINGS IN A SUIT BROUGHT BY TWO HEADS OF THE ROYAL LEATHER COMPANY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THE TWO, DR. HANS I.L.ADLER AND MAX WEIL, THE FIRM'S DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, SEEK TO WITHDRAW $450,000 DEPOSITED WITH THE BANKS BEFORE THE LOW COUNTRIES WERE INVADED.

WHEN THEY CAME TO AMERICA LAST SPRING AFTER TRANSFERRING THE FIRM'S SEAT TO CURACOA, DUTCH WEST INDIES, THEY IMMEDIATELY CLAIMED THE FUNDS WHICH WERE SENT HERE FROM 1937 TO 1939. THE SEAT TRANSFER TOOK PLACE BEFORE THE NETHERLANDS OCCUPATION.

30.24-12073

30.24—12073

THEY OBTAINED A PERMIT TO TRANSFER THE MONEY TO THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, BUT THE BANKS DECLARED THEY COULD NOT TURN IT OVER BECAUSE THEY RECEIVED LETTERS LAST YEAR FROM THE FIRM AT OISTERWIJK, HOLLAND, SAYING THE POWERS OF THE TWO HAD BEEN REVOKED BY STOCKHOLDERS.

FURTHERMORE, THE BANKS WERE NOTIFIED BY DR.HUBERT HUPPERTZ, REICH COMMISSIONER OF THE NETHERLANDS, THAT THE NAZIS APPOINTED HIM "FIDUCIARY" FOR THE LEATHER COMPANY AND HE WAS THEREFORE IN CHARGE OF ITS ASSETS.

THE BANKS CLAIM IT IS NOT CLEAR WHO HAS AUTHORITY OVER THE MONEY.

ONE BOY CARRYING ON
VAST CATHEDRAL
CONSTRUCTION (190)

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(ADVANCE) LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, SEPT. 26-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-

CONSTRUCTION OF ONE OF THE GREATEST CATHEDRALS OF MODERN TIMES IS BEING CARRIED ON--FOR THE PRESENT, AT LEAST--By ONE Boy! ~~(INSTEAD OF ONE OF X X X~~

ARTHUR RONALD BRADY, 19, IS THE ONLY BRICKLAYER NOW WORKING ON THE GIGANTIC METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL, A LARGE PART OF WHICH HAS BEEN BUILT ALTHOUGH THERE IS STILL MUCH LEFT TO BE DONE.

RONALD'S ONLY COMPANION IS AN ANCIENT IRISHMAN, PADDY RILEY, WHO MIXES AND CARRIES MORTAR.

THE WAR AND A SHORTAGE OF LABOR AND FUNDS ALL CONTRIBUTED TO THE SITUATION.

RONALD IS PROUD OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY.

"OF COURSE IT'S NOT AS IF I'D BUILT A WHOLE CATHEDRAL," HE EXPLAINS, "BUT IT DOES GIVE ME GREAT SATISFACTION TO KNOW I'M CARRYING ON THE WORK."

~~HE SAYS HE GUESSES HI~~

HE SAYS HE GUESSES HIS BRICKLAYING JOB WOULD LAST SEVERAL YEARS AT THE PRESENT RATE, BUT HE DOESN'T KNOW WHEN THE WAR MAY CALL HIM AWAY.

THE CATHEDRAL WAS DESIGNED BY SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT TO BE THE LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY. THE FOUNDATION STONE WAS LAID BY EDWARD VII IN 1904.

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IT HAS SUFFERED NO GREAT BOMB DAMAGE, BUT BLASTS KNOCKED OUT SOME OF ITS BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED STAINED GLASS. BOMB FRAGMENTS HAVE SCARRED ITS WALLS IN PLACES BUT HAVEN'T IMPAIRED ITS BEAUTY.

MLF15 MANILA 568/547 RTP VIA PW 26 1235A (Read from SNS)
PRESS ASSD NY Sept 26, 1941
KUCHING MCDNAIEL 41200 KUCHING SARAWAK MCDANIEL/ STOP RAJAH CHARLES SYNER BROOKE TODAY COMMEMORATED CENTURY OF BROOKE FAMILY RULE OVER SARAWAK IN SOLEM COLORFUL CEREMONY WHICH MARKED END OF ONE OF WORLDS FEW REMAINING ABSOLUTE AUTOCRACIES AND BEGINNING OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT FOR QUARTER MILLION INHABITANTS NORTHWEST BORNEO STATE WHICH ENJOYS GREATER AUTONOMY PROBABLY THAN ANY WITHIN FRAMEWORK BRITISH EMPIRE PARAGRAPH

TENS THOUSAND SARAWAKS SUBJECTS DASH MALAYS EXSTATES CHINASEA SEABOARD COMMA CHINESE EXINLAND RUBBER PLANATATIONS COMMA WORKERS FROM OIL GOLD FIELDS COMMA DESCENDANTS OF ONCE FAMED FEARED HEADUNTING DAYAKS OTHER TRIBESMEN FROM MOUNTAIN JUNGLES DASH
CROWDED STATE CAPITALS STREETS RIVER BANKS PUBLIC SQUARES AS ARTILLERY BATTERY FIRED TWENTYONE GUN SALUTE OPENED DAY CELEBRATION

PARAGRAPH

FROM HIS SEVENTY THREE YEAROLD PALACE THIRD QUOTE WHITE RAJAH UNQUOTE OF SARAWAK AND RANEE SYLVIA BRACKET RECENT VISITORS UNISTATES UNBRACKET EMBARKED BEFLAGGED ROYAL BARGE WHICH PRESENT EXSIAMESE LATE KING CHULANGAKORN GRANDFATHER REIGNING BOYKING ANANDA MAHIDOL PARAGRAPH

SENIOR MALAYA CHIEFTAIN GREETED SAWAWAKS RULERS AT KUCHING CITY LANDING STOP SHELTERED FROM BURNING SUN BY ROYAL YELLOW UMBRELLA RAJAH RANEE PASSED THROUGH RANKS SMART STATE CONSTABULARLY COMMA BAREFOOTED TOUGH SARAWAK RANGERS ONLY TWO MONTHS FROM JUNGLES UNDER COMMAND KILTED SCOTS OFFICERS AND FILES BRITISH SAILORS AND TROOPERS EXINDIAN PUNJAB STOP PRESENCE BRITISH TROOPS PRACTICAL EVIDENCE EIGHTEEN EIGHTYEIGHT TREATY WHICH GUARANTEED BRITISH PROTECTION AND RIGHT CONDUCT SARAWAKS FOREIGN RELATIONS BUT LEFT RAJ OF SWARWAKS INTERNAL CONTROL ENTIRELY IN HANDS HEREDITARY BROOKE RULERS PARAGRAPH

RAJAH RANEE ASCENDED GOLD CLOTH COVERED DIAS FLANKED BY HARAWAKS COLORS UNIONJACK CHINAS KUOMINTANG EMBLEM ANDSTARS STRIPES FOR SARAWAK NEVER FORGOTTEN UNISTATES IN EIGHTEEN FIFTY FIRST FOREIGN POWER RECOGNIZE STATES INDEPENDENCEPARAGRAPH

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CHIEFSECRETARY READ CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM KINGGEORGE SECRETARY STATE COLONIES COMMA CHINESE GOVERNMENT GOVERNOR GENERAL NETHERLANDS INDIES BRITISH AUTHORITIES MALAYA ALL WHICH PRAISED BROOKE FAMILYS DEVOTION TO WELFARE THEIR SUBJECTS STOP BROOKE POPHAM MESSAGE THANKED RAJAH FOR COOPERATION PREPARING DEFENCE FAREAST AREA AND RECALLED HIS KINSHIP BROOKE FAMILY PARAGRAPH

MALAYA CHIEFTAINS IN BRILLIANT SARONGS SILK GOWNED CHINESE GENTRY AND TRIBAL HEADMEN WITH PAINTED FACES WEARING FEATHER CROWNS GOLD SIVER ORNAMENTS AND LOIN CLOTHS PRESENTED LOYAL ADDRESSES AND TOUCHED HANDS WITH THEIR WHITE SOVEREIGNS STOP FOR FIRST WHITE RAJAH FORBADE GROVELLING BEFORE THRONE PARAGRAPH

AFTER DECLARING BEGINNING CONSTITUTIONAL RULE WHICH PROCLAIMED 31/3 RAJAH ANNOUNCED GENERAL AMNESTY AND STRAITS DOLLARS TWOMILLION APPROXIMATELY UNISTATES NINEHUNDRED FIFTYTHOUSAND INTEREST FREE LOAN IMVERIAL TREASURH PARAGRAPH

AFTER STATE CEREMONY RAJAH PRESIDED SWEARING IN SUPREME COUNCIL DASH CHRISTIANS TOOK OATH ON BIBLE MOHAMMEDANS WITH KORAN STOP HEADS PARAGRAPH

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COUNCIL CHARGED TASK CONSTITUTING LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPRESENTING STATES GEORGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS RACIAL RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO FORMULATE LIBERAL CONSTITUTION PENDING PROMULGATION ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT UNDER RAJAHS DIRECTION PARAGRAPH

THREAT WAR IN PACIFIC BROUGHT ONCE ISOLATED STATE SARAWAK COMMA WHICH SAME SIZE ENGLAND WITHOUT WALES COMMA BROUGHT INTO FRAMEWORK EMPIRES FAREASTERN STRATEGY AND NEEDS WAR PRODUCTION LIMELIGHTED STATES MATERIAL WEALTH STOP SARAWAK WITHIN CHINASEA AREA WHERE BROOKEPOPHAM DEVELOPING AIR STRIKING POWER STOP SARAWAKS. MOUNTAIN JUNGLE FRINGED COAST ITS BEST PROTECTION AGAINST SEABORNE INVASION ESPECIALLY AS NONE ITS HARBORS DEEP ENOUGH FOR LARGE VESSELS BUT STATES CAPITAL KUCHING ONLY FOURHUNDRED MILES EXSINGAPORE AND COMMANDS SEA APPROACHES NETHERLANDS INDIES PARAGRAPH

BROOKE FAMILY POLICY PREVENTED CAPITALISTIC EXPLOITATION AT EXPENSE NATIVES ALWAYS ENCOURAGED SMALL LANDOWNERS BUT STATE ANNUALLY PRODUCES FORTYFOUR THOUSANDS TONS RUBBER CHIEFLY FROM SMALL ESTATES COMMA FIFTEEN THOUSAND OUNCES GOLD ONEFOURFIVE THOUSANDS TONS PETROLEUM END

30.24-12075

30.24—12075

NAZIS CALL UKRAINE VICTORY TURNING POINT IN WHOLE WAR

BERLIN CLAIMS UKRAINE GAINS DOOM RUSSIA

SEP 28 1941

Declares Victory East Of Kiev Marks Turning Point In War

Says U. S. And British Aid Will Not Arrive Until Too Late

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 27—Russia has been all but knocked out and the turning point of the whole war has arrived, authorized German sources declared tonight, as the result of a German victory east of Kiev announced by the high command as a triumph "unparalleled in history."

In what Germans called the most destructive battle ever fought, a triumphant war bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters said that Soviet defenses of the Dnieper river had been "uprooted" by the tremendous encirclement operation now brought to a successful conclusion; that five Russian armies were wiped out, 665,000 prisoners taken and that a vast array of munitions was seized or destroyed.

Moscow Drive Hinted

With Hitler's armies hammering at the gates of Leningrad, pushing ever eastward through the Ukraine and reported already at the headwaters of the Volga river, German sources attached particular significance to the communique's terse remark that "exploitation of these successes is in full swing."

Other dispatches, possibly hinting at the direction in which the high command was following up its gains, reported the air force bombing Bryansk, midway between Moscow and Kiev, and other towns along the double-track railway connecting those cities.

German flyers were said to be scouting far into the Russian interior against Russian railways and other transport lines. They apparently were contending against considerable Russian air resistance for it was asserted that eighty-nine Russian planes were destroyed Friday.

Claims Black Sea Ships Sunk

The German air force sank freighters of a total tonnage of 50,000 during the last week in the Black Sea, DNB stated tonight. Three freighters of a total of 10,000 tons were sent to the bottom off northwest Crimea, it was said.

Off besieged Odessa, which is receiving supplies and reinforcements by sea, according to DNB, nine freighters of 15,000 tons were sunk.

The Russian navy was said to have been hard hit by the German air force. DNB listed one cruiser, two destroyers and an anti-aircraft ship sunk in the Black Sea, and a cruiser sunk in the Gulf of Finland near the naval base of Kronstadt. In addition two battleships and six destroyers were damaged heavily in the same area, the agency said.

Would Be Natural Bar

The source of the Volga was reached at Seliger Lake, 200 miles southeast of Leningrad, informed sources said. The 2,325-mile-long river reaches to the Caspian Sea, and would be a natural obstacle behind which Russian armies might retire if forced out of Moscow and the Don Valley.

The German press and authorized spokesmen quickly expressed the view that effective help for Russia no longer was possible.

"Too late," said DNB, discussing prospects of United States assistance.

Scoff At Long Routes

"North American and British help for Russia has remained on paper and will stay there if Russia must depend on long, inefficient transport routes over Iran and through the Arctic seas via Siberia," declared the official German news agency.

Some German observers concluded that the blow in the Ukraine had crushed Russia's last hopes, others that it was "the turning point in the whole war."

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Military sources were enthusiastic over the news that a large section of Russian Marshal Semeon Budenny's forces had been eliminated from the fight along with "884 tanks, 3,718 cannon and an unsurveyable amount of other war material."

Although radios throughout Germany blared with a fanfare of trumpets heralding the high command announcement, the German public took the news undemonstratively.

Newspapers Enthusiastic

Newspapers, however, competed in expressing boundless enthusiasm.

"This triumph on the anniversary of the three-power pact stabs our enemies in London, Moscow and Washington in the heart," declared the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

German strategists envisioned all sorts of military possibilities.

Time, they said, now is on Germany's side because Russia needs a breathing spell and the German army seems determined to give her none. They said they expected swiftly-developing German operations of first magnitude.

Lists Five Advantages

Dienst Aus Deutschland, a news commentary with close official connections, said the battle of Kiev had given the Germans these five advantages:

1. Russia has lost irreplacable men and material.
2. Large German forces now are released for other assignments.
3. The Germans have reached terrain better suited for tanks and other mechanized weapons.
4. A continuous, organized Russian front in the south has been broken.
5. More important Russian industrial regions now are directly menaced.

Compared To Other Battles

Germans compared the front-line reports with other great engagements of history for scope and decisiveness and found many aspects in which the Kiev encirclement tops anything in war archives.

They pointed out that virtually not a man of the five entrapped armies escaped and that the high command said the Russians' "bloody losses again were very high."

The tally of 665,000 prisoners exceeded by 200,000 the captives claimed in the Western front battle of Alsace-Lorraine and were more than twice those announced in the double battle of Minsk and Bialystok.

Bigger Than Flanders Battle

The Kiev action was unprecedented in area, larger even than the battle of Flanders, a German military spokesman declared.

Dispatches said one well developed defensive system was taken and swiftly transformed into a link in the ring of weapons forged around the Russians by the combined armies of Field Marshal General Gerd von Rundstedt and Field Marshal General Fedor von Bock.

These reports told also of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian's tanks wallowing in bottomless mud and of hundreds of commandeered Russian farm horses dragging them out of the softest spots.

Smashing Of 5 Russ Armies Termed The Deciding Blow

SEP 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 27—Five trapped Russian armies have been wiped out in the Ukraine and 665,00 men captured in a great German victory, the high command announced today, and authorized sources immediately acclaimed the triumph as a crushing blow to Russia and the turning point in the whole war.

Military observers said the fight, which Germans called "the greatest destructive battle" ever fought and which the communique itself labeled "unparalleled in history," opened vast new military possibilities to Germany.

Spokesman and the press expressed the belief that outside help no longer could be effective for Russia and DNB, speaking specifically of United States aid, declared flatly, "too late."

"The exploitation of these successes," said Hitler's command, "is in full swing."

In the next sentence, the high command reported new air smashes against Moscow and Tula, a rail and arsenal center south of the Russian capital.

Volga Reported Reached

Nazi spearheads driving ever deeper into the Soviet Union were reported by informed quarters to have reached the head waters of the Volga river 200 miles southeast of Leningrad as the official word came of the end of the long and violent struggle in the vast territory east of Kiev—the route to the industrial Donets Basin.

On the Leningrad front, DNB said, German heavy batteries have put the waterways to the besieged Russian city under telling fire.

The Leningrad waterfront itself, as well as the harbor of the big Kronstadt naval base and the port of Oranienbaum, on the narrow neck of the Finnish Gulf west of Leningrad, are under the range of German guns, the agency said.

Cruiser Reported Hit

A cruiser of the Russian Kirov class, already bombed, was hit by German shells yesterday and broke into fire after a terrific explosion, it said. A Soviet battleship was forced to shift its position and a submarine was abandoned in sinking condition.

All the encircled troops in the Kiev area were declared to be either dead or captured—annihilated, in the full sense of the word as used by German military leaders.

Vast booty also was claimed, "including 884 tanks, 3,718 pieces of artillery and unsurveyable quantities of other war material" captured or destroyed.

Few Tanks Captured

One spokesman emphasized the "comparatively small" number of Russian tanks knocked out of the fight and declared that "would seem to be an indication that Russian material reserves indeed are diminishing."

That five Russian armies were involved in the Kiev battle instead of the four previously announced was described as the high command's secret, kept to itself to confuse the Russians on the Red Army strength which escaped before the encirclement was effected.

RUSSIANS DENY ANY GERMANS ARE IN CRIMEA

SEP 28 1941

Official Moscow Spokesman Says Fighting Is Still Outside Peninsula.

LENINGRAD ATTACK REPULSED

Reds Report Besiegers Have Lost Tens of Thousands Trying to Take City.

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—German soldiers have not set foot in Crimea, S. A. Lozovsky, official Russian spokesman, declared in a press conference today. "All the fighting for Crimea takes place outside Crimea," he said.

"Incessant fighting, day and night, is raging on the distant approaches of Leningrad," he added. "The Nazis say they are advancing but even if they crawl they would already have been there. Leningrad is a hard nut to crack."

The German besiegers of Leningrad already have lost "tens of thousands of lives but they will not capture the city no matter how many more tens of thousands of German lives are lost."

The Russians repulsed a German attack at the approaches to Leningrad last night as fighting continued along the entire front, it was officially reported. The Russians also said their forces won successes on the central front, where a sustained counter-drive has been reported driving the Germans back to the west.

This afternoon's communique announced that over 4,000 officers and men of enemy forces had been killed on the approaches to Leningrad, and sixty-six aircraft and thirty-four tanks and other war material captured or destroyed. It added that over 300 German soldiers and officers were killed on the central front and twenty-four tanks and other war equipment were destroyed.

The Red Air Force, giving full support to the central front offensive, destroyed thirty German airplanes last Wednesday and destroyed sixty-five tanks and 220 trucks, it was claimed.

Earlier Russian dispatches indicated that the Russian defenders of the Crimea had mowed down thousands of Germans at the approaches to that peninsula jutting into the Black Sea.

[The British radio in a broadcast heard by CBS said the town of Zaporozhe on the east bank of the lower Dnieper was holding out against German operations in the Ukraine. The broadcast said the railway line between the Crimea and Zaporozhe had not been cut, but that Zaporozhe is being continuously shelled.]

Slaughter in the Crimea.

The Nazis were said to have launched their drive toward the Crimea from an occupied village in the lower Dnieper valley.

How far the invaders have progressed was not clear, but Russian spokesmen said that "the battlefield was strewn with corpses when the enemy managed to wedge into our advanced line of defense in a narrow sector of the front." This thrust was nullified by Russian counter-attacks, they said, supported by artillery and bombers.

"The enemy lost no less than two infantry regiments, two-thirds of his mine-thrower batteries and part of his artillery, and was forced to retire to his starting point," a dispatch from the front declared.

Only two narrow land routes are available for an invasion of Crimea—the four-mile-wide Isthmus of Perekop and a causeway across the shallow Sivash Sea to the east.

Tells of R. A. F. in East.

R. A. F. units on the Russian front have entrenched themselves with their Russian comrades-in-arms, coming out of their earthworks and taking to the sky whenever necessary to rout the Germans, according to a descriptive dispatch published today by the Russian army newspaper Red Star.

"The wide field, surrounded by hills, seems deserted but actually it is seething with life," said the dispatch. "The flyers are in deep trenches — some British, others Soviet.

Standing groups of pilots are studying maps of possible places for aerial battles. Bushes are scattered over the field—these camouflaged the fighters. On the left are the Russian little Falcons, or 'Split seconds', and straight ahead are the Hurricanes pride of British aviation.

"The healthy, high spirited English pilots, gathered at the entrance of the trenches, are approached by Soviet commanders.

"Comrades of air flights, they warmly greet each other and converse with the aid of an interpreter."

MOSCOW DERIDES NAZI 'VICTORIES'

SEP 28 1941

Denies Kiev Fight Has Ended and That Any German Is Yet on Crimean Soil

BY HENRY CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Sunday, Sept. 28 (AP).—The Germans have failed to set a single boot on Crimean soil in the battle raging for that vital Black Sea peninsula, and they are "pushing ever nearer their own grave" in fighting on the Kiev front, a Soviet spokesman declared today.

"All the fighting for Crimea is taking place outside of the peninsula itself," said S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Scoffing at German claims of the capture of a half million Russians on the Kiev front, Lozovsky said that, instead of ending, the fight there continues with undiminished fury.

"The Germans are trying desperately to achieve their main aim of annihilating Soviet manpower," he added. "Now I can say again that the farther they push eastward, the nearer they are to the grave."

Today's early morning communique was a reiteration of similar pronouncements for days—fierce fighting along the whole front.

At the other end of the long front, Russian and German forces are locked in "incessant" day and night battle for Leningrad, Lozovsky declared, but he asserted he was "absolutely confident that the Germans never will take the city."

REDS ATTACKING.

"They already have lost tens of thousands of lives," he said, "but they will not capture Leningrad no matter how many more tens of thousands of German lives are lost.

"Incessant fighting day and night is raging on the distant approaches to Leningrad. The Nazis say they are advancing, but even if they crawled they would already have been there. Leningrad is a hard nut to crack."

Dispatches from the front reported that the Red Army, pounding the German lines on a wide front in an effort to take the initiative in as many sectors as possible, had made a smashing counter-attack on the Leningrad front in which it recaptured a village.

Reds Say Caucasus Drives Proves Nazis' Need Of Oil To Win

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 27—The weekly *Moscow News*, published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union, said today that Germany was attempting to seize Russia's Caucasian oil fields quickly in order to be able then to turn against England.

The German army, the paper said, has concentrated huge forces in the southern Ukraine in order to replenish its oil stocks there before turning west.

"It is only in the east that winter is a serious obstacle for offensive operations of the *Blitzkrieg* variety," the paper said, "but without oil no major military operations are possible during the winter even in the favorable climates.

Cites Needs On Western Front.

"This applies particularly to the Western front, where the air force and the fleet play a dominant role. In undertaking a campaign in the Ukraine and beyond to the Caucasus, Hitler never ceased to think of the unsolved problems of the west.

"That is why it may be said that the German high command is playing for big stakes by making the furious push in the direction of the Black Sea."

The paper continued:

"Effective action simultaneously east and west is essential in order to foil Hitler's latest attempt to keep his war machine going.

The paper said that Germany had used up at least two thirds of her oil reserves on the Eastern front.

MOSCOW HAS FIRST SNOW

Bad News for the Invaders, Radio Announcer Says

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP)—September has been a cold month, with night frosts and dry weather, and this afternoon the first snow fell in Moscow.

"The snow will not be greeted happily by the Hitlerites on the front," a Moscow radio announcer observed.

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British and Soviet Flyers Hobnob Between Battles

'Red Star' Describes Wait in Trenches for Call to Action

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP).—Royal Air Force units on the Russian front have intrenched themselves with their Russian comrades in arms, coming out of their earthworks and taking to the sky whenever necessary to rout the Germans, according to a dispatch published today by the Russian Army newspaper, "Red Star." The story was headlined: "Soviet and English Flyers Routing Fascists Side by Side."

"The wide field, surrounded by hills, seems deserted, but actually it is seething with life," the dispatch said. "The flyers are in deep trenches—some British, others Soviet.

"Bushes are scattered over the field—these camouflage the fighters. On the left are the Russian Little Falcons, or 'Split Seconds,' and straight ahead are the Hurricanes.

"The healthy, high-spirited English pilots, gathered at the entrance of the trenches, are approached by Soviet commanders. Comrades of air flights, they warmly greet each other and converse with the aid of an interpreter."

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OUMANSKY IS IN MOSCOW

Soviet Ambassador To U. S. Lunches With Steinhardt There

Moscow, Sept. 27 (AP)—Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, has arrived in Moscow.

His presence was disclosed yesterday when he lunched at Spasso House, which houses the United States Embassy, as the guest of Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador.

30.24—1R077

30.R4—1R077

Finns May Defer Elections

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 27 (AP)—President Risto Ryti proposed today that parliamentary elections, due next year, be postponed until 1944 because of the emergency.

HELSINKI, Finland, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Finns declared officially tonight they had captured Praeza, 20 miles southwest of Petrozavodsk, and wiped out a Soviet division and a crack armored regiment in that section.

The Leningrad-Murmansk rail line runs through Petrozavodsk.

The Finnish Command also announced occupation of Konevitsa monastery, on an island just off the west shore of Lake Ladoga in territory seized by the Soviet Union in the war of 1939-40.

Finnish troops that seized the site yesterday found the principal buildings undamaged and part of the fortifications also intact, they reported.

Signs Of British Troop Aid To Russia Multiply

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Teheran, Iran, Sept. 27 (AP)—The British legation said today that Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in chief in India, was flying on an urgent, secret mission. The legation acknowledged that many difficulties had been encountered in arranging movement of supplies into Russia.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 27—Signs that Britain plans to send troops from India and the Middle East to aid Russia in defending the all-important Caucasus became increasingly evident today as the German war machine fought almost at the door of that oil-rich area.

The need for speedy British help was stressed by the German attack on the Crimea, but the British kept the Axis guessing as to what actual forces and material might be sent through the new Iran door into the Caucasus.

Nazi Claims Discounted

Russian losses in the fighting east of Kiev "undoubtedly were severe," authoritative sources here conceded, but they declared that German claims of the disintegration of Soviet troops in that area and the capture of 665,000 prisoners "probably were much exaggerated."

"Strenuous fighting" continues all along the front, these sources reported.

On the north the Germans were said to hold most of Oesel, the Riga Bay island fortified by the Russians to guard the approach to the Gulf of Finland.

Leningrad Gains Called Slight

These informants said the Germans suffered heavy losses to achieve only slight progress in the assault on Leningrad and that the Rusians had made successful local counter-thrusts in the Smolensk sector.

There was some doubt here whether the German attack on the Crimean peninsula was developing into a full-scale operation or merely a sideshow to operations toward Kharkov, in the center of the industrial Donets river basin, and farther east along the Black Sea coast.

Five Signs Of British Aid

Four German divisions and Nazi parachute troops were reported to be pounding at the Crimea in a furious battle, and informed sources said capture of that finger of Russian land would give the Germans partial command of the Black Sea, making a sea invasion of the Caucasus a possibility.

Observers noted these signs that Britain was planning the fullest help for Russia:

1. Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in India, was reported about to meet Col. T. Novikov, Russian commander in Teheran, the Iranian capital.

2. Both General Wavell and Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, British Middle East commander, have been in London in the past two months for conferences with Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British imperial staff.

Troop-Landings Reported

3. The announcement that Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, British Middle East political and economic coordinator, is in London for conferences with Churchill and the Cabinet.

4. Reports — not confirmed but not denied—that British troops and supplies were being landed constantly at Bandar Shahpur, Iranian port at the head of the Persian Gulf, and were moving swiftly northward.

5. Appointment of a transport expert, Brig. Gen. Sir Godfrey Rhodes, as director of transportation through Iran. Iran's railroads would play an important part in dispatching an expeditionary force to Russia's help.

"Must Invade Continent"

Amid the swiftly moving British-Russian developments there came a hint of action in western Europe in the future. Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Corps in England, told a group of Canadian editors touring England that "there will have to be an invasion of the Continent."

He said he did not think "you can bring a proud and well-organized nation to her knees with missiles alone."

He gave no light on when a British invasion of the Continent might come, but admitted that it might not be attempted until after Germany has tried to invade the British Isles.

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SIGNS INCREASE OF HELP GOING TO CAUCASUS

Retention Of Peninsula Regarded As Vital To Russians

General Wavell Arrives In Iran On Secret Mission

BY NOLAND NORGAARD
[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 27—The German attack on Crimea is developing into the fullest scale assault possible down the narrow Perekop Isthmus, authoritative military quarters here said tonight, but they expressed the belief that the peninsula cannot be taken unless the Germans are able to wipe out the Soviet Black Sea fleet.

Retention of the Crimea by the Red army was regarded as vital to the Russian stand because in German hands it would become the springboard for a power drive eastward toward the Caucasus and Russia's great oil fields.

There were increasing signs that Britain already was moving forces into position to help Russia defend the Caucasus. An authoritative source said large quantities of military supplies were moving toward the Caucasus front from the Persian Gulf.

Wavell Arrives In Iran

General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, returning to his military command in India from conferences in London, arrived in Iran today on what the British legation there called an urgent and secret mission. He was expected to go over plans with Russian military leaders in Iran.

The aid Britain already is giving Russia was expected to be summarized by Prime Minister Churchill soon before the House of Commons.

British sources said that despite the intensity of the Nazi attempt to storm a way into the Crimea, cramped quarters in the five-mile-wide Perekop Isthmus prevented the use of more than about three assault divisions.

This was said to be only a "flea bite" compared to other fronts where scores of divisions were hurled into action by each side.

Sea Attack Called Risky

A Russian informant declared any German attempt to land troops by sea on the Crimea to support the attack down the isthmus would be "very risky business" unless Germany could get into the Black Sea a stronger naval force than the Russian Black Sea fleet.

This source speculated that such a move might start with an Axis attempt to seize the Turkish-guarded Dardanelles, through which German and Italian warships might move into the Black Sea.

On the Arctic front the approach of winter and increasing apathy of Finnish armies no longer fighting on their own soil has curtailed operations, a British source said.

Easier In Swamp Lands

He added that from Leningrad south "there certainly was no reason to expect that winter would hamper operations" and said that in fact operations would be easier in some swampy areas when the ground was frozen.

This source declared Russia's greatest danger seemed to be from the German drive through the Ukraine toward Kharkov.

On the outskirts of Leningrad, he said, fighting "has developed into one of those melees where opposing forces are so mixed that there are no distinguishable lines, but our best information seems to show the Russians are better than holding their own."

To Improve Turkish Fort

A British contracting firm will build extensive dock facilities of considerable military potentiality at the Turkish Mediterranean port of Alexandretta, it was announced.

Foreign observers regarded the announcement as another indication that Britain has been assured that Turkey, her non-belligerent ally, will not yield to Axis economic or military demands.

The contract involves $800,000 and a similar contract was reported pending for the port of Mersin, a Turkish army base.

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Both Linked To Syria

Both Alexandretta and Mersin are linked by railroad with Aleppo, in northern Syria, and probably would have great military value should Turkey become a belligerent.

Belief in some quarters that Turkey was determined to resist the Axis and maintain firm friendship with Britain already had been heightened by deliveries of United States warplanes to the Turks.

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British Tank Plants Hike Output By 10% To Supply Russians

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—British tank factories increased their best previous production by ten per cent. during the past week when all tanks built were pledged to Russia, the Ministry of Supply informed Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky tonight.

The Ambassador replied with a statement of gratitude to the British tank workers on behalf of the Soviet people and Red army.

Approximately 2,000 factories had a part in making and assembling the tanks.

Britain Warns Finland

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—The text of a British message, released by the Foreign Office today, disclosed the British have warned Finland that she is considered a member of the Axis so long as she carries on an "aggressive war" against Russia on Russian soil.

British Bare Details Of Warning To Finland

Helsinki Told Relations Cannot Be Normal Until Army Returns To Old Borders

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—A warning that Britain would consider Finland her enemy now and deal with her as such after the war unless the Finns cease fighting Russia was published tonight by the British Foreign Office. Announcement that a note had been sent was made three days ago.

The message said diplomatic relations between London and Helsinki could not return to normal until the Finnish army ceased hostilities and evacuated all Soviet territory beyond the old Finnish-Russian frontier of 1939.

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ASKS SCIENCE'S AID IN CRUSHING HITLER

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Maisky Puts Problem Up to Conference in London.

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, called on scientists at the International Conference on Science and the World Order today to solve immediate problems for crushing Germany.

"If Hitlerite Germany wins the war," he said, "there will be no freedom, no democracy, no culture, no science and no planning in the world.

"We in the Soviet Union never have believed in the so-called 'pure science.' We have always believed that science must help humanity.

"Science and scientists cannot, and will not, escape their duties in this most terrific and most scientific of all wars."

Prof. C. H. Desch, adviser to the Iron and Steel Research Council, said control of the world's natural resources would be necessary after the war.

"It appears," he said, "that certain minerals, such as oil and tin, are within calculable distance of virtual exhaustion. Copper, gold and phosphates, at the present rate of production, are believed to have a further life of less than a century. Coal and iron may last for thousands of years.

A detailed account of housing and feeding research programs in the United States was given by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, who concluded:

"I wish to stress the need for research and action with respect to international relations. In the post-war world, Britain will be confronted with a difficult problem in the international balance of payments. Her exports must rise perhaps double in order to obtain adequate imports, but Britain cannot export to a depressed world.

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King George VI sent the scientists a message saying: "The social benefits which scientific research by free practice under the right guidance can bestow on mankind will grow ever greater. It is right that such benefits should be shared among all peoples alike. I am happy, therefore, to join with you in welcoming the many distinguished scientists from overseas and in thanking them for the gift of their knowledge."

MAISKY SAYS NAZIS LOST MOST TANKS

SEP 28 1941

Envoy Adds That Soviet Replacements Are Inadequate For Own Needs

Thanks British Workers For One-Week Record Production For Red Army

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 27—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador, thanked British workers today for a record production during a Tanks-for-Russia Week and turned to world scientists to enlist help in crushing Hitler.

Three months of war have brought Russia "serious" tank losses, Maisky

said in abroadcast. He disclosed a ten-per-cent. production increase during the wek in which all tanks built by the British were to be sent to the Russian front.

Too Great For Replacement

While Russian tank losses have been less than the German, the Ambassdor said, they are still too great for replacements "from the normal monthly output, even under peacetime conditions."

He added that under Stalin's scorched-earth policy a number of tank plants had been dynamited to keep them out of German hands, but he said a greater number had been moved out of the danger zones.

Maisky addressed scientists from twenty-two countries assembled at the International Conference on Science and the World Order. Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the provisional Czech Government, also spoke.

Capitalism Assailed

Hugh P. Vowles, of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, asserted that "the first step in planning the postwar world is to get rid of capitalism, lock, stock and barrel."

Capitalism, he said, has restricted production as markets shrank to keep up prices and profits, and even has destroyed goods which people urgently need.

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BRITISH WOMEN REGISTER

All Those Born In 1914 Sign Up For War Work

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—British women born in 1914—the first year of the World War—were registered today for war work.

They constitute the seventh age group to sign up since the Government launched compulsory registration last April.

and sea blockade between Italy and the North African coast cost her the sinking of one and the damaging of two of every five convoyed troops and supply ships.

Compilation Of Losses

A compilation of the losses listed in British communiques since September 1 showed twenty-three ships of 3,000 to 8,000 tons sunk, besides four liners of more than 20,000 tons each. In addition the communiques said the Italians lost two destroyers.

A 10,000-ton eight-inch-gun cruiser was listed as torpedoed and thirty supply ships were reported damaged severely.

Observers here believed the hopes of Axis legions in the North African desert for much-needed equipment and fresh troops were hard hit by the sinkings.

Each of four big liners lost it was estimated, could carry up to 5,000 soldiers. Loss of life, however, was presumed to have been relatively small since the troopships were heavily escorted.

BRITISH LIST 29 AXIS SHIPS TO AFRICA SUNK

SEP 28 1941

Also Report 30 Troop Or Supply Craft Badly Damaged

British and Netherlands submarines —sometimes raiding into gunfire range of Italian harbors—and bombers of the Mediterranean fleet arm were credited with sinking one and damaging two of every five Italian ships which tried the Mediterranean crossing during the month.

200,000 Tons This Month

These were the sinkings, totaling 200,000 tons, listed since September 1:

Four liners of more than 20,000 tons each, and each capable of carrying 5,000 German and Italian troops.

Twenty-three troop and supply ships of 3,000 to 8,000 tons each.

Two destroyers.

Besides thirty troop and supply ships reported damaged, the British said a 10,000-ton 8-inch gun cruiser was torpedoed.

Loss Of Life Thought Small

Loss of life in the troopship sinkings was relatively small, observers here believed, because they were escorted closely and rescue was near.

Little doubt was expressed, however, that the losses were a hard blow to the hopes of Axis commanders in North Africa for badly needed equipment and fresh troops for the coming winter campaign in the Libyan-Egyptian desert.

The number of ships attempting the crossing was taken as an indication Axis leaders were trying desperately to strengthen their African forces in anticipation of a bitter struggle.

The North African landing places for Axis supplies and troops also have been reported battered repeatedly, with the R. A. F. returning day after day to Bengasi, Bardia and Tripoli, where the Spanish quay and remnants of convoys it sheltered were among the hardest hit of all North Africa objectives.

Tobruk Activity Noted

Cairo, Sept. 27 (AP)—Patrol activity was renewed around the British-held Libyan port of Tobruk as British batteries shelled Axis siege forces, the British Middle East command reported today.

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29 Libya-Bound Ships Sunk, British Report

By Larry Allen
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

Alexandria, Egypt, Sept. 27—Italy was reported today to have lost twenty-nine ships totaling 200,000 tons trying to send reinforcements to Libya during September—her blackest month at sea since the defeat of her warships by the British at Matapan.

Information here indicated that Italian efforts to crash the British air

BY LARRY ALLEN

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, Sept. 27—September was Italy's blackest month at sea since the battle of Cape Matapan last March, with twenty-nine troop and supply ships sunk, thirty others damaged badly, and the flow of Axis reinforcements across the Mediterranean to North Africa curtailed sharply, a compilation of British war bulletins showed tonight.

KURDS REPEL IRAN PATROLS IN MOUNTAINS

SEP 28 1941

Teheran Sends Artillery To Help Troops Against Guerrillas

By DANIEL DE LUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Teheran, Sept. 27—Kurdish sharpshooters hidden above mountain trails in the mutinous province of Kurdistan repulsed small Iranian army patrols today, according to advices from the vest pocket war front.

Meanwhile motorized batteries of heavy German-made artillery speeded westward from Teheran to blast the strongholds of the "Free Kurd State."

Brand new 155-millimeter guns which never had been in action—guns that remained silent during the Russian and British invasion of Iran—rolled out of this capital this morning with a column of large troop trucks, bound for Kermanshah, there to strengthen Gen. Hassan Moghadam's regiment for an offensive against thousands of Kurdish guerrillas.

Between British And Russians

The Kurd revolt is taking place in the no-man's-land between the British and Russian armies of occupation and is reported to be led by the wily Sayyad Mahmud, a nationalistic agitator, who was imprisoned several years ago at Baghdad by the British-Iraqi security police and recently escaped to Iran.

He is said to be preaching a war of independence among the tribes of his race which people a region along Iran's border with Iraq.

The challenge flared as a sequel to the flight of the ousted Shah, Reza Pahlavi, and his replacement by his son, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, under British-Russian influence.

New Flareup In South

From the south came reports from foreign sources of another flareup.

There Naser Khan, chief of the Kashgai tribe, was said to have armed thousands of nomads and seized control of the single highway between the important Persian Gulf port of Bushire and Shiraz, once proudest city of old Persia. The Kashgai chief was said to be attempting to organize nation-wide resistance to occupation of Iran territory by British or Russian troops.

The new Government at Teheran ordered the chief's arrest.

Reports circulated through the capital that the Government had appointed Hossein Ala, former Minister of Commerce, as Iran's new Minister to the United States, and Hassan Taghi-Zadehi, former professor of languages at Oxford University, new Minister to London.

OUSTED IRAN SHAH SAILS

Reza Pahlavi Believed Headed Ultimately For South America

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 27 (AP)—The ousted Shah of Iran, Reza Pahlavi, was reported to have sailed today from Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf, en route to exile.

He carried a transit visa for India, it was understood, but his ultimate destination was believed to be South America.

R. A. F. BAGS 21, LOSES 14 PLANES

Bombers Sweep Channel in Daylight Attacks.

SEP 28 1941

London, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—In a far-flung battle which raged for hours today over northern France and the English Channel, British flyers were declared authoritatively to have shot down twenty-one German planes with a loss of fourteen of their own.

[The British lost twelve Spitfires in channel fighting today said DNB, the German official news agency.]

Early advices indicated that bombing operations, benefitted by the weather, included a successful day attack on the railway center at Amiens.

Cologne and other objectives in the west of Germany were attacked by British bombers last night, the Air Ministry said today, despite unfavorable weather, which had stalled attacks for a week.

"Docks at Calais and Dunkirk also were bombed," the communique said. "One of our aircraft is missing."

At least twenty German bombers and fighters were destroyed or damaged when low-gliding R. A. F. bombers attacked fifty of them parked on an airdrome, the British said in a supplementary announcement.

The Government reported little German activity over Britain last night, although some damage and a small number of casualties at one place in East Anglia were admitted. Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights were in action for a time in the London area when a hostile plane was detected overhead, but no bombs fell in the capital.

Berlin, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—British warplanes dropped fire bombs and high explosives over northwest and southwest Germany last night but did no material damage, an official announcement said today.

Two freighters of 7,000 and 8,000 tons were bombed last night east of Hull, informed Germans said. In reviewing air force activities they gave the total of ships sunk in the past seven days as 50,000 tons—six freighters and one tanker.

Claim 200,000 Tons in Week

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP).—The German air force and Navy sank close to 200,000 tons of British shipping in the Atlantic during the last week, D. N. B. announced today.

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New York, Sept. 27 (AP)—The German radio said today German submarines had sunk 931,730 tons of British shipping in the three-month period ended September 22. The broadcast was heard here by NBC.

ITALY ACKNOWLEDGES RAIDS

Claims Four Planes Downed Over Palermo and Libyan Ports

ROME, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Italian High Command acknowledged today new Royal Air Force raids on the Sicilian port of Palermo and the Libyan harbors of Tripoli and Bengazi but said they cost the British four planes.

Without any indication of the scope of the action, the communiqué said German detachments on the Solum front in North Africa "captured men and British motor vehicles."

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R. A. F. Batters French Coast In Day Assault

Amiens and La Bassee Rail Centers Raided; 21 Nazis Shot Down in Dogfights

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Strongly-guarded British bombers, raiding northern France by daylight in the heaviest attacks since last Sunday, battered the Nazi-held coast of France today and smashed inland at the railroad centers at Amiens and La Bassee.

An Air Ministry communique said that in dogfights which developed over wide areas of northern France the Royal Air Force shot down twenty-one German fighters with a loss of fourteen of its own. The communique said no British bombers were lost.

Returning British pilots said they met more German fighters than they had encountered over France in a long time. An Air Ministry news service said the British bombers and fighters "plowed their way through the German fighters which came up to meet them."

One Polish squadron was said to have brought down six Nazi fighters, including "one of the radial-engined craft which have been encountered over France lately."

Ground observers on the southeast coast said the British formations "filled miles of sky" at times during the day-long procession to France.

Cologne and other objectives in western Germany were raided by British bombers last night, the Air Ministry said, despite unfavorable weather which had stalled attacks for a week.

"Docks at Calais and Dunkerque (two French ports) also were bombed," a communique said. "One of our aircraft is missing."

Authoritative sources said the attacking units were small. At least twenty German bombers and fighters were destroyed or damaged when low-gliding R. A. F. bombers attacked fifty of them parked on an airdome, the British said in a supplementary announcement.

Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights were in action for a time last night in the London area when a hostile plane was detected overhead, but no bombs fell in the city.

Nazis Claim 17 British Planes

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP).—D. N. B., the German official news agency, said seventeen British planes were shot down today in English Channel fighting. They included one Bristol Blenheim bomber, D. N. B. said.

British warplanes dropped explosives and incendiaries in northwestern and southwestern Germany during the night but did no material damage, an official announcement said. Three British fighting planes were said to have been downed yesterday afternoon when they attacked anti-aircraft positions near Dunkerque, on the French coast.

30.24- 12079 30.24—12079

Flash

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Sept. 27 (AP)—A British airplane crashed today near Dundalk, Eire, killing all three occupants, one of whom wore civilian clothes.

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114 Survivors Reach Lisbon

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 27—Thirty officers and eighty-four members of shipwrecked crews were landed from two destroyers at Lisbon today, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch reported.

The sailors refused to make any statements, the dispatch said, but it was reported a total of nine ships had been sunk.

(The Germans announced on Thursday that eleven ships from a convoy of twelve were sunk by a fleet of U-boats off West Africa. The British have declared they had no knowledge of such an action.)

10 Trinidad Survivors Are Landed In Portugal

Lisbon Dispatch To London Reports Panamanian Ship Torpedoed In Atlantic

London, Sept. 27 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Lisbon said ten survivors from the torpedoed Panamanian ship Trinidad were landed today at Oporto, Portugal.

The ship was said to have been sunk in the Atlantic but there were no additional details.

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The Maritime Commission in Washington expressed the belief the ship was not American-owned as was the Pink Star, sunk off Iceland September 19 while sailing under the flag of Panama. The commission said it had no record of a ship named Trinidad and Lloyd's Shipping Register failed to list a ship by that name under American or Panamanian ownership.

Canadian Corvette Sunk With 17 Seamen

Navy Minister Announces Loss Of Levis In Action—None Of Officers Missing

Ottawa, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Canadian corvette Levis has been sunk in action with a loss of seventeen Canadian seamen and one from the Royal Navy, Angus MacDonald, Navy Minister announced today.

Canadian corvettes, small vessels especially designed for escort and patrol duties, have been playing "an ever-increasing part in the battle of the Atlantic," MacDonald said.

None of the officers was among those lost, MacDonald said. Loss of the seventeen men aboard the Levis brings the total of Canadian naval casualties killed in active service to 359, including omcers.

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2 Americans Killed In Service Of Canada

Casualty List Published By Air Force Lists Another As Missing

Ottawa, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Royal Canadian Air Force today published a casualty list of forty-two men dead or missing, including three Americans, bringing total losses since the outbreak of the war to 799.

The Americans:

Sergt. Lloyd Elroy Peterson, missing after air operations. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. M. Peterson, Seattle, Washington.

Leading Aircraftsman Otto Najemnick, killed on active service in crash twenty-one miles northeast of Three Rivers, Que., September 21. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. O. Najemnick, Berwin, Ill.

Leading Aircraftsman Frank Arthur Smith, killed on active service in crash at St. David's Point, Ont., September 19. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. F. A. Smith, East Point, Ga.

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Will Quiz Churchill On Vichy Relations

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Sir Robert Gower, Conservative member of Parliament, served notice today he would ask Prime Minister Churchill in Commons what Britain's relations are with the Vichy government in view of "The firing of Vichy guns on our airplanes crossing France to attack Italy."

French anti-aircraft guns opened fire on British planes some days ago when they were enroute to or returning from Italy.

British Labor Leader Assails Government

Emanuel Shinwell, Of House Of Commons, Says People Are Losing Confidence In It

Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 27 (AP)—Emanuel Shinwell, Labor member of the House of Commons, declared today that Britain has a "win-the-war Prime Minister," but what she needs is a "win-the-war Government."

"I am convinced," he said, "that the vast majority of the people of this country are losing confidence in the present Government and are completely bewildered by many aspects of the Government.

"I refuse to believe the war can be won by the present methods. We are in great danger, and not much time is left."

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Rationing Of Bread Is Ordered In Italy

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[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 27—Italy's bread was ordered rationed today, starting next Wednesday, and a group of measures was approved by the Cabinet to conserve material, defend the lira and pay for the war through heavy taxation of profits.

The rationing was announced after Premier Mussolini informed the Cabinet that the 1941 grain crop was insufficient for the country's needs.

Most of the measures revised and reinforced previous decrees intended to discourage Italians from investing their cash in property or industrial securities rather than Government bonds, with which Italy is paying for the war.

Allowances Fixed

Chief among the Cabinet's rulings were these:

1. The basic daily bread ration was fixed at 200 grams, about six and one-half ounces, with ordinary workers allowed 300 grams, or about ten ounces, and workers at heavy tasks 400 grams, or about thirteen ounces.

2. A uniform twenty per cent. tax on profits from the sale of business securities listed on stock exchanges was substituted for a previous scale running up to fifty per cent. A new brokers' surtax of four per cent., to be paid by the buyer, was imposed.

To Prevent Tax Evasion

3. Certain shares of private companies were ordered registered to prevent evasion of a twenty per cent. tax on their profits.

4. Partly for military security against air raids and partly to stimulate industrial development, plants are to be decentralized in zones of new hydroelectric power in southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

5. Foreigners were allowed to buy clothing and other consumer goods on the same basis as Italians providing they have fixed residence in Italy.

Party Given Voice

6. Government and Fascist party agents and representatives of public institutions are to see that private concerns operate "effectively."

7. The Fascist party was given a voice in the filling of public offices to guarantee that appointees are good Fascists.

Il Duce told the Ministers that the harvest had been lower than the forecasts, although slightly higher than 1940. He estimated the crop at 71,500,000 quintals, or about 262,000,000 bushels, as compared to 71,000,000 quintals last year.

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GRAIN CROP'S DECLINE FROM 1940 REPORTED

Mussolini Also Presents Law To Assure Good Fascists In Office

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Financial Measures Require Registration Of Stock Holdings

BY RICHARD MASSOCK

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 27—The Italian Government today announced a far-reaching series of measures designed to step up the country's war effort, including bread rationing, increases in taxes, curbs on inflation, decentralization of industry and the weeding out of lukewarm Fascists from public office.

The Cabinet, meeting under Premier Mussolini, approved the group of laws.

These measures revised and reinforced previous decrees intended to discourage Italians from investing their cash in property or industrial securities rather than in the Government bonds with which Italy is paying for the war. Their aim is partly also to prevent an inflationary flight from the lira.

Harvest Fails To Meet Needs

The Cabinet, after hearing il Duce himself report that the 1941 grain harvest "does not cover the needs of the population," announced that bread rationing would begin October 1. Cards already have been distributed.

The basic daily ration was set at 200 grams (about 6½ ounces). Workers are allowed 300 grams (10 ounces) and heavy workers 400 grams (13 ounces).

Pure white flour long has been unavailable in Italy, and bread has been adulterated with lower-grade ingredients, in steps taken to stave off rationing. Spaghetti, a mainstay in Italian diet, has been rationed for many months. It likewise has been adulterated.

Lower Than Forecasts

Mussolin reported to the Cabinet that the grain harvest had been lower than the forecasts, although slightly higher than in 1940. He estimated the crop at 71,500,000 quintals, or about 262,000,000 bushels, as compared with 71,000,000 quintals last year.

The grain harvest a communique said, "is very deficient as compared to last year's while the needs for the armed forces and the occupied territories have increased."

Italy, it was said, must send food to the occupied territories in the Balkans, particularly Greece.

Heating Restrictions

It was announced a week ago that October 1 also would bring rationing of shoes and clothing. Yesterday authorities declared that heating of buildings would start ten days later this winter, beginning December 1 in northern Italy, December 10 in central Italy and December 20 in southern Italy, with furnaces to be fired only seven hours a day. In Rome, where heating begins December 10, it began last year on December 1 and lasted for one hundred days, to March 10.

Premier Mussolini proposed the law giving the Fascist party a voice in filling public offices or other political jobs in order to guarantee that the appointees are good Fascists.

Delegates To Sit On Boards

The Cabinet further passed a measure providing for representatives of the Government, the Fascist party and public institutions to watch over the operations of private concerns to see that they are "effectively carried out." These "delegates" are to serve without pay and have no place on the boards or in the management of firms.

The financial measures adopted provide:

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All private deals in real estate are declared null and void unless registered and tax-paid within sixty days. This would nullify transfers of property made to evade a sixty per cent. tax on the profits from such sales.

A uniform twenty per cent. tax on profits from the sale of business securities on the stock exchanges substituted for a previous variable scale running up to fifty per cent., with a new broker's surtax of four per cent. to be paid by the buyer. A sixty per cent. tax on profits from real estate companies not quoted on the Stock Exchange remains unchanged.

Register Stockholders

Holders of shares of private companies must be registered to prevent evasion of a 20 per cent. tax on their profits. A communique said that this also would permit a closer check on Stock Market operations which "with an unreasonable and sudden price fluctuation disturb the tranquillity of economic circles and the serenity of labor."

Fascist organizations called their members to mass meetings tonight, where they heard speeches of encouragement by leaders who told them to have patience, because victory was certain.

The Secretary of the Fascist Party, Adelchi Serena, gave orders to restaurants to avoid any public display of food, as many customarily did on tables which showed what foods were available.

Convicted Of Attack On Army Transports

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 27—The Brussels newspaper *Bruesseler Zeitung* carried today an announcement attributed to the German command of occupation forces in Belgium and northern France that twenty "Communist" hostages were executed yesterday. The nationalities of the executed men were not given.

The reason given for the mass shooting was that Communists were believed to have stolen a large quantity of high explosives from a storage place in northern France September 23 and used it to attack French trains and German army transports the night of September 25.

Radio Listeners Sentenced To Die

Berlin, Sept. 27 (AP)—Two persons were sentenced to death by German courts today for listening to foreign broadcasts and spreading the news they heard.

These were the first known instances of the death sentence for tuning in on foreign stations.

"Lying Broadcasts"

One of the condemned persons, Johann Wild, 49, of Nuernberg, DNB said, "intentionally arrayed himself on the side of Germany's enemies by regularly listening to lying, agitating radio broadcasts."

On the basis of what he heard, the official news agency asserted, the condemned man wrote a pamphlet containing "invective against the Führer and other leading state personalities as well as the army."

executed for other offenses.

"Despite all warnings," said DNB, of the two death sentences, "various countrymen still allow themselves to be misled into listening to untrue foreign reports and spreading them.

"They thereby permit themselves to be misused as the cheap tool of enemy agitation, cripple their own powers' resistance and stab the national community in the back by treasonable support of the enemy."

Executions In Belgium

At the same time execution of twenty persons of unnamed nationality was announced in Belgian newspapers.

The two death sentences announced in Berlin were the first known instances of the extreme penalty being applied for tuning in on foreign stations.

Announcement of twenty executions was attributed by the Brussels newspaper, *Bruesseler Zeitung*, to the German command of occupation forces in Belgium and northern France. Execution of the men was laid to the belief that so-called Communists had stolen a large quantity of high explosives from a storage place in northern France, September 23, and used it to attack French trains and German army transports the night of September 25.

Specific Charges Given

One of the two persons sentenced for the radio offense, Johann Wild, 49, of Nuernberg, "intentionally arrayed himself on the side of Germany's enemies by regularly listening to lying, agitating radio broadcasts,"

DNB said. The agency added that he wrote a phamphlet of "invectives" against Hitler and other German leaders.

The second case was of a Polish housekeeper, Pelagia Bernstowicz, 45, who was working for a German doctor in Grandenz. She was accused of using her employer's radio to listen to foreign stations when the doctor was away, and inviting in a circle of Polish friends to listen.

Aside from the fact that Poles are forbidden to possess radios, she was accused of "arousing her Polish friends to resistance against the German Reich" by listening to the broadcasts.

Others Draw 10 Years

Those accused of listening with her were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

DNB also listed five other cases in which sentences of four and five years were handed down.

DNB said spreading the news from foreign broadcasts, if permitted, would force constant denials of "enemy lies," making the task of German soldiers doubly difficult or impossible because of "premature revelations" of German operations.

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Nazis Execute 2 For Listening To Foreign Radio Broadcasts

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22 More In German-Occupied Areas Reported Put To Death For Other Offenses

BY EDWIN SHANKE

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 27—Two residents of Germany were sentenced to death today for listening to foreign broadcasts and twenty-two others in German-controlled territory were reported

Two More Shot In Paris; Arms Possession Charged

Paris, Sept. 27 (AP)—The German occupation authorities announced they shot two more Frenchmen this morning.

The German announcement said the two were executed after being convicted of illegal possession of arms.

They were tried by a military court and condemned to death yesterday. The sentence was carried out less than twenty-four hours after conviction, according to the notice signed by Gen. Henrdich von Stuelpnagel, commander of the accupation forces.

Anti-Red Sentences

Vichy, Sept. 27 (AP)—Fourteen residents of Avignon were sentenced today by the so-called Anti-Communist Court at Bordeaux on charges of furthering party propaganda. One was sentenced to life, three to fifteen years' imprisonment, and the others to varying terms plus fines.

It also was announced here that twenty hostages—apparently the same mentioned in the Belgian dispatches—were executed Friday morning at Lille, industrial center in Nazi-occupied northern France, as the result of a serious railroad accident caused by sabotage.

3-Day Croat Battle Reported

Bern, Sept. 27—(AP)—The Zagreb newspaper *Novilist* said today Croat soldiers won a three-day fight with Serb rebels near Doboj, Bosnia, killing 300 rebels.

New Demands On Vichy

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[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Sept. 27. Marshal Petain's Cabinet met today for a discussion which a communique said was limited to internal problems but which informed persons said included new German proposals for further collaboration.

These proposals were said to have been brought from Paris by Jacques Benoist-Mechin, former Vichy Secretary of State and a leading collaborationist.

Conferred With Abetz

Benoist-Mechin himself said in a press conference that he had come to Vichy for the meeting after conferring with Otto Abetz, Hitler's representative in Paris, who recently visited German general headquarters.

Asked if there had been any developments in French-German relations, Benoist-Mechin replied:

"Events are happening in Europe. As the clouds over the rest of Europe clear away, French-German relations progress."

"No Longer A Problem"

He expressed belief that even if the Russian campaign were not ended this year, the Germans already had won sufficient positions that Russia "is no longer a problem."

Pierre Boisson, governor of French West Africa and the defender of Dakar, left for Dakar by plane today before the Cabinet meeting.

New Bohemia Ruler Named

Berlin, Sebt. 27 (AP) — Adolf Hitler today appointed Reinhard Heydrich, chief of security and right-hand man to Heinrich Himmler, Reich's Protector in Bohemia and Moravia. Heydrich succeeds Baron Constantin von Neurath at Prague.

The official announcement said Neurath, former Foreign Minister, had requested Hitler to "temporarily relieve" him of his duties in former Czecho-Slovakia until he has regained his health.

Emergency In Bohemia?

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 27—The British radio, heard tonight by CBS, reported that the first act of Reinhard Heydrich, new Nazi protector of Bohemia and Moravia, was to proclaim a state of emergency in those sections of old Czecho-Slovakia.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 27—Reinhard Heydrich, German Chief of Security, and right hand man to Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, was named by the Führer today to take over the job of Baron Konstantin von Neurath at Prague as Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.

Von Neurath, former Foreign Minister, asked Hitler to relieve him "temporarily" for reasons of health, an offiifficfiiiiial announcement said. He had held the post since the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia in March, 1939.

Heydrich, 37, is a group leader of the black-uniformed S S, which he entered in 1931. After a rapid rise in that organization he became director of the Berlin office of the Gestapo in April, 1934. Two years later he was appointed chief of the Security Police, in which post he combines the direction of Security headquarters of Himmler's Gestapo organization, the Prussian Gestapo and the Bavarian political police.

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Heydrich was sent to Norway shortly before the state of civil emergency was recently declared for the Oslo area to ombat strikes and sabotage.

Russo-German Peace Urged In Tokyo

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[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Sept. 27—Japan observed in subdued fashion today the first anniversary of her adherence to the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy, and a prominent newspaper commentator urged that Germany patch up peace with Russia and turn against Britain if Axis aims for a "new world order" ever are to be realized.

The commentator, Teiichi Muto, writing in the newspaper *Hochi*, said:

"What we desire of Germany is that she should not lose fighting strength against Britain on account of the war against Russia, which is of secondary importance at present.

Would Close Russ War

"It is highly desirable that Germany should bring the war with the Soviet Union to a close as soon as possible and thus revert to warfare against Britain, which was the original object of the present European war."

He said Japan had been taken completely by surprise in August, 1939, when Germany made a non-aggression pact with Russia, but had decided this was "in line with the needs of the times," only to be surprised again when Germany went to war with Russia last June 22.

Urges Separate Peace

War against Russia might be interpreted as a requisite to war against Britain, he said, but Japan nevertheless would be considerably encouraged if Germany and Russia made a separate peace when a certain state of the campaign was reached.

Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda, speaking at the Government's only ceremonial recognition of the first anniversary of the Japanese signing of the Axis pact, urged the three Axis nations today to "surmount whatever difficulties may be in the path."

He was host to the German and Italian Ambassadors at a luncheon in the Hotel Imperial. Each signatory was urged to renew faith in the tripartite ideal. Toyoda described this as an "accomplishment of the noble mission of mankind" for which, he said, mutual cooperation, trust and patience were essential.

Messages Sent To Partners

Both Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and the Foreign Minister sent anniversary messages of a similar nature to Germany and Italy, Domei said. Konoye addressed Führer Hitler and Premier Mussolini, while Toyoda addressed Foreign Ministers Ribbentrop and Count Ciano.

Konoye's messages read: "I wish to express hearty congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the tripartite pact and to pay deep respect for the progress being made in construction of the new order."

Holiday decorations of the capital were limited to little German, Italian and Japanese flags on street cars and in a few downtown theaters and newspaper offices.

Reviews "Great Strides"

Yosuke Matsuoka, who was the man of the hour as Foreign Minister when the pact was signed last September 27, but was shelved in a cabinet shakeup following the outbreak of the German-Russian war June 22, spent the day in the Karuizawa Mountains, where he is recovering from an illness.

(Matsuoka took a leading part in the negotiations which led to the signing of the Russian-Japanese friendship pact April 13.)

Toyoda said Germany, Italy and Japan were making great strides toward their "new orders," although "the constructive efforts of Germany and Italy in Europe and those of Japan in East Asia are still confronted by many difficulties and, therefore, increased efforts will be required."

TOKYO IS QUIET ON AXIS PACT ANNIVERSARY

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Press, However, Is Jubilant Over Reported Gains In China

Capture Of Changsha, Important Hunan Capital, Claimed By Army

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Sunday, Sept. 28—Chinese dispatches today denied the fall of Changsha and claimed Chinese troops, in a furious battle, had recaptured four points in an area some twenty-five miles northeast of the Hunan province capital.

Dispatches from Changsha dated 8 P. M. last night said dead and wounded littered the battlefield after a fight which raged along the entire front. Heavy Japanese casualties were reported.

BY MAX HILL

[By the Associated Press]

3024 - 12081

30.24 — 12081

Tokyo, Sept. 27—The first anniversary of Japan's signing of the three-power pact with Germany and Italy was observed quietly today while the Tokyo press expressed jubilation over the reported Japanese capture of Changsha, important capital of Central China's province of Hunan.

The Japanese army, after having previously announced that its troops had entered Changsha's suburbs, stated in Shanghai today that Changsha had been captured.

On Strategic Railroad

The city is on the Canton-Hankow railway and is said to have important rice and wheat stores.

The *Times and Advertiser*, controlled by the Foreign Office, said "the Hunan campaign is driving home to Chungking that Japan is not leaving settlement of the China affair to any diplomacy or attrition."

The paper claimed that the Japanese have encircled half a millon Chinese troops in Central Hunan, and it said the reported capture of Changsha meant that the Chiang Kai-shek regime had now lost Hunan's food supplies and thus would be deprived of important agricultural reserves.

"The Changsha campaign," the paper said, "comes at a time when an American military mission is either en route to or already has arrived at Chungking.

American Help Discounted

"Chiang Kai-shek's general staff will have to show General Magruder his desperate position. Whether the American officer can help is a matter of little doubt—he cannot."

[President Roosevelt on August 26 announced that a military mission headed by Brig. Gen. John Magruder would be sent to China soon to make lease-lend aid to China effective.]

The only official public observance of the three-power pact anniversary was a meeting in a Tokyo auditorium attended by 5,000 people who cheered a message from former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who negotiated and signed the agreement, saying that it was all Japan could have done at the time. "I firmly believe," he said, "that Japan after all should proceed on her way in accordance . . . with the letter and spirit of the three-power pact."

Messages Exchanged

Among several messages between Japanese and Axis statesmen were two from Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini very briefly offering congratulations.

A prominent commentator, Teiichi Muto, writing in the newspaper *Hochi*, advocated that Germany and Russia sign a peace so that Germany can turn full force on Great Britain and hasten establishment of the European new order.

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Hitler And Mussolini Observe Anniversary

Berlin, Sept. 27 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Japanese Premier Prince Konoye exchanged telegrams today on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the three-power pact which aligned Japan with the Axis.

Hitler's telegram to Mussolini said the pact was the foundation of the new order. Future generations, he said, would appreciate the fact the signatory powers had saved the world from "the deadly menace of Bolshevism."

Il Duce answered with a telegram asserting that decisions as great as those of the past year lie ahead.

Wife Of British Attache In Peiping In Hands Of Japanese "Extremists"

Peiping, Sept. 27 (AP)—The British Embassy announced today Japanese authorities had reported Mrs. Denzil Clark, Japanese-born wife of a British embassy press attache here, had been located in the hands of Japanese "extremists."

She was reported alive and well and Japanese police were said to be arranging for her release.

The embassy said her kidnapping a week ago had been prompted by anger over an article in a Peiping newspaper.

JAPANESE DELAY SHIP

Craft Sails After Rigorous Seach of Britons.

Tokio, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—The steamship Anhui, sent to Japan to remove British nationals, sailed from Yokohama for Singapore tonight after a delay occasioned by the rigorous search of the 361 British and Indian passengers.

The Japan Times and Advertiser, controlled by the Foreign Office, said that "not one seam of a suit, not one fold of a skirt was left unnoticed."

"Every hat and every shoe was closely inspected," it added. "As a result, three diamonds and $50 in American money were discovered under the soles of a certain Indian gentleman's shoes."

Jiro Ohba, chief customs inspector, said that the rigid examination was imposed because of the strict measures taken by British authorities toward departing Japanese at Hongkong.

The Japanese Foreign Office announced that the steamship Hei Maru was dispatched on September 22 from Kobe to remove about 300 Japanese from India, the Near East and East Africa and that the ship's return is expected about November 15.

Sir John Grieg Latham, Australian Minister to Tokio, is among the Anhui's passengers. He was quoted by the Japan Times and Advertiser as saying he had been called home to report but expected to return to Tokio before Christmas.

U. S. AID ASKED IN INDO-CHINA

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Consuls May Manage Chinese Affairs

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 27 (AP).—Travelers arriving from French Indo-China reported today a movement afoot to place Chinese affairs in Indo-China in the hands of United States consular officials to give the Chinese greater protection from the Japanese military.

The Japanese were said to be increasing steadily their pressure on Chinese, and French authorities seemingly were unable to afford them full protection.

Reports persisted that the Japanese were overreaching the terms with France under which they entered Indo-China. Their troops were said to be filtering into Laos Province, near the Thailand frontier, which was not mentioned in the Japanese-French agreement as a district for Japanese occupation.

French authorities were said to have protested Japanese exports of rice from Indo-China. These reportedly amounted to 530,000 tons in the first eight months of 1941—at a rate which would exceed the annual 700,000-ton limit stipulated.

French Cruiser Quits Japan

TOKIO, Sept. 27 (AP).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported today that the 7,880-ton French cruiser Lamotte-Picquet, flagship of the Vichy government's far eastern squadron, had sailed for Saigon, Indo-China, from Osaka, where she had been undergoing repairs since Sept. 15. [The vessel was reported damaged on Jan. 20 during hostilities between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China.]

SIX MORE GERMANS ARRESTED IN CHILE

Nazi Round-up Is Extended to Punta Arenas.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 27 (A. P.).—(A. P.).—Acting on the orders of Judge Humberto Mewes, conducting the investigation of Nazi activities in Chile, the police held six Germans for questioning after a series of raids here last night.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 26 (A. P.).—Argentina has spent $324,457 in caring for the interned sailors of the scuttled German pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee, of which Germany still owes $73,975, the Government announced today. The crew were interned after British warships had driven the Graf Spee to suicide off Montevideo on December 17, 1939. Since then many of the Germans have escaped and made their way back to Germany.

Promises to Protect New Craft on All Seas; 2 Are for Britain

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REICH WARNED

By Associated Press.

With 14 new cargo ships sliding down the ways, America put a vital span yesterday into the "bridge of ships" by which this Government expects to contribute to the downfall of Chancellor Hitler.

It was the largest mass launching since World War days, and was notable, too, because among the vessels which hit the water were three of the new "Liberty Ships," designed for mass production.

The launchings took place on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico.

President Roosevelt signalized the occasion with the unusual device of an electrically- transcribed speech, heard at all the launching ceremonies, in which he called the event a "telling blow at the menace to our nation."

PRAISES WORKERS.

He told the shipworkers of America they were doing "a great job" and had "caught the true spirit with which all this nation must be imbued if Hitler and other aggressors of his ilk are to be prevented from crushing us."

"With every ship," he said, "they are striking a telling blow at the menace to our nation and the liberty of the free peoples of the world. They struck 14 such blows today."

He reiterated this nation's insistence upon maintaining the freedom of the seas in the face of Axis submarines and raiders, with an assertion that to the best of this country's ability the new vessels will be protected "from torpedo, from shell, or from bomb."

HITS OPPONENTS.

"We Americans as a whole," he said, "cannot listen to those few Americans who preach the gospel of fear—who say in effect that they are still in favor of freedom of the seas, but who would have the United States tie up our vessels in our ports. That attitude is neither truthful nor honest."

The President focused attention particularly on the launching of the "Patrick Henry," one of the Liberty Ships, at Baltimore, by recalling the Virginian's famous "Give me liberty or give me death."

"There shall be no death for America, for democracy, for freedom," Mr. Roosevelt said. "There must be liberty, worldwide and eternal. That is our prayer—our pledge to all mankind."

SHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

In addition to the three ships of the Liberty Fleet, the new vessels included six ships of the Maritime Commission's "C" types, two ships built with lease-lend funds and ordered by the British Government, one of combination passenger and cargo design, an army transport and an oil tanker.

All are part of the Maritime Commission's program for building some 1,400 merchant vessels by the close of 1943. Contracts for 312 of the Liberty Ships have been let.

Here's Timetable of Day's Launchings

Yesterday's mass ship launchings, all Eastern daylight time, were:

Chester, Pa., 7 a.m., C-2 cargo ship Surprise.

Sparrows Point, Md., 11 a.m., the C-1 cargo ship James McKay.

Richmond, Calif., 1 p.m., the British emergency cargo ship Ocean Voice.

Baltimore, 1:30 p.m., the Liberty ship Patrick Henry. (Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Vice President, was sponsor.)

Los Angeles, 2:15 p.m., C-1 cargo ship Alcoa Polaris.

Seattle, Wash., 2:30 p.m., the Army transport Frederick Funston.

Pasacagoula, Miss., 3:30 p.m., the African planet, a C-3 combination passenger-cargo liner.

Kearny, N. J., 3:30 p.m., the C-2 cargo vessel Louise Lykes.

San Francisco, 4 p.m., the C-3 cargo vessel Steel Artisan.

Wilmington, Del., 4 p.m., the C-1 cargo ship Adabelle Lykes.

Quincy, Mass., 4:45 p.m., the tanker Sinclair Superflame.

Los Angeles, 6:30 p.m., the Liberty ship John C. Fremont.

Portland, Ore., 7:30 p.m., the Liberty ship Star of Oregon.

Richmond, Calif., 9:30 p.m., the British emergency cargo ship Ocean Venture.

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Protection Pledge Renewed

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 27—President Roosevelt acclaimed today's launching of fourteen cargo ships as "a telling blow at the menace of our nation," and emphasized his intention to protect American merchant vessels "from torpedo, from shell or from bomb."

The Chief Executive's congratulations on the largest mass launching since World War days were sent in a specially transcribed message to the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf yards where the new vessels slid down the ways at intervals from dawn to dusk.

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U. S. Launches 14 Ships; Roosevelt Sees Blow to Axis

"The Spirit Nation Needs"

America's shipbuilders, the President said, "have caught the true spirit with which all this nation must be imbued if Hitler and other aggressors of his ilk are to be prevented from crushing us."

"We Americans as a whole," he continued, "cannot listen to those few Americans who preach the gospel of fear—who say in effect that they are still in favor of freedom of the seas but who would have the United States tie up our vessels in our ports. That attitude is neither truthful nor honest.

The Protection Pledge

"We propose that these ships sail the seas as they are intended to. We propose, to the best of our ability, to protect them from torpedo, from shell or from bomb."

The day was designated "Liberty Fleet Day" to mark the first launchings of emergency freighters in the Maritime Commission's vast construction program. Three of the "Liberty ships"—sometimes called "ugly ducklings" because of their workaday design—were on today's launching schedule.

First Launched At Chester

The first of the fourteen cargo ships slid down the ways at 6.05 A. M. in the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company yards at Chester, Pa.

She was the 8,800-ton motor ship Surprise. Sponsoring the vessel was Mrs. Walter F. George, wife of Senator George, of Georgia.

"There Must Be Liberty"

Mr. Roosevelt noted that the first of the Liberty ships, built at Baltimore, was to be called the Patrick Henry, and he recalled that Revolutionary patriot's famous demand: "Give me liberty or give me death."

"There shall be no death for America, for democracy, for freedom!" the President proclaimed. "There must be liberty, worldwide and eternal. That is our prayer—our pledge to all mankind."

The nation's shipbuilding program must be speeded to an eventual goal of two vessels every day, Mr. Roosevelt asserted.

Six Warships Launched

The navy this week also reached the fastest launching pace since the start of the two-ocean construction program. Six warships, the battleship Massachusetts and five destroyers, slid into the water.

The Maritime Commission's present construction program calls for the completion of approximately 1,400 merchant ships by the end of 1943, with the President's two-a-day goal expected to be reached next spring.

Britons Send Congratulations

Contracts for the construction of 312 "ugly ducklings" have been awarded. Of these, 112 are scheduled to go to the British under the lend-lease act.

On the eve of Liberty Fleet Day, Britain's Minister of War Transport, Lord Leathers, and Sir Arthur Salter, head of the British shipping mission in the United States, sent congratulations to the commission.

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President's Talk on Launchings

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Following is the text of the speech President Roosevelt delivered by radio recording today at the launching of fourteen merchant ships in various parts of the country:

My fellow Americans:

This is a memorable day in the history of American shipbuilding—a memorable day in the emergency defense of the nation. Today, from dawn to dark, fourteen ships are being launched—on the Atlantic, on the Pacific and on the Gulf, and among them is the first liberty ship, the Patrick Henry.

While we are proud of what we are doing, this is certainly no time to be content. We must build more cargo ships and still more cargo ships—and we must speed the program until we achieve a launching each day, then two ships a day, fulfilling the building program undertaken by the Maritime Commission.

Our shipbuilding program—not only that of the Maritime Commission, but of the Navy—is one of our answers to the aggressors who would strike at our liberty.

I am speaking today not only to the shipworkers in the building yards on our coasts, on our Great Lakes and on our rivers—not only to the thousands who are present at today's launchings—but also to the men and women throughout the country who live far from salt water or shipbuilding.

Tradition of Free Seas

I emphasize to all of you the simple, historic fact that throughout the period of our American life, going way back into colonial days, commerce on the high seas and freedom of the seas has been a major reason for our prosperity and the building up of our country.

To give you one simple example: It is a matter of history that a large part of the capital which in the middle of the past century went into the building of railways and spread like a network into the new undeveloped areas across the Mississippi River, across the plains and up into the Northwest, was money which had been made by American traders whose ships had sailed the seas to the Baltic, to the Mediterranean, to Africa and South America, and to Singapore and China itself.

Through all the years after the American Revolution your government reiterated and maintained the right of American ships to voyage hither and yon without hindrance from those who sought to keep them off the seas or drive them off the seas. As a nation we have realized that our export trade and our import trade had a definitely good effect on the life of families not only on our coasts but on the farms and in the cities a hundred or a thousand miles from salt water.

Since 1936, when the Congress enacted by the present Merchant Marine Law, we have been rehabilitating a merchant marine which had fallen to a low level. Today we are continuing that program at accelerated speed.

Hails Speed of Workers

The shipworkers of America are doing a great job. They have made a commendable record for efficiency and speed. With every new ship they are striking a telling blow at the menace to our nation and the liberty of the free peoples of the world. They struck fourteen such blows today. They have caught the true spirit with which all this nation must be imbued if Hitler and other aggressors of his ilk are to be prevented from crushing us.

We Americans as a whole cannot listen to those few Americans who preach the gospel of fear—who say in effect that they are still in favor of freedom of the seas but who would have the United States tie up our vessels in our ports. That attitude is neither truthful nor honest.

We propose that these ships sail the seas as they are intended to. We propose, to the best of our ability, to protect them from torpedo, from shell or from bomb.

The Patrick Henry, as one of the Liberty ships launched today, renews that great patriot's stirring demand:

"Give me liberty or give me death."

There shall be no death for America, for democracy, for freedom! There must be liberty, world-wide and eternal. That is our prayer—our pledge to all mankind.

2 Off Zamzam Feared Lost At Sea

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 27—The German Foreign Office informed the State Department today that it had no information concerning the Nazi raider Tamesis or the fate of two Americans—Francis J. Vicovari and Ned Laughinghouse—wounded when the Egyptian steamship Zamzam was shelled and sunk by the raider in the South Atlantic on April 17.

Since more than five months have passed without any clue to the disappearance of the sea raider with the two wounded Americans, presumably in the ship's hospital, fears were expressed here that the Tamesis has sunk, carrying Vicovari and Laughinghouse to their death.

r .y Have Hit A Mine

The British navy has made no report of the sinking of the Tamesis or any other German vessel fitting its description, but it was conjectured that the raider may have been sunk in some unreported sea battle, hit a mine, or gone down in a storm somewhere in the South Atlantic.

The State Department has made almost continuous efforts to secure information of the two Americans. On August 9 the German Government, in answer to inquiries by the American Embassy in Berlin, reported Vicovari and Laughinghouse were believed to be still aboard the raider.

In answer to urgent inquiries just made, the German Foreign Office notified the Embassy it had no information concerning the Tamesis.

Hope Dims For Lost Seamen

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 27—The Navy Department reported today that its search for the twenty-six crew members of the sunken American-owned merchant ship Montana had yielded only "negative results."

This was taken to indicate that the navy held little hope of finding any of the crew alive.

The Montana was sunk September 11 in waters approaching Iceland. It flew the Panamanian flag and was reported to carry a cargo of lumber.

The navy said that it had searched over an area of several thousand square miles "surrounding the positions where the lifeboats of the steamer were reported to have left the ship after the vessel was attacked."

British Cruiser At Boston

Washington, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that the British cruiser Newcastle was at Boston, but did not say why it was there.

The report on the presence of the ship was the latest in a series of such reports issued under a new policy of giving out some information on vessels repaired, refueled or otherwise assisted under the lend-lease program.

Aid Repayment Plan Sent To Britain

SEP 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 27—The basis for repayment under the first big lend-lease agreement since the War-aid Act was passed last March has been forwarded to the British Government, but House members who were told about it said today they were still unaware of its terms.

Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, told a House appropriations subcommittee considering the new $5,985,000,000 lend-lease proposal yesterday that the "basis of discussions" with Great Britain regarding conditions of repayment for American supplies had reached the point where Britain could be asked how she felt about them.

Latin-American Aid Pacts

He also told the subcommittee that several agreements already had been concluded with Latin-American governments. These are believed to be with Paraguay, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The terms of those agreements have not been made public either, nor were they furnished the subcommittee, members said.

Under the Lend-Lease Act, the President may "sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of" any military equipment or supplies of any kind to any Government "whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

Exchange Idea Indicated

President Roosevelt in first proposing the lend-lease program said he wanted to take the dollar sign from aid to nations resisting Axis aggression and make no more money loans such as were made in the World War.

He has never stated definitely how he expected Britain, or any other country benefiting under the aid program, to pay back. He has indicated, however, that it would be largely an exchange proposition, with beneficiaries repaying with goods or other commodities needed by the United States after the war.

American Tax Burden Exceeds England's, C. Of C. Review Cites

Washington, Sept. 27 (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce said today that the new tax bill would bring the tax burden of the United States above that of Great Britain, whether measured on a per capita basis or as a percentage of national income.

Commenting that there was a general "erroneous belief" that the tax burden is higher in Britain, the chamber, in its periodical Washington review, said a "conservative estimate" for Federal, State and local taxes approximated $22,500,000,000, or a per capita figure of $168, for the current fiscal year and that the per capita burden was likely to reach $180 for a full year of new taxes.

The per capita tax in Britain for the current period is $165 and after a full year of operation of new taxes will be about $173, the chamber said.

On the basis of national incomes, the chamber said, United States taxes would take twenty-five per cent. and British taxes twenty-two per cent.

A. E. F. To Middle East?

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 27—The decisive battles of the war will be fought and decided in the Middle East, Demaree Bess, a foreign correspondent, predicted today upon arrival on the Yankee Clipper from Lisbon. He has been in Europe and the Middle East four years.

Bess said he believed the war would last three more years, declaring that neither side had shown any signs of cracking.

"You can't beat Germany unless her army is beaten," he said, "and the implication from that is an American expeditionary force."

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U. S. At War's Verge: Knox

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 27—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (Dem., Utah) urged in separate declarations today that Neutrality Act restrictions be lifted to give the United States a free hand in protecting its world interests.

Knox asserted in an article in the *Foreign Commerce Weekly* that "the United States stands today on the threshold of World War No. 2."

"I was against the neutrality acts at the time of their passage," he said, "I can only once again urge their repeal."

The magazine for which he wrote is an official publication of the Department of Commerce.

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Would Let Roosevelt Scrap Act

Senator Thomas said he was opposed to "tying the hands of the Chief Executive in this time of crisis" and proposed that President Roosevelt be given complete discretionary authority to scrap the neutrality legislation.

"We have been abandoning our neutrality step by step," Thomas, a high-ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters.

"There is not much left of the Neutrality Act now except the prohibitions against the arming of merchant ships, against sending ships into belligerent ports and against Americans traveling on belligerent vessels.

Would Keep Arms-Export Curb

"There are some parts of the neutrality law which might be retained, such as that providing Government control over munition exports, but I think the President should be given a free hand to decide what is needed and what is not."

Thomas said a simple bill could authorize the President "to fix such regulations regrading neutrality as he deemed necessary in the national interest according to the circumstances of the time."

Secretary Knox followed up his declaration that war was near with an assertion that "it is imperative that we take every necessary measure to preserve our foreign commerce and the lives of our merchant seamen from dstruction by commerce raiders."

Knox Tells Navy's Role

Discussing the navy's role, he added: "We must both hunt down enemy raiders and at the same time convoy our ships to protect them against such hostile craft as elude our patrols.

"The proportion in which the two methods might be combined is, of course, a military secret of the first importance. . . . Suffice it to say that our naval experts are studying both offensive and defensive methods of protecting our shipping and, if necessary, will combine them into the most efficient system."

Three Sea Routes To Defend

He referred to President Roosevelt's promise to protect shipping in the "defensive waters" of the United States and gave an indication of where those waters are by saying:

"There are three principal routes along which we must protect our ocean trade: The North Atlantic route to Europe, the sea lanes southward to both coasts of South America, and the long sweep across the Pacific westward to Australia, the East Indies and India."

South Pacific Bases Needed

In this connection he said the nation was "deficient" in naval bases in the South Pacfic. Seaplane needs have been partly filled in those waters, he said, by the establishment of bases on Johnston Island, Palmyra Island and Samoa, but "we still lack bases from which we can operate surface craft in the South Pacific."

The article was published during Knox's absence on an inspection of the naval base at Bermuda.

Senate Fight Foreseen

Congressional leaders expected to confer with Mr. Roosevelt regarding modification of the neutrality law early next week. Indications were that the President would request major changes but would not ask that the present law be repealed entirely, as proposed by Senator Kenneth McKellar (Dem., Tenn.), an Administration supporter.

Although one Administration leader said the Senate and House votes for modification of the act "will be as safe as an investment in the Washington Monument," there were signs that a substantial Senate fight would be made.

Thomas said he assumed "there will be the usual opposition to any new proposal," and Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.) asserted that "thus far the Administration has not designated its proposed repeal or modification of neutrality as a move designed to keep us out of war."

"Step Toward War," Says Nye

"Only for the lack of that claim, does the proposal differ from all the others which we see now as having been steps toward war," he asserted.

Nye, an opponent of Administration foreign policy, told newsmen that the existing neutrality provisions "are all that remains of law to prevent our being pushed straight into the war.

"Because of that, the new repeal or revision legislation might well be called an indirect declaration of war. I don't think such legislation can be enacted, because Congress obviously is not ready to vote for a declaration of war."

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FIGHT THREATENED ON NEUTRALITY ACT

La Follette Makes Clear Opposition Will Resist Any Revision

President And Leaders In Congress Expected To Confer Tomorrow

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 27—Opponents of Administration foreign policy were organizing today for a fight against revision of the Neutrality Act, and Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) made it clear that opposition Senators would resist any changes.

President Roosevelt is expected to confer with his Congressional lieutenants Monday and to decide then what recommendations to make in a formal message to Congress later in the week.

La Follette Opposes Move

"I am opposed to either repeal or modification of the Neutrality Act," La Follette told reporters. "Either proposal would be another step toward actual participation in the war. Therefore, either would be violative of the pledges President Roosevelt made in the 1940 campaign."

Saying that the Administration had not yet given a clear-cut outline of what changes were wanted in the Neutrality Act, La Follette added that "apparently they are trying to decide whether to bury it completely or to leave a skeleton hanging up."

Another Administration opponent, Senator Johnson (Rep., Cal.), will return here early next week and, other Senators said, is expected to call a meeting of the "non-interventionist bloc" immediately after Mr. Roosevelt announces his recommendations.

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Present Neutrality Law

Johnson is ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and has been in the forefront of the Congressional battles against Mr. Roosevelt's international policies.

The present neutrality law, enacted in 1939, forbids the arming of American merchant ships and prevents them from entering belligerent ports or combat areas fixed by the President. In addition, it prohibits Americans from traveling on the vessels of belligerent nations.

On the Administration side of the neutrality revision question, there were two separate declarations today that President Roosevelt should be given a free hand in dealing with foreign policy.

War Near, Knox Says

They came from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Senator Thomas (Dem., Utah), a high-ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Knox, writing in the *Foregin Commerce Weekly*, said that this country was standing "on the threshold of World War No. 2" and added:

"I was against the neutrality acts at the time of their passage. I can only once again urge their repeal."

Thomas told reporters he did not want to "tie the hands of the Chief Executive in this time of crisis" and asserted that the President should be given "as much freedom as possible in handling our foreign relations."

NAZIS CERTAIN TO BEAT SOVIET, FLYNN ASSERTS

America First Official Declares U. S. 'Next' To Fight For England

SEP 28 1941

Says Britain 'Has No Intention' To Invade Continent To Attack

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 27—John T. Flynn expressed certainty tonight that Germany would conquer Russia and declared that the United States was next on "England's list" to fight the Nazis because "England has no intention of invading the Continent and attacking Hitler."

In an address prepared for broadcast, the chairman of the New York chapter of the America First Committee asserted that "America has been selected, is being prepared and propagandized to fight, not her own battle, for she is not mixed up in this, but England's battle.

Says "We Are Dupes"

"Yet," he said, "we are such dupes that we allow British statesmen and propagandists to tell us that she is fighting ours.

Germany, he declared, has more guns, tanks and planes than the combined armies of the world. He quoted John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, as stating the Nazis had 10,000,000 men under arms.

Asks Of "Stake In War"

"If we fight the Germans we will have to have as many men in our army and as many planes, guns and tanks as they have, because we will have to go 3,500 miles away from our bases to fight them on their own soil and behind their own fortifications," he said.

"Are you aware of any stake you have in this war, is any material or spiritual thing of ours . . . involved to such a point that you are willing to raise these vast armies, send them throughout the world and cripple your whole economic and social system for years in the effort?

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Paint To "Stop Hitler"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 27—Five thousand union painters, working on a Saturday for the first time in twenty years, today donated their $50,000 in wages to a "stop-Hitler" campaign.

On each of 1,000 jobs the painters displayed signs showing why they were working a sixth day and explaining the money earned would go to the Committee to Defend America. Posters read "Stop Hitler now" and "Help Britain defend America."

Legion Sons Won't Fight Naziism Alongside Reds

Indianapolis, Sept. 27 (AP)—National headquarters of the American Legion announced today that C. M. Wilson, national director of the Sons of the American Legion, had sent a "sharply-worded" refusal of an invitation by the Soviet Embassy at Washington to participate in sending messages to an "anti-Nazi youth meeting" in Moscow tomorrow.

"The Sons of the American Legion, with more than 500,000 members throughout the country, will not be duped into becoming affiliated with or cooperating with Communists or any other foreign-inspired youth movement," Wilson said in answer to the invitation extended through D. Chuvahkin, first secretary of the U. S. S. R. Embassy.

Wilson said his organization was governed in policy by mandates of the American Legion and pointed out that the Legion said by resolution in its Milwaukee convention its "opposition to Communism remains unaltered" and that it regarded "Communism, Fascism and Naziism as equally false and dangerous."

Jan Valtin Suggests U. S. Adopt 'Positive Slogan'

Tells Librarians 'Defense of America' Is Too Negative

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP).—Jan Valtin, writer and former Communist, suggests America adopt "a positive slogan," such as "the reconquest of the world for democracy," rather than "defense of America," which he terms "too negative."

The author of "Out of the Night" proposed the slogan to the New York State Library Association last night after noting "a decided increase of Communist activity in America" since the war between Russia and Germany.

"Communism appears to be growing more and more respectable since Stalin and Hitler are no longer in agreement," he observed. Mr. Valtin maintained that France "likely would become Bolshevistic if Hitler loses," because the French "have lost their idealism and faith in democracies."

Dr. Harold F. Peterson, professor of history at the Buffalo State Teachers' College, said the United States "will be lucky to win the friendship of Latin America in time."

The association elected Robert W. G. Vail, of Albany president, and Alice L. Jewett, of Mount Vernon, vice-president.

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California Labor's Russian Aid Stand

San Francisco, Sept. 27 (AP)—The California State Federation of Labor favors sending planes, tanks and other war material to Russia for its war against Germany, but believes "this aid should be given without any moral support."

The federation's annual convention took this stand last night after turning down nine other proposals favoring degrees of support for the Soviet Union.

Senators to See 6 Films in Test On Propaganda

D. Worth Clark Says Bid for a Formal Investigation May Hinge on Viewing

SEP 28 1941

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Chairman D. Worth Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, predicted today that the decision of a Senate committee on whether to recommend a formal investigation of alleged war propaganda in the films will depend largely on the members' reaction to the showing of a half-dozen films.

The committee plans to view during the week of Oct. 6 some of the pictures mentioned in the testimony it has received. Senator Clark told reporters that, so far as he personally was concerned, the films themselves would speak louder than any of the dozen witnesses who have testified in three weeks of stormy hearings. The hearings were recessed yesterday until Oct. 6.

Among pictures which were described to the committee as possibly containing propaganda were "Convoy," "Flight Command," "Escape," "That Hamilton Woman," "Man Hunt," "The Great Dictator" and "Sergeant York."

A list of those to be viewed by the committee has not yet been compiled.

Senator Clark said that after hearing testimony from both sides he was undecided whether there had been a concerted effort by motion picture producers to put the public in a frame of mind where it would approve American entry into the war.

He said he believed, however, that the evidence taken by the Interstate Commerce subcommittee tended to show that five major companies virtually controlled the production, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures.

The chairman said the committee might recall to the stand Howard Dietz, advertising and publicity manager for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures, who previously had denied that M.-G.-M. ever canceled any newspaper advertising in retaliation for unfavorable reviews on its pictures.

James Stahlman, publisher of "The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner," later told the committee his newspaper had received a telegram from a national advertising agency representing M.-G.-M. canceling advertising because the paper refused to

withdraw a column written by Jimmy Fidler, Hollywood commentator. Mr. Stahlman said the cancellation order later was withdrawn.

Senator Clark said Will Hays president of the Motion Picture Producers of America, had agreed to testify before the committee.

The subcommittee is considering a resolution by Senators Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, and Bennett C. Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, for a formal inquiry into alleged war propaganda.

Ten Mail Sacks From Dennett's Office Turn Up

Fish's Secretary Finds Them in House Building, Thinks Trucker Dumped Them

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Sought in a grand jury investigation into whether the foreign agents registration act has been violated, ten document-filled mail sacks turned up today in the House Office Building.

Walter L. Reynolds, secretary to Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, announced that he had discovered them across a hallway from Mr. Fish's storage room on the sixth floor of the building. They were not, he emphasized, in any spot under Mr. Fish's jurisdiction.

Prescott Dennett, secretary of the Make-Europe-Pay-War Debts Committee, was subpoenaed by the grand jury earlier this week. Subsequently, the Justice Department asserted that twenty or thirty mail sacks of papers were removed from Mr. Dennett's office after the subpoena was served.

Government investigators went to local offices of the America First Committee and hauled away several sacks which they said were among those which had been in Mr. Dennett's apartment. Mrs. Bennett Champ Clark, chairman of the local chapter of the America First Committee and wife of the Missouri senior Senator, said the sacks contained "just franked speeches by various Senators." She accused the Justice Department of trying to smear her organization.

Mr. Reynolds gave this account in relating the discovery of the sacks today:

Mr. Dennett called Mr. Fish's office last Tuesday to say that he had about 500 old speeches by the Representative and was told the office would send for them. A truck from the house postoffice was dispatched, and returned with several mail sacks addressed to the America First Committee which Mrs. Fish's office refused to accept.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

German

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP).—A communique from Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's headquarters:

The big battle near Kiev is finished, as reported in a special announcement. In a two-sided encirclement in a tremendous area we succeeded in uprooting the Dnieper defenses and destroying five Soviet armies without even the weakest units having had a chance to escape entrapment.

In the course of operations carried out in closest co-operation between the army and air force, a total of 665,000 prisoners were taken; 884 tanks, 3,718 cannon and an unsurveyable amount of other war material either were captured or destroyed. The opponents' sanguinary losses again were very high.

Thus, a victory was won which is unparalleled in history. Exploitation of these successes is in full swing. The air force bombed armament plants in the Tula region and military objectives in Moscow.

In the fight against British supply shipping, combat planes sank two freighters aggregating 25,000 tons from a convoy east of Hull last night. Additional air raids were directed against harbor facilities on the south and east coasts of the isle.

Weak Royal Air Force groups entered the German Bight and western Germany last night. Bombs caused insignificant damage.

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (Sunday) (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During Saturday our troops fought the enemy along the entire front.

During Thursday forty-four German aircraft were destroyed. We lost nineteen planes.

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

In the course of the night of Sept. 26, our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

According to incomplete figures within the last few days more than 4,000 German soldiers and officers have been killed, and sixty-six enemy planes, thirty-four tanks, thirty guns, thirty machine guns, twenty mine throwers, nearly 100 trucks and a large quantity of rifles, automatics and ammunition have been destroyed at the approaches to Leningrad.

On Sept. 25, the enemy tried to launch an offensive on one sector of the Leningrad front, but was repulsed with heavy losses. More than 200 German soldiers and officers were left on the battlefield.

In three days of strenuous fighting, Commander Krivenko's detachment operating in the northwestern direction of the front annihilated the 1st Battalion and the 3d Regiment of an S. S. division and several companies. Nearly 1,500 German soldiers and officers were killed and four tanks and several anti-tank guns destroyed in this action. This detachment [illegible] four German anti-tank guns, two mine throwers, three trucks and one wireless station.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Sept. 27 (AP).—A Finnish high command communique:

Our forces occupied Konevitsa Monastery (an island in Lake Ladoga) on Sept. 26 at 12:30 p. m.

The principal monastery buildings near by were found undamaged. The main landing stage of the monastery, on the other hand, was burned, while two landing stages on the eastern part of the island, built by the Bolsheviks, were intact. When leaving, the enemy neglected to destroy part of the fortifications and connected buildings.

A Finnish air force communique:

Friday, our bombers successfully bombed the Petroski railroad station and the Suoju station north of the city along the Murmansk line, hitting trains at both places.

Between Petroski and Lotinanpelto two armored Red trains were bombed heavily. Northwest of Petroski, at Verhovshka, enemy heavy artillery positions were bombed twice, and direct hits were scored.

Southwest of Petroski in an air fight against six Red fighters Finnish flyers shot down five. Later in the same area, three Red fighters were shot in another combat.

West of Petroski Finnish flyers shot down one Red bomber, and ground fire destroyed five Red planes. Enemy losses totaled fourteen planes, whereas only one Finnish plane failed to return to its base.

British

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Although unfavorable weather continued to hamper operations, aircraft of the bomber command attacked objectives at Cologne and elsewhere in western Germany last night. Docks at Calais and Dunkerque also were bombed. One of our aircraft is missing.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Blenheim aircraft of the bomber command, with strong forces of fighters, carried out successful operations over northern France this afternoon. The railway center at Amiens and the railway junction near La Bassee were bombed with good results.

Twenty-one enemy fighters were destroyed by our fighters. Fourteen of our fighters were lost, but the pilots of three are safe. None of our bombers is missing.

During an offensive patrol this morning one of our fighters was lost.

A communique of the Air and Home Security Ministries:

During the night there was little enemy activity over this country. Only a few bombs dropped. Some houses were damaged, and at one place in East Anglia a small number of people was injured.

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (AP).—A Middle East command communique:

Libya: At Tobruk in the western sector yesterday, our artillery effectively engaged an enemy working party. During the night our patroling activity continued. In the frontier area there was nothing of importance to report.

A communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

Tripoli and Bengasi were raided by aircraft of the R. A. F. on the nights of Sept. 24 and 25.

Aircraft of the fleet air arm also took part in the operations at Tripoli, where considerable damage was done. Bombs fell on barrack blocks, near a power station and in the harbor area. Searchlight positions were machine gunned.

At Bengasi, shipping and harbor installations were attacked. Direct hits were obtained on vessels, and fires broke out. Bombs also fell at bases of the central Cathedral Juliana moles.

In daylight operations in Libya and Tripolitania, our aircraft bombed a motor transport column on the coast road east of Sirte. A number of lorries were blown up and a tank truck was blown off the road while other vehicles were set on fire. Direct hits were obtained on motor transport concentrations.

Between Tripoli and the Tunisian frontier, bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. also attacked motor transports and machine-gunned aircraft on the ground.

Merchantmen were sighted off Tripoli, and one ship, which received two hits, exploded and sank in flames. Another ship probably was damaged by a near miss. All vessels in the convoy were machine-gunned.

Aircraft of the South African Air Force effectively bombed a camp and supply depot near a landing ground at Gembat.

The harbor at Palermo was raided by heavy bombers of the R. A. F. during the night of Sept. 24. Bombs hit a drydock and many fires broke out near by.

In Ethiopia, our aircraft machine-gunned enemy troops in the Deberach area.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 27 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In North Africa, on the land front at Sollum, German troops captured some British troops and vehicles.

Tripoli, Bengasi and Palermo again submitted to enemy air raids. There were no casualties. Two enemy bombers were brought down by ground defenses of Bengasi. One enemy machine was shot down by fighters. A fourth enemy aircraft was forced to land in our lines and the crew were taken prisoner.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT SCHLUESSELBURG, A KEY TO LENINGRAD'S DEFENSES WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEY CAPTURED 17 DAYS AGO, STILL IS IN RUSSIAN HANDS. THE BBC WAS HEARD HERE BY NBC.

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UX53PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 27-(AP)-DNB NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN FIFTH ARMY HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY GERMAN TROOPS IN MOPPING UP OPERATIONS EAST OF KIEV AND SAID ANOTHER HIGH-RANKING RUSSIAN OFFICER, IDENTIFIED AS COL. GEN. KIRPONK, HAD FALLEN IN BATTLE IN THE SAME AREA.

DNB

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST TODAY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 89 RUSSIAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED YESTERDAY, 66 IN AIR COMBAT.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT 28-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO SAID TODAY THE GERMANS USED APPROXIMATELY 1,200,000 TROOPS IN THE GREAT BATTLE EAST OF KIEV IN WHICH THE NAZIS ASSERT THEY SMASHED FIVE RUSSIAN ARMIES AND CAPTURED 665,000 PRISONERS. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY NBC.

THE GERMAN FORCES, THE RADIO DECLARED, INCLUDED 50 INFANTRY DIVISIONS, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF WHICH WERE MOTORIZED; 18 ARMORED DIVISIONS, 15 TO 17 ARTILLERY DIVISIONS AND 10 DIVISIONS OF MISCELLANEOUS TROOPS.

M153AED

LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-REUTERS QUOTED THE LENINGRAD RADIO TODAY AS SAYING THE FINNS HAD LOST 600 MEN AND "A GREAT NUMBER OF GUNS, TRENCH-MORTARS AND MACHINE-GUNS" IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON THE DEFENSES OF LENINGRAD.

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"OUR FIRE FROM CLOSE RANGE STOPPED THE ADVANCE," THE RADIO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, ADDING THE FIGHTING HAD RAGED TWO DAYS.

IN OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IT WAS SAID THAT "DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS A TANK UNIT KILLED MORE THAN 1,500 OFFICERS AND MEN."

THE RADIO ALSO SAID A UNIT COMMANDED BY COMRADE DENISOV ANNIHILATED A PICKED NAZI REGIMENT FROM HAMBURG IN THREE DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING.

ANOTHER UNIT WAS SAID TO HAVE KILLED 500 GERMAN SOLDIERS AND CAPTURED A LARGE TRANSPORT COLUMN.

MG714AED

RUSSIAN FRONT

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SEPT. 27-(AP)-THE POLITICAL COMMISSAR, WHOM PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN HAS CALLED "THE FATHER AND SOUL OF THE REGIMENT," IS BACK AT HIS OLD POST PECULIAR TO THE RED ARMY, SHARING COMMAND WITH MILITARY OFFICERS.

THE POLITICAL COMMISSAR SYSTEM, WHICH WAS DROPPED AFTER THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR IN 1939-40, WAS REVIVED SOON AFTER GERMANY LAUNCHED HER DRIVE TO THE EAST. NOW COMMISSARS ARE SEEN SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE COMMANDERS OF EACH ARMY, DIVISION AND REGIMENT. EACH SMALLER UNIT HAS A "POLITICAL WORKER."

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS, BASED ON A TRADITION FOUNDED MORE THAN 20 YEARS AGO, APPEAR TO BE CLOSE AND SYMPATHETIC AND THE SYSTEM, AFTER A ONE-YEAR LAPSE, SEEMS TO WORK SMOOTHLY.

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EXCEPT FOR RED, DIAMOND-SHAPED INSIGNIA ON THEIR COLLARS, COMMISSARS LOOK LIKE ANY OTHER KHAKI-CLAD OFFICERS IN THIS ARMY.

THEY COUNTER-SIGN ALL MILITARY ORDERS, GO INTO ACTION AND GENERALLY SHARE IN THE MILITARY AS WELL AS POLITICAL LIFE OF THEIR UNITS.

I TALKED WITH SEVERAL OF THEM BEHIND THE FRONT LINES.

THEY HAVE A THREE FOLD TASK, ONE SAID, LISTING POLITICAL EDUCATION, MILITARY EDUCATION AND THE REALIZATION OF MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

LECTURES, NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MOTION PICTURES AND TRAINING IN THE CARE OF EQUIPMENT ARE INCLUDED IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS.

MG726AED

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (BJT) XXX A VILLAGE.

THE MID-DAY COMMUNIQUE STATED THAT MORE THAN 4,000 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN HAD BEEN KILLED ON THE APPROACHES LENINGRAD IN THE REPULSE OF A GERMAN ATTACK, AND THAT 66 AIRCRAFT AND 34 TANKS AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL WERE CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.

A DISPATCH TO THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID THAT THE RECAPTURED VILLAGE--VILLAGE "N"---WAS RETAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS WITH AN ASSAULT IN WHICH PLANES, TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE COORDINATED. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET ACCOUNT, DID NOT APPEAR IN THE LOW AUTUMN SKY.

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ALTHOUGH IT WAS APPARENT THAT THE GERMANS WERE NOT WEAKENING IN THEIR VIOLENT PRESSURE, THE RUSSIANS SAID THAT THEIR FORCES HAD SCORED SUCCESSES ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN REPORTED MAINTAINING A SUSTAINED COUNTERDRIVE PUSHING THE GERMANS BACK TO THE WEST.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT MORE THAN 300 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED IN ONE ACTION ON THIS FRONT, AND THAT 24 TANKS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT WERE DESTROYED.

RED STAR PUBLISHED A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS OF BRITISH AIRMEN WORKING ON THE FRONT WITH THEIR RUSSIAN ALLIES.

THE ACCOUNT SAID THAT "HEALTHY, HIGH-SPIRITED" ENGLISH PILOTS ARE FLYING THEIR HURRICANE CRAFT ALONGSIDE RUSSIAN LITTLE FALCONS."

TASS REPORTED THAT PREPARATIONS FOR TRAINING UNDER THE NEW UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING PROGRAM, TO START OCT. 1, WERE IN FULL SWING IN OFFICES AND FACTORIES. MANY MOSCOW PLANTS AND FACTORIES ALREADY HAVE FORMED TRAINING UNITS, THE AGENCY SAID.

ED430PED

LONDON - ADD NIGHT LEAD FINNISH X X X OF 1939.

THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE:

"SO LONG AS FINLAND IN ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY IS CARRYING ON AN AGGRESSIVE WAR AGAINST AND ON THE TERRITORY OF AN ALLY OF BRITAIN, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE BOUND TO CONSIDER FINLAND TO BE A MEMBER OF THE AXIS SINCE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEPARATE THE WAR WHICH FINLAND IS WAGING AGAINST RUSSIA FROM THE GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR.

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"IF, THEREFORE, THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT SHOULD PERSIST IN INVADING PURELY RUSSIAN TERRITORY A SITUATION WILL ARISE IN WHICH BRITAIN WILL BE FORCED TO TREAT FINLAND AS AN OPEN ENEMY NOT ONLY WHILE THE WAR LASTS BUT ALSO WHEN PEACE COMES TO BE MADE.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WOULD GREATLY REGRET SUCH A DEVELOPMENT IN VIEW OF THE FRIENDSHIP WHICH ALWAYS EXISTED BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FINLAND.

"ALTHOUGH THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT HAVE EXPELLED THE BRITISHN MINISTER FROM HELSINKI, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE READY TO OVERLOOK THIS ACT OF DISCOURTESY AND WOULD WELCOME EARLY RESTORATION OF NORMAL DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

"BUT THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT WILL REALIZE THAT FOR THIS TO BE POSSIBLE THE FIRST ESSENTIAL IS THAT FINLAND SHOULD TERMINATE HER WAR AGAINST RUSSIA AND EVACUATE ALL TERRITORIES BEYOND HER FRONTIERS OF 1939.

"AS SOON AS THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WOULD BE READY, FOR THEIR PART, TO STUDY SYMPATHETICALLY ANY PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FINLAND EVEN THOUGH CONTINUED PRESENCE OF GERMAN ARMIES ON FINNISH SOIL MIGHT RENDER

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IMPOSSIBLE AT FIRST RESTORATION OF FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND RESUMPTION OF OVERSEAS TRADE ON THE SAME BASIS AS EXISTED SO LONG AS FINLAND WAS STILL NEUTRAL."

M&37PED

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, SEPT. 27-(AP)-STRONG FORMATIONS OF BRITISH PLANES SWEPT EASTWARD ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TWIS AFTERNOON AS THE RAF RENEWED ITS DAYLIGHT BLOWS AT NAZI-OCCUPIED NORTHERN FRANCE.

THE FLIGHT WAS THE FIRST LARGE SCALE FORAY SINCE LAST SUNDAY. UNFAVORABLE WEATHER HAD RESTRICTED AIR OPERATIONS.

HEAVY EXPLOSIONS FROM THE FRENCH COAST WERE HEARD WITHIN HALF AN HOUR AND THE FIRST RETURNING PLANES WERE SEEN STREAKING HOME.

THE FORCE OF THE BLASTS WHICH RATTLED DOORS AND WINDOWS ALONG THE KENT COAST INDICATED THE RAF WAS USING SOME OF ITS HEAVIEST BOMBS.

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LISBON, SEPT 27-(AP)-SINKING OF THE PANAMANIAN MOTOR SHIP TRINIDAD IN THE ATLANTIC WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WITH THE LANDING OF TEN SURVIVORS IN PORTUGAL.

THE SPANISH FREIGHTER MODERNO AGUJAS LANDED FIVE OF THE SURVIVORS AT OPORTO AND FIVE MORE WERE PICKED UP BY THE PORTUGUESE LUGGER GROENLANDIA. SEVERAL OF THE SURVIVORS WERE TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL.

(DISPATCHES TO LONDON SAID THE TRINIDAD WAS TORPEDOED.)

M927PED

LONDON, SEPT. 27-(AP)-MARY CHURCHILL, 18-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. CHURCHILL, "DISCOVERED" YESTERDAY TO BE A PRIVATE IN THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE, SAID TODAY "PAPA WAS DELIGHTED AND MUMMY PLEASED" WHEN SHE JOINED UP.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS SPLURGED THE DISCLOSURE, VARIOUS OF THEM PUBLISHING BIG PICTURES OF HER IN UNIFORM PERFORMING SUCH HOMELY TASKS AS HANGING OUT WASHING.

HER UNIFORM THRILLED HER MORE THAN HER DEBUTANTE'S DRESS, SHE SAID, BECAUSE SHE FELT "THIS WAS THE REAL THING."

AN ENGINE DRIVER'S DAUGHTER IN THE CORPS "DISCOVERED" HER WHEN SHE ASKED MARY IF SHE WAS RELATED TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

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UX9PED

PARIS, OCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT. 27-(AP)-MARCEL DEAT, NEWSPAPER EDITOR AND ONE OF THE LEADING ADVOCATES OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, SAID YESTERDAY IN A STATEMENT FOR AMERICANS THAT FRANCE, CONTRARY TO AMERICAN BELIEF, WANTS NO HELP.

DEAT, WHO WAS WOUNDED BY AN ASSASSIN ON AUG. 28 ALONG WITH PIERRE LAVAL, FORMER VICE PREMIER OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, DECLARED THE UNITED STATES LABORS UNDER THREE MISCONCEPTIONS TOWARD FRANCE AND IN TURN ASKED AMERICA THREE QUESTIONS.

"THE FIRST MISUNDERSTANDING IS THE AMERICAN IDEA THAT FRANCE WANTS HELP," DEAT SAID. "WE HAVE FINALLY LEARNED WE MUST BECOME STRONG ENOUGH TO HELP OURSELVES.

"THE SECOND MISUNDERSTANDING IS THE LUDICROUS IDEA THAT WE ARE

ENSLAVED OR TORTURED. THE FACT IS WE WERE BEATEN MILITARILY EXACTLY AS WE DESERVED TO BE AFTER 20 YEARS OF CONFUSION AND WEAKNESS...

"A THIRD AMERICAN MISUNDERSTANDING IS THAT WE WANT SOMEONE TO OCCUPY OUR EMPIRE FOR US. WE DO NOT. WE SUCCEEDED IN DEFENDING DAKAR AND WE NEARLY SUCCEEDED WITH SYRIA. WE ARE NOW STRONG ENOUGH TO DO THE JOB OURSELVES AND WE ARE GOING TO DO IT."

DEAT SAID FRENCHMEN WANT AMERICA TO ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS: WHY THE UNITED STATES REGARDS HERSELF AS THREATENED? WHY THE U.S. WHICH TWO YEARS AGO PURSUED AN INDEPENDENT POLICY, "IS NOW APPARENTLY ABSORBED IN EUROPEAN, RUSSIAN AND ORIENTAL PROBLEMS? WHO DOMINATES BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIPS, THE UNITED STATES OR BRITAIN?

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PARIS - XDD EXECUTION X X X FORCES.
TEXT OF THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWS:
"EUGENE DEGIGNE AND MOHAMEN MOALI WERE CONDEMNED TO DEATH SEPT. 26 FORM HAVING POSSESSION OF PROHIBITED ARMS. THEY WERE SHOT TODAY.
"(SIGNED) GENERAL VON STUELPNAGEL, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN FRANCE."

TEHERAN, IRAN, SEPT. 27-(AP)-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL, BRITISH COMMANDER IN INDIA, ARRIVED TODAY TO CONFER WITH SOVIET AUTHORITIES ON DEFENSE OF THE CAUCASUS.

TOKYO, SEPT. 27-(AP)-FINANCE MINISTER MASATUNE OGURA WAS RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY EMPEROR HIROHITO TODAY, PRESUMABLY TO REPORT ON MATTERS UNDER HIS JURISDICTION. NO DETAILS OF THE AUDIENCE WERE DISCLOSED.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27-(AP)-A BRITISH RADIO REPORT HEARD TODAY BY CBS SAID JAPANESE POLICE HAD FOUND MRS.DANVILLE CLARK, JAPANESE-BORN WIFE OF A BRITISH EMBASSY PRESS ATTACHE, AT PEIPING AND WERE MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR HER RELEASE FROM "JAPANESE EXTREMISTS WHO HAD ABDUCTED HER."

MRS.CLARK HAD BEEN MISSING FOR A WEEK.

EJ953AED

CLEVELAND, SEPT.27-(AP)-THE AMERICAN EMBARGO ON WAR MATERIALS TO JAPAN TODAY WAS DECLARED THE MOST POWERFUL WEAPON TO CURB JAPANESE AGGRESSION.

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DR.HU SHIH, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID THE ECONOMIC MEASURE--APPLIED ALSO BY BRITAIN AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES--"ALREADY IS BEGINNING TO SHOW IMPORTANT EFFECTS ON THE NATIONAL LIFE AND MILITARISTIC TEMPO OF JAPAN" ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN IN OPERATION ONLY ABOUT SIX WEEKS.

"JAPAN IS A NATION MOST VULNERABLE TO THIS ECONOMIC EMBARGO," DR.SHIH TOLD THE CLEVELAND FOREIGN AFFAIRS COUNCIL.

HE ASSERTED THE UNITED STATES HAD SUPPLIED 75 PER CENT OF JAPAN'S OIL, MORE THAN HALF OF HER IMPORTED IRON ORE, SCRAP IRON AND STEEL, MORE THAN 80 PER CENT OF HER IMPORTED RAW COTTON AND 57 PER CENT OF HER MACHINE TOOLS.

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30.24—12089

UNDATED TRIPARTITE PACT (PMS BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY BECAME THE THREE MUSKETEERS OF WORLD TOTALITARIANISM, SIGNING A 10-YEAR ONE-FOR-ALL AND ALL-FOR-ONE PLEDGE AIMED UNMISTAKABLY AT INTIMIDATING AND NEUTRALIZING THE UNITED STATES.

THE AXIS WAS IN THE ASCENDANT THEN, BRITAIN SEEMED TO BE STAGGERING, RUSSIA WAS GERMANY'S OFFICIAL FRIEND, AND JAPAN--WITH VAULTING AMBITIONS DESPITE HER LONG AND WEARISOME INVOLVEMENT IN CHINA--WAS INCLINED TO CONGRATULATE HERSELF ON HER SHREWDNESS IN LINING UP WITH ADOLF HITLER.

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THE HITLER "NEW ORDER FOR EUROPE" WAS TO HAVE ITS ORIENTAL COUNTERPART, WITH JAPAN AS ITS MASTER.

TODAY, SLIGHTLY PERPLEXED AFTER THE YEAR'S WHIRL OF EVENTS, JAPAN APPARENTLY FINDS HERSELF WONDERING ABOUT THAT GERMAN TIE. ONLY THE MOST PERFUNCTORY OBSERVANCES OF THE PACT ANNIVERSARY ARE BEING HELD IN TOKYO TODAY AND JAPAN SEEMS TO BE ANXIOUSLY SEEKING SOME MEANS OF SAVING FACE.

AT THE OUTSET OF HER FIRST YEAR AS A TRIPARTITE PACT MEMBER, JAPAN'S HOPES WERE HIGH. SHE SIGNED A "PEACE TREATY" WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF HER CHINESE PUPPET, WANG CHING-WEI OF NANKING; SENT A NEW AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, AND EVEN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SENT OUT SOME VAGUE FEELERS ON MEDIATING THE EUROPEAN WAR.

BRITAIN REACTED TO THE PACT BY REOPENING THE BURMA ROAD, CHIEF SUPPLY ROUTE FOR THE FREE CHINA OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHICH HAD BEEN CLOSED AT JAPANESE INSISTENCE.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA LATER WENT ON A STATE VISIT TO BERLIN AND ROME, TALKING TO HITLER AND BENITO MUSSOLINI ABOUT THE BLUEPRINTS FOR THEIR "NEW ORDER."

ON THE WAY HOME, HE STOPPED IN MOSCOW AND SIGNED ON EASTER SUNDAY A 10-YEAR NEUTRALITY PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA, INCLUDING PLEDGES OF MUTUAL RESPECT FOR JAPAN'S PET OFFSPRING, MANCHUKUO, AND FOR RUSSIA'S MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, SCARRED BY BORDER WARFARE.

BUT THE UNITED STATES ADOPTED THE LEASE-LEND PROGRAM AND COMMITTED HERSELF TO VAST MATERIAL SUPPORT FOR BRITAIN AND CHINA. BRITAIN MEANWHILE RAPIDLY BUILT UP AN IMPOSING MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCE AT SINGAPORE, AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES POLITELY SCORNED JAPAN'S DEMANDS FOR THE LION'S SHARE OF SUCH VITAL WAR SINEWS AS OIL, TIN AND RUBBER.

ON TOP OF ALL THIS CAME A STARTLING DEVELOPMENT THAT TANGLED THE THREADS OF JAPANESE DIPLOMACY: GERMANY ATTACKED RUSSIA.

ARTICLE 5 OF THE THREE-POWER PACT SPECIFICALLY STATED THE TREATY DID NOT APPLY IN ANY WAY TO RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA. SO JAPAN REMAINED NEUTRAL, BUT SHE LOST LITTLE TIME IN GETTING RID OF FOREIGN MINISTER MATSUOKA, THE MAN WHO HAD PUT HER IN THE EMBARRASSING POSITION OF BEING FRIENDS TO BOTH SIDES.

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MINDFUL OF HER OWN "NEW ORDER," JAPAN MOVED INTO ALL FRENCH INDO-CHINA WITH OSTENSIBLE FRENCH CONSENT AND EDGED TOWARD THAILAND, SINGAPORE AND THE INDIES.

THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES PROMPTLY FROZE JAPANESE ASSETS. THE UNITED STATES ALSO EMBARGOED SHIPMENT OF MUCH-NEEDED AVIATION GASOLINE TO JAPAN.

THE UNITED STATES STARTED SENDING AID TO RUSSIA AND COLDLY TURNED DOWN JAPANESE REPRESENTATIONS OVER SHIPMENT OF AVIATION GASOLINE TO VLADIVOSTOK. RUSSIA FLATLY TOLD JAPAN THAT ANY INTERFERENCE WITH THOSE SHIPMENTS WOULD BE AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

AT THIS JUNCTURE, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BEGAN TALKING ABOUT PATCHING THINGS UP WITH THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HAD THE FULL BACKING OF BRITAIN IN THE DELICATE MANEUVERING.

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PREMIER PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE SENT A PERSONAL NOTE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRESUMABLY WITH A VIEW TO INSTITUTING NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF PROBLEMS IN THE PACIFIC.

UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE TALKS ARE CONTINUING, BUT THUS FAR THERE HAVE BEEN NO TANGIBLE RESULTS.

IN FACT, AS U.S. NAVY SHIPS SAIL UNDER ORDERS TO SHOOT ON SIGHT ANY GERMAN OR ITALIAN SUBMARINES OR RAIDERS, JAPAN SEEMS MORE AND MORE INCLINED TO TAKE REFUGE IN A SENTENCE OF THE TRIPARTITE TREAT WHICH MAY CONTAIN A JOKER:

"THEY (JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY) FURTHER UNDERTAKE TO ASSIST ONE ANOTHER WITH ALL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY MEANS WHEN ONE OF TH THREE CONTRACTING POWERS IS ATTACKED BY A POWER AT PRESENT NOT ENGAGED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR OR IN THE CHINESE-JAPANESE CONFLICT."

THE KEY WORD THERE IS "ATTACKED," A WORD WHICH JAPAN HAS SHOWN AN INCLINATION TO DEFINE TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO KEEP HER FROM TAKING ON ANY MORE OPPONENTS.

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(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET FOR PMS)

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THE WAR TODAY

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(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS WRITTEN TODAY BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT)

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THE HELP WHICH RUSSIA GETS THIS FALL AND WINTER FROM THE WEST WILL TAKE THE FORM OF BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS OPERATING THEIR OWN TANKS AND ARMORED CARS IN DEFENSE OF THE CAUCASUS, ACCORDING TO THE BEST OF THE PRESENT INDICATIONS.

THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT DEAL OF TALK IN BRITAIN AND THIS COUNTRY ABOUT THE NECESSITY OF ECONOMIC AID TO RUSSIA, BUT VERY LITTLE ABOUT HOW IT IS TO GET THERE. THE RUSSIANS' PRIMARY NEED IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS PROBABLY WILL BE TANKS. IN BRITAIN THEY ARE SPEEDING UP PRODUCTION OF THESE IMPORTANT MONSTERS AND PROMISING THAT RUSSIA WILL HAVE A LION'S SHARE OF THIS PRODUCTION. BUT IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO LOOK AT THE MAP TO REALIZE THAT THE BUSINESS OF GETTING A TANK TO RUSSIA--BY SEA TO IRAN, OVER THAT COUNTRY'S PRIMITIVE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TO BESIEGED SOUTHERN RUSSIA--IS A MATTER OF MONTHS.

THE RUSSIANS, HOWEVER, ARE PRESSING THEIR NEW ALLY EVER HARDER FOR AID. GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THINGS IN THE IRANIAN AREA WHERE THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN ARMIES HAVE EFFECTED A MILITARY JUNCTION, HAS BEEN CANVASSING THE SITUATION--AND NO DOUBT COUNTING TANKS--ALL THE WAY FROM SIMLA TO CAIRO AND LONDON

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AND NOW HAS HEADED BACK AGAIN TOWARD TEHERAN. WHEN HE GETS TO THE IRANIAN CAPITAL HE MAY BE EXPECTED TO PLAN WITH THE SOVIETS THE ENTRY INTO MOTHER RUSSIA OF A BRITISH MECHANIZED FORCE WHICH WILL TRY TO HOLD PART OF THE CAUCASAN LINE, SAVE THE SOVIET OIL SUPPLY AND KEEP OPEN THE SUPPLY ROUTE FROM IRAN.

GENEGAL WAVELL IS NOT LIKELY TO MAKE THE ERROR HE DID LAST WINTER, WHEN HE STRIPPED THE NORTH AFRICAN FORCES OF EQUIPMENT IN ORDER TO SEND IT TO GREECE, WHERE IT WAS LOST FOREVER.

THE EQUIPMENT WHICH GOES INTO RUSSIA THIS FALL AND WINTER--IF IT DOES GO THERE--IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE THAT WHICH IS NOW AVAILABLE EAST OF SUEZ--IN SYRIA, IRAQ AND IRAN, WITH MAN-POWER ADDED FROM INDIA. THE BRITISH WILL HAVE TO COUNT ON THIS BEING ENOUGH TO HOLD THE FORT UNTIL NEW PRODUCTION FROM ENGLAND CAN GET EAST IN REAL QUANTITY NEXT SPRING.

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MEANWHILE IVAN MAISKY, THE SHREWD AND DYNAMIC RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR WHO HAS MANAGED TO STAY IN LONDOC FOR NEARLY TEN YEARS, THROUGH RUSSIAN PURGES AND TREMBLY DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, CAN BE COUNTED ON TO KEEP PRODDING A SHARP DIPLOMATIC NEEDLE AT THE BRITISH ON EVER-MORE PRODUCTION OF MATERIEL FOR THE U.S.S.R.

IT WAS MAISKY WHO, ALMOST SINGLE-HANDED, COMBATTED FOR TWO YEARS THE DILIGENT EFFORTS OF THE NON-LAMENTED COMMITTEE ON SO-CALLED NON-INTERVENTION IN THE SPANISH WAR. THIS WAS A BODY CONCEIVED AND KEPT ALIVE BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE; OSTENSIBLY DEVOTED TO KEEPING THE SPANISH CIVIL CONFLICT FROM BECOMING A WORLD WAR, BUT SERVING ACTUALLY TO KEEP HELP FROM REACHING THE SPANISH REPUBLIC WHILE GERMANY AND ITALY, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, TESTED THEIR NEW WEAPONS ON THE REPUBLICAN SPANIARDS AND DRILLED THEIR PHONEY VOLUNTEERS IN REAL CONDITIONS OF WAR.

IN THOSE DAYS IT WAS BRITAIN'S SUAVE, YOUNG ANTHONY EDEN WHO, AS FOREIGN SECRETARY, HAD THE JOB OF TRYING TO SHUSH MAISKY, WHICH HE NEVER SUCCEEDED IN DOING. NOW, CURIOUSLY ENOUGH, IT IS EDEN, AGAIN FOREIGN SECRETARY, WHO MUST TRY TO KEEP MAISKY SATISFIED WITH BRITAIN'S HELP.

THAT THE RUSSIAN HAS LOST NOE OF HIS DRIVE WAS PROVED EARLY THIS WEEK, WHILE THE 31 MEMBERS OF THE INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL WERE DISCUSSING, UNDER THE PORTRAITS IN ST.JAMES'S PALACE, HOW TO FEED AND REBUILD EUROPE WHEN (ANF IF) HITLER IS BEATEN.

MAISKY, A PUDGY GHOST AT THIS MENTAL FEAST, POLITELY BUT SHARPLY REMINDED THE ALLIES THAT THE MAIN THING TO DO NOW IS TO GET HITLER BEATEN.

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EJ928AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS OF SEPT. 28)

LEAD UNDATED 108TH WEEK OF THE WAR

(ADVANCE) WHILE THE GERMANS CLAIMED TO HAVE PUSHED THEIR ADVANCE INTO THE SUBURBS OF LENINGRAD IN SAVAGE STREET-TO-STREET FIGHTING LAST WEEK, THE 108TH OF THE WAR, THEY UNLOOSED A POWERFUL PUSH TO SEIZE THE CRIMEA, THE PLUM-SHAPED PENINSULA OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA WHICH WOULD GIVE THEM VIRTUAL CONTROL OF THE BLACK SEA.

AS THE WEEK CLOSED, THEY FURTHER CLAIMED TO HAVE CONCLUDED THE BATTLE OF KIEV WITH CAPTURE OF 665,000 PRISONERS AND ANNIHILATION OF FIVE SOVIET ARMIES, AND IN THE NORTH TO HAVE REACHED THE HEADWATERS OF THE VOLGA RIVER AT SELIGER LAKE, 200 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD.

AS IN THEIR INVASION OF CRETE, THE GERMANS SAID NOTHING OF THEIR CRIMEAN DRIVE, BUT BRITISH SOURCES SAID IT WAS ON A LAND, AIR AND SEA SCALE, WITH PARACHUTE TROOPS BEING BROUGHT INTO USE. THE RUSSIANS SAID THOUSANDS OF THEM WERE BLOWN UP BY THICKLY-SOWN MINES AND CLEVERLY CONCEALED PILLBOXES AND ARTILLERY. THE RUSSIANS DENIED THE GERMANS HAD SCORED ANY GREAT ANNIHILATION EAST OF KIEV, AND SAID THEIR COUNTERATTACKS AT LENINGRAD DROVE THE GERMANS BACK MANY MILES.

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THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA APPEARED TO BE AN ATTEMPTED SHORT-CUT TO THE CAUCASUS OIL FIELDS, AND THE BRITISH APPARENTLY WERE MAKING PREPARATIONS TO JOIN THEIR RUSSIAN ALLIES IN A STAND TO DEFEND THEM. ASIDE FROM RUSHING TANKS, PLANES AND PILOTS TO RUSSIA, THE BRITISH APPEARED TO BE GETTING READY TO SEND AN ARMY. GEN.SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL WAS ON HIS WAY TO IRAN AFTER CONFERENCES IN LONDON AND CAIRO, TO CONFER WITH THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER AT TEHERAN.

A1SO

DURING THE WEEK THE THREAT TO TURKEY APPEARED TO HAVE EASED. BULGARIAN OFFICIALS DECLARED THEIR COUNTRY DOES NOT INTEND TO JOIN IN THE WAR. TURKEY RECEIVED AMERICAN-MADE PLANES FROM BRITAIN, AND GAVE THE BRITISH PERMISSION TO DEVELOP MILITARILY IMPORTANT DOCK FACILITIES AT ALEXANDRETTA.

AT SEA, THE GERMANS REPORTED A NEW U-BOAT TECHNIQUE WHICH THEY SAID HAD RESULTED IN LOSS OF 1,000,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING SINCE THE START OF THEIR RUSSIAN INVASION, AND SAID THEY PICKED 11 OUT OF 12 SHIPS IN A CONVOY OFF WEST AFRICA.

IN THE FAR EAST JAPAN CELEBRATED IN SUBDUED FASHION THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HER ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY, WHILE HER ARMY IN CHINA, IN A NEW DRIVE, CLAIMED TO HAVE CAPTURED CHANGSHA IN HUNAN PROVINCE. THE OFFENSIVE POSSIBLY WAS AIMED AT EVENTUAL JOINING OF HER CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CHINA FORCES. SEP 28 1941

A MYSTERIOUS CONSPIRACY IN ARGENTINA RESULTED IN MILITARY OCCUPATION OF AIRPORTS AND DISMISSAL OF THE AIR CORPS CHIEF. SOME ARGENTINES SAID A NAZI-INSPIRED PLOT HAD BEEN DISCOVERED.

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, SEPT 21--GERMANS SAY THEIR FORCES HAVE DRIVEN TO SEA OF AZOV IN SOUTH, CAPTURED OESEL AND MUHU ISLANDS IN BALTIC AND TAKEN 150,000 PRISONERS IN ENCIRCLEMENT EAST OF KIEV; RUSSIANS ADMIT FALL OF KIEV BUT SAY 32 VILLAGES RECAPTURED IN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE ON CENTRAL FRONT. IN CHANNEL AIR BATTLE, GERMANS REPORT DOWNING 36 BRITISH PLANES, BRITISH CLAIM DESTRUCTION OF 24 GERMANS AND LOSS OF 13 OF THEIR OWN. MARSHAL PETAIN BEGS FRENCHMEN TO DESIST FROM ATTACKS ON OCCUPATION FORCES AS AUTHORITATIVE NAZI QUARTERS IN PARIS WARN THAT GERMAN MACHINE-GUNS WILL PUT DOWN ANY ATTEMPT AT REVOLT. TURKEY'S SITUATION MORE CRITICAL AS BULGARIA'S REPORTED DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY BRINGS BRITISH INTERPRETATION THAT BALKAN KINGDOM IS PREPARING TO ENTER WAR.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22--GERMANS SAY 30 DIVISIONS DESTROYED EAST OF KIEV, SOVIET WARSHIPS ATTEMPTING TO FLEE KRONSTADT TURNED BACK BY GERMAN SHORE BATTERIES, EIGHT WARSHIPS BOMBED IN LENINGRAD AREA, FOUR WARSHIPS AND NINE MERCHANTMEN SUNK IN BLACK SEA. MOSCOW CORRESPONDENTS ON FIRST TRIP TO FRONT REPORT SOVIET FORCES BUT SEVEN MILES FROM

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SMOLENSK. BRITISH-UNITED STATES AID MISSIONS ARRIVE IN RUSSIA. SMALL ITALIAN ASSAULT BOATS INVADE GIBRALTAR HARBOR AND SINK FOUR SHIPS, ITALIANS SAY. BRITISH ANNOUNCE SUBMARINE AND BOMB ATTACKS SANK TWO BIG ITALIAN LINER-TRANSPORTS AND DAMAGED OR SANK FOUR OTHERS IN MEDITERRANEAN. GERMANS CLAIM 13 SHIPS OF 82,500 TONS SUNK FROM BRITISH CONVOYS. GERMANS SPOOF AT BRITISH REPORTS KING BORIS OF BULGARIA ENROUTE TO SEE HITLER.

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TUESDAY, SEPT. 23--RUSSIANS REPORT COUNTER-OFFENSIVES IN ALL THREE MAJOR SECTORS--ABOUT POLTAVA AND GLUKHOV, SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST OF KIEV IN THE UKRAINE, AT THE CENTER ABOUT SMOLENSK, AND LENINGRAD. NINE GERMAN AND RUMANIAN DIVISIONS ALSO REPORTED REPULSED AT ODESSA AND GERMAN-FINN OFFENSIVE SET BACK IN MURMANSK REGION. GERMANS REPORTED DRIVEN BACK SEVEN MILES IN ONE LENINGRAD ACTION, AND PUSHED ACROSS DVINA IN ANOTHER. GERMANS SAY 50 SOVIET DIVISIONS OF 750,000 MEN DESTROYED EAST OF KIEV, 380,000 PRISONERS TAKEN. BRITISH REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED AFGHANISTAN TO EXPEL "GERMAN TROUBLEMAKERS." LONDON URGES FINLAND TO QUITE WAR. FIFTY EXECUTED IN CROATIA FOR TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BOMBING. GERMANS THREATEN TO SHOOT HOSTAGES IN BELGIUM. ARGENTINE ARMY OCCUPIES AIRPORTS TO BLOCK PLOT, REPORTEDLY INSPIRED BY NAZIS. NEW JAPANESE TROOP MOVEMENTS REPORTED IN MANCHUKUO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24--GERMANS DECLARE THEIR TROOPS FIGHT IN STREETS OF LENINGRAD SUBURBS AND IN SIGHT OF LENINGRAD DOCKS, TELL OF NEW BLOWS AT SOVIET FLEET. RUSSIANS SAY FINN-GERMAN DRIVE ON MURMANSK SMASHED. BRITISH ANNOUNCE FIRST AIR BATTLE OF RAF IN RUSSIA. GERMANS AND ITALIANS ATTACK UNITED STATES MOVES TO CHANGE NEUTRALITY ACT PERMITTING ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN. BRITAIN AND ALLIES, INCLUDING NINE EXILED GOVERNMENTS, ENDORSE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL WAR AIMS DECLARATION, AGREE ON FRAMEWORK OF FOOD AND RAW MATERIAL POOL FOR POST-WAR REHABILITATION; RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR SAYS SOVIET UPHOLDS RIGHT OF EACH COUNTRY TO RELIGION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF ITS OWN CHOICE. JAPAN BANS WIDESPREAD CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY OF AXIS ALLIANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25--RUSSIANS REPORT SIX MILE ADVANCE ON ONE LENINGRAD SECTOR. GERMANS TELL OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE ADVANCE IN LENINGRAD SUBURBS, CONTINUING SUCCESS IN UKRAINE, BUT ADMIT HEAVY RUSSIAN ASSAULT ON DVINA, NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW. BRITISH REPORT FOUR NAZI DIVISIONS STRIKING INTO THE CRIMEA. RUSSIANS DENY ANY MAJOR HARM HAS BEFALLEN FLEET AT LENINGRAD. GERMANS SAY 11 OUT OF 12 SHIPS IN CONVOY OFF WEST AFRICA SUNK AND THAT NEW, SECRET U-BOAT TECHNIQUE HAS TAKEN NEARLY 1,000,000-TON TOLL OF BRITISH SHIPPING SINCE START OF RUSSIAN WAR. ITALIAN PAPER REPORTS THOUSANDS OF GUERRILLAS ACTIVE IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. ARGENTINE AIR CORPS COMMANDER REMOVED; CHILEAN NEWSPAPER CHARGES NAZI PLOT AGAINST CHILE. JAPANESE WITHIN 18 MILES OF CHANGSHA IN RENEWED HUNAN OFFENSIVE. RESOLUTION TO REPEAL NEUTRALITY ACT INTRODUCED IN U.S. SENATE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26--MOSCOW SAYS GERMANS MOWED DOWN AND BLOWN UP BY THE THOUSANDS AS RUSSIANS DEFEND CRIMEA WITH MINEFIELDS, PILLBOXES AND LONG-RANGE BATTERIES; BRITISH REPORT GERMAN PARACHUTISTS USED. RUSSIANS DENY HUGE LOSSES EAST OF CRIMEA AND REPORT FIGHTING IN NOVGOROD SECTOR SOUTH OF LENINGRAD IN STALWART DEFENSE OF VOLKHOV RIVER. GERMANS REQUISITION BLANKETS FROM NORWEGIANS FOR WINTER CAMPAIGN. BRITISH AND RUSSIANS HURRY STAFF

CONFERENCES FOR JOINT DEFENSES OF CAUCASUS OIL FIELDS. JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS JAPAN ADHERES TO AXIS BUT THAT IT IS AIMED AT PRESERVING PEACE. JAPANESE SAY THEIR TROOPS FIGHTING IN CHANGSHA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27--GERMANS SAY KIEV ENCIRCLEMENT BATTLE CONCLUDED WITH 665,000 PRISONERS, THEIR TROOPS IN CONTROL OF HEADWATERS OF VOLGA AT SELIGER LAKE. RUSSIANS REPORT REPULSE OF NEW NAZI ATTACKS ON LENINGRAD AND THE CRIMEA. BRITISH SAY RUSSIANS STILL HOLDING ZAPOROZHE ON DNIEPER. ITALY, ANNOUNCING SHORT WHEAT CROP, RATIONS BREAD. JAPANESE CLAIM CHANGSHA CAPTURED, CELEBRATE AXIS PACT IN SUBDUED MANNER. TWENTY HOSTAGES OF UNNAMED NATIONALITY EXECUTED BY GERMANS, BELGIAN NEWSPAPER REPORTS. BRITISH PREPARE PORT FACILITIES IN TURKEY, INDICATING STRENGTHENED INFLUENCE THERE.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS. OF SEPT. 28)

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GERMANS ARREST CZECH PREMIER ON CHARGE OF PLOTTING HIGH TREASON

General Elias Seized As State Of Emergency Is Decreed—Drastic Moves Blamed On "Actions Hostile To Reich"

Orders Issued By Hitler's New Trouble Shooter From Gestapo—Sabotage Slowing Arms Production In Bohemia, London Says

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By Edwin Shanke
[By the Associated Press]

New York, Set. 29—The British radio said tonight that Czech resentment at the imposition of a state of emergency in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia had resulted in an unsuccessful attempt to kill Prof. Bela Tuka, Premier of Slovakia. The broadcast was heard by NBC.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 28—Police conducted a city-wide drive today against "profiteering restaurant owners," closing several restaurants, some permanently, on charges of boosting food, beer and liquor prices.

Fines ranged from 2,000 to 18,000 marks (nominally $800 to $7,200).

Berlin, Sept. 28 (AP)—Fifty-three of the Netherlands' 140 daily newspapers must cease publication October 1 because of a paper shortage, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in the Netherlands reported today.

Only 130 of 600 other papers, which had editions several times a week, will be allowed to continue publication, and the number of magazines will be reduced sharply.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 28—Gen. Alois Elias, Czech Premier, was arrested today on a charge of "preparation for high treason" and a state of civil emergency was decreed for six districts in the

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German protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia because of "a number of actions hostile to the Reich."

Reinhard Heydrich, deputy Reich's protector, hard-hitting right-hand man of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, ordered the state of emergency within twenty-four hours after formally relieving 68-year-old Baron Konstantin von Neurath. Von Neurath was said to have requested a temporary leave because of failing health.

Six Big Districts Covered

Districts covered by the emergency order are Prague, Bruena, Maehrisch-Ostrau, Klando, Koenigradz and Olmeutz.

These districts make up the most populous part of the protectorate.

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Heydrich called on President Emil Hacha to tell his reasons for ordering the state of emergency and arresting the Premier.

Hacha Pledges Cooperation

He received from Hacha a pledge of cooperation on the part of the protectorate officials and issued a statement saying, "It is expected of the population, which, in majority, recognizes as a fact the common destiny of the European peoples with Germany, that it will not permit itself in any way to be provoked by enemies of the Reich."

The official announcement said Heydrich told the President that "in recent days irresponsible elements in the pay of the enemies of Europe have committed a number of actions hostile to the Reich."

These elements, he continued, "through propaganda connected with these acts sought to bring the population of the protectorate into opposition to the interests of the Reich."

Passive Resistance Noted

Passive resistance of the Czechs has frequently been a source of trouble to the Germans since Adolf Hitler dismembered the republic.

A sign of recent increased activity of the secret police in Bohemia-Moravia has been the more extensive list in the official *Gazette* of confiscations of property of persons regarded as enemies of the state.

No details were released on regulations under the state of emergency, but it generally includes a cerfew, closing of theaters and other public gathering places, summary executions, exceptionally heavy prison terms and confiscation of property for acts regarded as offenses against the order and security of the state.

Differs From Martial Law

The civil state of siege differs from martial law in that extraordinary powers continue to rest in the hands of the civil administration instead of the army.

The Germans on September 10 ordered a state of civil emergency in Norway to halt the spread of strikes and sabotage. There, too, the drastic step was taken shortly after Heydrich appeared on the scene. He had gone to Oslo to confer with police heads.

Slowdown In Czech Munitions Plants Reported In London

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 28—Czech Government authorities in London said today that increasing sabotage in former Czecho-Slovakia had slowed arms factory output as much as fifty per cent., blown up a number of German troop trains and disorganized transportation.

One troop train was crushed by the collapse of a tunnel in Vlara Pass, Slovakia, just after the train entered it, said reports filtering into London. The Czech Government maintains constant communications with rebel leaders in the homeland by secret channels, the authorities said.

An arms factory "go slow" strike has crippled the output of such great concerns as the Skoda works at Pilsen, the reports said. Peasants were said to be burning granaries throughout the country in night-riding raids and then forming for angry hunger marches by day.

Secret Station Broadcasts

A secret Czech radio station called "the station for national liberation" broadcasts nightly. The announcer declared in the broadcast heard in London tonight that Reinhard Heydrich, newly-appointed German deputy protestor, was "the bloodiest man of all the bloody Nazis."

"Czech people!" he cried. "Heydrich was sent to provoke you to open revolt and to drive all the Czechs to their knees, but the unity of the Czech people will frustrate the Nazi plan."

A Czech Government official thumbing through a sheaf of messages said that workers in some armaments plants were so slow they looked like slow-motion pictures.

Blasts In Powder Works

Recently, he declared, there have been explosions in major Czecho-Slovak powder works. Railway damage was said to have been extensive.

Czech authorities credited some of the increase in sabotage to broadcasts of "Colonel Britton," the originator of the "V" campaign. Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the provisional Government, has made several broadcasts calling upon the people to maintain their passive resistance and to be prepared to "strike for freedom when the time comes."

The incidents of sabotage have increased sharply since the start of the German-Russian war because of the natural inclination of the Slavs of former Czecho-Slovakia to support Russia, the "great mother of the Slavs," authorities said.

Gives Credit To Women

"The temper of the Czech women has had much to do with the strong will of our people to resist," said one official. "A notable example of this was the hunger march of the women of Nachod recently. Their demonstrations are exceedingly embarrassing to the Germans and a source of inspiration to all true Czecho-Slovak men.

"On September 16, the anniversary of the death of President (Thomas G.) Masaryk, the Czech Government in London ordered a boycott on the Nazi-owned Czecho-Slovak newspapers. Our messages say that it was very effective.

"It must have been irritating to the Germans to find the people, almost as one man, reading Czech classics as they rode the streetcars to work.

Pictures Combined Effect

"It would be as if you stepped aboard a New York subway and discovered a whole train absorbed in Shakespeare or Milton.

"All of these incidents, large and small, must have taken their toll of Hitler's patience with the Reichsprotector von Neurath.

"Whether the tempo of the Czech resistance quickens or slackens must be decided by future events. But of one thing the world may be sure. Neither von Neuraths nor Heydrichs will cause them to shirk their responsibilities."

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HIGH FASCISTS FACE PURGE, BRITISH SAY

Trouble Indicated By Criticisms In Press, London Circles Assert

Hand Of Nazis Seen In Articles—Italians Tighten Belts Under Bread Ration

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 28—Criticisms appearing in leading Italian newspapers indicate a purge of Fascist officials may be in the offing, informed London circles said tonikht.

These quarters held the view that the critical articles were instigated by the Germans with the object of tightening the Nazi grip on the internal administration of Italy.

Organized Italian resistance to German inroads are "extremely unlikely," the London sources said, but they forecast some advantage would accrue to the Allies in the event the Nazis move to win full control of the Fascist machinery.

"Overly optimistic interpretations of Italy's growing discontent with her war position should be avoided," one informed Londoner said.

'JIM CROW' RULES PUT ON REICH JEWS

All Wearing Star Of David Can Ride Cars Only If There Is Room

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Newspaper Says Compulsory Insignia Opened Eyes Of Nation

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 28—The Transportation Ministry issues new restrictions for Jews today and the newspaper *Berliner Börsen Zeitung* forecast additional stringent steps against the Jews, possibly including the Ghetto.

Jews, who are now recognized by the Star of David sewn on their clothing, are permitted to enter street cars, busses and other public conveyances only if these are sufficiently empty so that no waiting non-Jews need remain behind.

Not To Appear In Press

Once in the conveyances, the Jews may sit down only if all others have seats. The decree provides that the German press shall not publish these restrictions, which must be made known to Jews through their own organizations.

Börsen Zeitung said that "because the German people have clearly seen that the Jewish question must be solved without sentimentality it welcomes every step leading to a real solution and has confidence its leadership will take all necessary further measures at the proper time."

Called Disagreeable Surprise

The order requiring Jews to wear a big yellow Star of David sewn to their clothing had opened the eyes of many Germans, the newspaper said, adding in heavy, black type:

"For a large section of our people it was a disagreeable surprise to see how many of these unwanted contemporaries still live among us, namely in certain quarters of large cities; how many good houses are occupied by them at a time of homeshortage; with what a free and easy way they go about the streets as though they were alone there.

"The nation—to put it mildly—is astounded by these facts. It again finds its instinctively correct impression confirmed that Jewish wails of complaint throughout the world regarding the alleged suffering of the Jew in Germany are nothing but lying agitation."

Paris Jews Must Report

Paris, Sept. 28 (AP)—A notice issued today by the Paris prefecture ordered all Jews over 15, whether French or foreign, to report reguarly to French authorities beginning October 1.

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RED WARSHIPS DECLARED HIT AT NAVAL BASE

Stukas Seeking Out Remnants Of Baltic Fleet, Nazis Say

Germans Claim Troops East Of Kiev Are On March Again

By Alvin Steinkopf

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Monday*, Sept. 29—German reports said today that Kronstadt, island naval base guarding the sea approach to Leningrad, was being shelled by German big guns, and declared that troops which won the great encirclement battle of Kiev were on the march again.

A DNB dispatch early today said German troops east of Kiev had gone ahead so fast that a single German division captured 20,000 prisoners in twenty-four hours.

In the Baltic fighting German dive bombers were said to be seeking out remnants of the Soviet Baltic fleet.

The high command said German big guns had brought warships in Kronstadt harbor and the coastal area south of it "under effective fire." One Russian cruiser was said to have been set afire by the cannonade and a battleship near Kronstadt was said to have been hit by heavy bombs.

Mounted On Mainland

The German guns were believed to be mounted somewhere in the vicinity of Oranienbaum, on the mainland seven miles across the mouth of the Neva from Kronstadt and about eighteen miles from Leningrad.

At Oranienbaum they would command the only channel leading to Leningrad because the waters to the north of Kronstadt are not navigable to large ships. Russian ships still in the Baltic would have no way to reach Leningrad to aid in defense of the beleaguered city.

The communique said shelling started Friday and reports in Berlin tonight declared it was continuing.

Reds Counter-Attack

To the east of Leningrad, near the shores of Lake Ladoga, a Russian counter-attack was reported. The Germans said the attack was "spirited" and that the Russians fought heroically but made no headway.

Eight small boats trying to land Russian soldiers to aid in the attack were said to have been met by fierce machine-gun fire from the shore. One was reported set afire.

In recent hours German bombers and attack planes sweeping over Lake Ladoga have sunk fifteen small boats.

two transports, two gunboats and one tug, dispatches from air force bases said.

Mopping-Up Reported

On the land fronts the Germans were pictured as mopping up scattered Russian units and gathering strength for new assaults against the Red army in a quick followup of the battle of Kiev, which the Germans declare was the turning point of the war.

All Russian troops were said to have been cleared from the narrow peninsula that juts into the Black Sea south of Ochakov, thirty miles east of Odessa.

Bombers and fighters were said to have swept by the hundreds along rail lines in the southern and central sectors, strafing Russian troops and blasting at reinforcements and supply trains. The high command told of bombardments at Kharkov, Moscow and along the southern reaches of the Volga.

In air fights and raids on airfields yesterday 128 Russian planes were said to have been destroyed.

Finn Bombers Blast Petroskoi Rail Station

Helsinki, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Finns said tonight their bombers, concentrating on the Leningrad-Murmansk rail line, battered the important station at Petroskoi in more than a dozen consecutive attacks, hitting tracks and yards and derailing a moving train.

Tracks north of the station, 200 miles northeast of Leningrad, were said to have been cut in several places.

REDS REPORT SINKING OF 2 NAZI WARSHIPS

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2 Transports And Tanker Also Declared Sent Down By Soviet Guns

Successes In 3 Seas Credited To Naval Forces And Shore Batteries

By Henry Cassidy
[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Sept. 28—More Russian parachute troops have landed in Bulgaria and nine of them, fully armed with guns and ammunition in quantities, succeeded in eluding Bulgar authorities, Stefani reported tonight from Sofia.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Monday*, Sept. 29—Five German ships, including a cruiser, a destroyer, two transports and a tanker have been sunk and two more destroyers damaged by Soviet naval forces and shore batteries in engagements in Arctic waters and the Baltic and Black Seas, the Soviet Information Bureau announced early today.

These officially reported successes at sea were coupled with accounts from the land front that the Red army had captured ten more villages in a drive from Yelnya toward Smolensk and that Nazi siege forces were hurled from three lines of trenches by Red army counter-attacks.

Sunk In Baltic Sea

The cruiser and destroyer were sunk and the other destroyers heavily damaged by Soviet coastal batteries and warships in the Baltic Sea, the early-morning communique said.

The two transports, of 8,000 and 4,000 tons, were sent to the bottom by the Red northern fleet somewhere in Arctic waters and the tanker, of 1,000 tons, was sunk in the Black Sea, it added.

Two German reconnaissance planes were destroyed over Moscow, Saturday, and two bombers yesterday, the communique said.

With the battle for Leningrad continuing with undiminished violence, a correspondent of the newspaper *Pravda* reported from this second city of the Soviet Union:

"We already have cracked the enemy's advance, now let us bleed him white."

Defenders Attacking

This correspondent pictured Leningrad's defenders as "attacking incessantly, then driving forward without respite."

Izvestia's war reporter on this front said the Germans were fighting back fiercely after being dislodged from their three lines of trenches because they were threatened with being shoved back to the banks of a river, which he did not name.

Along the whole bitterly-contested front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, fighting continued without letup as the war with Germany went into its fifteenth week, a Soviet communique reported.

Need For Aid Stressed

At the same time the need for speed in getting war supplies through to Russia was stressed by *Bolshevik*, organ of the Communist party central committee, which said United States military production already was surpassing that of the Axis.

The magazine said the American and British people now understand "that the main front in the vast, fierce battle against Hitlerism is in the U. S. S. R. and that this front demands enormous resources of men and materials. . . ."

"On the outcome of this battle," *Bolshevik* said, "rests the fate not only of Paris, London and Warsaw but also Washington, New York and all mankind."

Rain Falling On Entire East Front, British Say

By Ernest Agnew

London, Sept. 28 (AP)—Authoritative sources today reported it was raining along the entire Russian front and hailed it as one "good factor" in the fighting there.

Following snowfall yesterday in Moscow heavy rains drenched the fighting zones, these sources said, making it impossible for automobiles to travel more than three miles an hour on mud roads.

They reported heavy fighting on the approach to the Crimea, with no new claims by the Germans of advances against the peninsula. Otherwise all advices here on German-Soviet fighting were vague, the sources said.

Reports Of Expedition

Authoritative denials that Great Britain was planning an expeditionary force into the Caucasus Mountains failed to impress either the English public or neutral observers, who appeared convinced the British high command would move if the Germans skirted the Black Sea and started a southward march toward the Iranian oil fields.

Limited transportation facilities through Iran, however, make an expeditionary force there a long and tedious undertaking. In some quarters the belief was expressed that any British thrust into the Caucasus must await German conquest of Odessa and the Crimea.

British tank workers, who broke previous production records during the tanks-for-Russia week, were told they now must do even better. Supply Ministry officials said they planned rapid expansion of the output to supply British, Soviet and all other allied forces.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Sept. 28 — Rumanian Gen. Virgil Economu reported tonight that German attacks upon Kharkov, most important city of the Donets industrial area, and the rail center of Bryansk already "are in progress." Economu mentioned Poltava, 190 miles southeast of Kiev, as the starting point of one advancing Nazi column.

Pistol-Toting Women Form Integral Part Of Red Army

Writer Finds Them By Thousands Along Front, Ready To Fight If They Have To

SEP 29 1941

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Russian Army on the Central Front (Delayed)—Wearing uniforms, packing pistols—and ready to use them—women form an integral part of the Red army and have taken their posts by thousands along the battlefront.

They do not fight unless they have to, but work as nurses, waitresses, stenographers, telephone operators and military clerks.

If their stations are attacked, however, they can and do shoot.

An example of the militarized Soviet women is Natalia, 22-year-old buxom blonde senior nurse and doctor's assistant who goes about her duties at a dressing station four miles from no-man's land with a pistol slapping her hip.

"I haven't had any fighting experience because the Germans never got this far," she said. "But if they do . . ." and she patted her pistol holster . . . "I'm a crack shot."

With Natalia, forty-two other women work in the medical unit, dressing wounds, operating if necessary and helping carry men to the hospital.

At divisional headquarters two or three miles from the front lines girls wearing white aprons over khaki uniforms and black boots wait table as nonchalantly as though serving in a Moscow restaurant.

Civilian women also are seen in the front line areas. Bundled in shawls and layers of heavy clothing they go on working in fields and villages within sound of the artillery.

Troops riding to the front in trucks and men driving tractors close behind the lines often have their wives at their sides.

STALIN GREETS MISSIONS FROM U.S. AND BRITAIN

Harriman Says Groups Will Get To Work Quickly To Speed Supplies

American Planes Already Arriving In Russia, It Is Revealed

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 28—American and British missions arrived today for three-power conferences on aid to Russia and their chiefs, W. Averell Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook, were received quickly by Premier Joseph Stalin.

Vyacheslav Molotov, head of the Soviet delegation, and Maxim Litvinov, another Soviet member, joined the talks at the Kremlin.

Stalin received them in his capacity as chairman of the council of people's commissars.

Lord Beaverbrook, who is Britain's Supply Minister, gave a dinner tonight for the American and British delegations at the British Embassy.

American Planes Arriving

Simultaneously with the arrival of the missions today it was disclosed that supplies of American planes, aviation gasoline and lubricants already are reaching Russia.

The impending conferences are designed to plan immediate and long-term aid to Russia. Stalin's quick reception for the chief delegates emphasized the importance with which the Kremlin views the talks.

Harriman said he hoped the conferees would "get down to work immediately." He stressed the "immense importance" of the issues involved and "the absolute necessity for speed."

Welcomed By Oumansky

Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to Washington who reached Moscow today, was among the official committee welcoming the Americans and Britons.

Also on hand were representatives of the foreign commissariat, the Red army, navy and air force and the staffs of the British and American embassies.

Talks To Last For Week

Flags of the three nations fluttered in the breeze and a band played their national anthems.

The three-power talks are expected to last a week. Some members of the British and American missions, who arrived earlier in the week, already have done initial spade work.

Major Philip R. Faymonville, Russian-speaking secretary of the mission and former United States military attache in Moscow, intends to remain with several other experts after the conferences end.

The American mission, numbering twenty-three, includes Maj. Gen. James Chaney, Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, Admiral William H. Standley and William L. Batt.

Wavell and Russian Confer

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 28 (AP)—General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief in India, conferred at the British Legation today with Lieut. Gen. Edward P. Quinan, commander of British troops in Iran, and also with the commander of the Russian occupation force. General Wavell planned to fly back to India tomorrow.

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U. S. Mechanics For Mid-East?

By Edward Kennedy

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 28—Establishment of an extensive American civil aviation organization in the Middle East to help the R. A. F. in maintenance of American planes was forecast today by Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps.

Completing a two-week inspection of British air needs in this area, the general said the United States Air Corps which already has a score of officers and technicians working with the British here could not establish a large scale maintenance organization of its own in Egypt.

Creation of such an organization by American civil aviation, however, could be arranged in Washington, he said, with the cost paid by the United States Government under the Lend-Lease Act.

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Maintenance Greater Problem

General Brett said maintenance of United States-built planes for the R. A. F. had become a greater problem than getting them here.

"The flow of arriving planes is steady," he said, "and should be much greater in October and November, but certain tools and spare parts are needed badly.

"Sending planes is not enough. They must be kept fit for service."

The general and his aides came here in a twenty-five-ton Liberator, which crossed the Atlantic and then flew on across the African jungles and desert.

"It was the biggest plane ever to cross Africa," he said, "and the flight was quite an experiment."

30.24 — 12097

30.24 — 12097

German Iran Refugees Reach Ankara Charging Reds Ripped Baggage

Ankara, Sept. 27 (*Delayed*) (AP)—Some of the first real German refugees of war poured into Ankara from Iran today—hair and clothes mussed, jewelry gone, baggage rifled and spouting imprecations upon the Russians.

It was the Russians, they said, who with fixed bayonets hopped into their trucks frequently on their six-day journey from Teheran to the Turkish border. The 450 diplomats, old men, women and children had boarded a train in Turkey.

"The Russians stopped us every few hours and each new group of soldiers searched us and researched us," stormed one German matron.

SEP 29 1941

ITALIAN FORCE GIVES IN AFTER 164-DAY SIEGE

Rome Admits Surrender Of Garrison In Ethiopia To British

Says Troops Were Out Of Food, Uniforms In Tatters, Shoes Gone

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Sept. 28—Out of food, with uniforms in tatters and shoes worn off their feet by wilderness forays against the British to capture supplies, the Fascist forces at Uolchefit, one of Italy's last strongholds in Ethiopia, have surrendered after 164 days of siege.

Today's high command communique wrote this finis to the hopeless resistance of the isolated garrison:

"In East Africa the garrison at Uolchefit, which has been besieged since April 15, was ordered to cease resistance on September 26 since the garrison had been without food supplies for days past.

"Audacious Sortie" Cited

"Crowning previous brilliant offensive and defensive actions, this Italian garrison carried out a last audacious sortie, engaging and repelling numerically superior enemy forces and inflicting heavy losses on them."

In other sections of that region, the so-called Gondar front, British attacks were "effectively repelled," the high command said.

[The London War Office announced that the Uolchefit garrison had surrendered to British and Ethiopian troops and estimated that only 9,000 to 10,000 Italian and natives forces remained under arms in the Gondar region. Uolchefit's garrison was said to have numbered about 4,000 men and the position was considered a point of considerable importance because it commanded a strategic pass.]

British Cleaning Out

The British seemed intent on cleaning out the last resistance in Ethiopia before the season for active warfare opens in the western desert of Egypt and Libya.

The Uolchefit garrison had no other alternative but surrender. With more men, guns and planes, the British had closed in on the stronghold, cutting any supply route the Italians might have had in the mountains near the frontier of Eritrea, which already was in British hands.

Hardships Stressed

With weak radio reports and an occasional message by plane the garrison was able to report occasionally on its resistance. The men, both white and native soldiers, had been on near-starvation rations for weeks. Cold winds and rains of the uplands added to their hardships.

Now only the similarly beleaguered garrisons of Culguabert, Celga and Gondar itself remain to make a last stand in Premier Mussolini's all-but-lost East African empire.

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128 From Graf Spee Escape

Buenos Aires, Sept. 28 (AP)—A Presidential message to an Argentine Senate investigating committee said today 128 officers and men out of 1,055 interned from the crew of the scuttled German battleship Admiral Graf Spee had escaped from concentration camps during twenty-one months.

Italian-British Sea-Air Battle Reported Raging

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Fascist Planes In Running Fight With Warships In Mediterranean, Rome Says

By Richard Massock

[*By the Associated Press*]

Bern, Monday, Sept. 29—A Swiss communique announced today that many waves of "foreign planes" flew over western Switzerland during the night, indicating heavy new British raids on Italy.

The planes were heard traveling south about an hour before midnight and returning an hour later. All Swiss anti-aircraft batteries in the area were said to have entered into "violent action."

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Sept. 28—Italy and Britain are engaged in another of their great running battles between air and sea-power in the western Mediterranean, the Italian high command announced succinctly today.

The Italian air force was said to be attacking "a large enemy naval formation sailing from Gibraltar"—probably a convoy under heavy warship guard. From the communique it appeared to be still too early for the Italians to list any results of the gigantic duel.

Seven Cities Raided

The first concise word of the battle came in a communique which acknowledge that Britain's own air force, apparently on one of its broadest offensives, had struck at not less than seven Italian cities in Libya, Sicily and Sardinia.

The British raiders were said to have struck at Bengasi and Bardia on the Libyan coast, Agrigento, Marsala, Trapani and Porto Empedocle in Sicily, and Cagliari, Sardinia.

Three Civilians Killed

The communique said three civilians were killed and eight wounded at Porto Empedocle. It announced five British planes were shot down in different raids, including one brought down by Italian reconnaissance planes in the Cufra Zone, Libya.

Although the Italian communique did not say that the "naval formation" under attack was a convoy, observers thought it probable that British warships were ushering fresh supplies through to Malta or to General Sir Claude Auckinleck's army of the Nile.

Some observers even thought the ships might be carrying tanks for Russia via the Suez Canal and Persian Gulf.

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R. A. F. Reports Big Raid On Italian Air Bases

Cairo, Sept. 28 (AP)—Widespread British air attack against Italian air bases on the islands of Sardinia and Sicily were reported today by the R. A. F. Middle East command.

The communique said attacks were made on Elmas, Sardinia, and Marsala, Borrizo, Palermo, Agrigento and Porto Empedocle, Sicily, during raids Friday night and Saturday. The R. A. F. also left a medium-sized freighter sinking in the Gulf of Taranto, a communique said.

A large number of seaplanes were "severely damaged" at Elmas, while others were attacked at Marsala and grounded planes were "extensively damaged" at Borrizo, where the ground crews were machine-gunned, the communique said.

Palermo's harbor and railways and warehouses at Agrigento, Sicily, were "heavily bombed," the communique said, adding that one German Messerschmitt was shot down and others severely damaged in these and other operations and admitting loss of five British planes.

Berlin Reports New U-Boat Raid

By Louis Lochner

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Sept. 28—Stalking U-boats which tagged the heels of a British convoy for days were declared today to have sent twelve merchantmen and one escorting warship to the bottom of the North Atlantic between Gibraltar and England.

In addition, the high command said, a fourteenth vessel—a tanker of 12,000 tons—was picked off by a far-ranging submarine in the South Atlantic.

Without giving the size of the escort ship, the war bulletin gave the total tonnage of the merchantmen in the smashed England-bound convoy as 67,000 tons.

[The attack apparently was separate from the torpedoings which the Germans said last Thursday sank eleven of twelve convoyed merchantmen, aggregating 78,000 off West Africa. The German account said only a small steamer of this convoy managed to escape.]

New Technique Hinted

The U-boat successes were credited here to a "new submarine technique" at which German naval authorities often have hinted recently, but never have explained.

German bombers were said to have sent two other ships to the bottom near the Faeroe Islands. One was listed as a 2,500-ton steamer, the other as an 800-ton sailing vessel.

German defense patrols and anti-aircraft guns along the English Channel were reported breaking up most of the British formations of raiders day after day. Only individual planes of the R. A. F. have been getting through, the Germans said.

Some raiders were said to have penetrated to the Somme Valley yesterday. The Germans said British bombs dropped there killed ten Frenchmen and injured fifteen others.

Twenty-three British planes were reported officially as shot down yesterday during hour-long air battles along the Channel.

British Bombers Raid France, Strike Inland

Folkstone, England, Sept. 28 (AP)—British bombers, racing through a dense Channel fog, apparently were striking inland tonight from the German-held coast of France.

Formations of eastward-bound bombers were heard crossing the Kent coast after nightfall and within a few minutes explosions as if from heavy bombs were heard from the French coast.

The thunder of the blasts seemed at first to come from the Calais area, then gradually grew more distant, as if the attack were moving steadily inland.

SEP 29 1941

First Canadian-Built Corvette Lost In War

18 Of Crew Fatalities—Two Reported Wounded And 40 Are Saved

Ottawa, Sept. 28 (AP)—The loss of the Canadian corvette Levis with eighteen of her crew as a result of "enemy action" was announced today by the Navl Ministery.

The Levis was the first of the small Canadian-built vessels operated by the Royal Canadian Navy to go to the bottom during the war.

Two men were reported wounded and forty were saved. The vessel was under the command of Lieut. Charles W. Gilding, formerly of Riverport, Nova Scotia.

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Canada Reveals Airmen Balked At Untidy Ship

200 Refused to Embark, Were Penalized; Official Says Incident Won't Recur

OTTAWA, Sept. 28 (AP).—Air Minister C. G. Power said tonight that "the tides of war, the accidents of weather and the errors of human judgment" combined to provoke a recent incident in which a group of Canadian-trained airmen walked ashore from a trans-Atlantic transport because of conditions they found aboard.

"There need be no fear of any repetition," said Power, who explained that the ship had been halfway around the world and was "dirty and untidy" but that apparently she was all the Admiralty had readily available at the moment. The weather made it impossible, he explained, for the ship to enter dock for cleaning.

"In the end, not 1,000 but a couple of hundred airmen were left on the dock when the ship sailed at the scheduled hour with more than two-thirds of the contingent aboard," he said. These, he added, already have arrived overseas.

The Air Minister said the first airmen to go aboard—Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders—did not like what they saw. A number of them walked ashore and spread the word among those who had not gone aboard.

"Those who remained were disciplined, though not severely—a reduction in pay was imposed—and they sailed a short time later on another ship," Power said. "We recognized that they had grounds for complaint about the accommodations, but we cannot sympathize with their means of expressing it.

"But it can be said that the conduct of the disobedient men, apart from their courteous but firm refusal to sail under the conditions provided, was exemplary, and this was taken into account when discipline was imposed."

The Air Ministry took the attitude that this was a case "where a corrective is urgently demanded" and that "we propose to take steps so that similar conditions will not recur." Furthermore, it said it was presenting its views "very strongly" to the appropriate London authorities.

It said the ship was "a famous passenger liner in her peace-time days" and went on: "She'd taken quite a beating during her service at Crete and elsewhere in the Mediterranean, and the long voyage through the Suez Canal, around Africa and across the Atlantic with a fraction of her normal complement hadn't improved her any. She was dirty and untidy. But, taking into consideration the shortage of ship-

ping, apparently she was all the Admiralty had readily available at the moment.

"To make matters worse, bad weather on our east coast kept the ship from entering dock, where she could be cleaned in the usual way. She came in shortly before she was due to sail."

Legless R. A. F. Pilot's Try At Escape From Nazis Told

Correspondent Quotes German Officer As Saying Attempt Was Made When Planes Delivered New Leg

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 28—Douglas Bader, the R. A. F. pilot who became a fighting ace even though he had no legs, tried to escape from his German captors as soon as he got a new metal leg by special R. A. F. parachute delivery, it was reported tonight.

The story, as told by Harry W. Flannery, CBS correspondent, in a broadcast from Berlin, was that Bader tried to get away August 19, the night the new leg arrived at the French airdrome where he was held to replace one damaged when he was forced down.

Major Eric von Bach was quoted as saying a celebration was held in honor of the event.

"There was a little drinking, I guess," said the German major, "and Bader danced and turned somersaults and generally enjoyed it. Then, when it came time to break up, Bader was nowhere to be found.

"Later some searchers came upon him in a hay loft down the road on his way, he thought, to liberty.

"So they took away one of his legs every night and gave it back in the morning. I suppose he has them both all the time now, since he's probably in a regular prisoner-of-war camp."

ish author and historian, proposed today to world science leaders an international language, federal control of all natural resources and sweeping social and economic reforms for the post-war world.

The creator of the fictional invisible man and the Martian invasion told the British Association for Advancement of Science "if there is to be any peace on earth henceforth, there must be federal control of the air and the material of international transport."

Would Rescue Planet

"Next," he declared to an audience including scientists from twenty-two countries, "we have to rescue our planet from devastation by ruthless political and mercenary appropriation. . . ."

He said this could be done by adopting a plan of Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania and ardent conservationist, for federal conservation of the world's resources.

"Thirdly," Wells said, "we have to impose as the fundamental law upon earth a plain declaration of human rights that will insure for every man fair participation in these resources and a sense of responsibile ownership in our planet."

"Scatterbrained World"

Wells, chairman of the final session of the scientific meeting, added that "we have the makings of a great international for pulling our scatterbrained world into sane and effective mentality."

H. G. Wells Urges International Language As Peace Requisite

Author, Addressing Scientists In London, Also Calls For Federal Control Of World Resources

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 28—H. G. Wells, Brit-

Richard F. Allen, United States Red Cross delegate to Europe, told the scientists, "I am convinced it will take the combined efforts of all the scientists in the world, of all businessmen and all governments, to correct conditions brought about by this war."

Hospitals Pillaged

Commenting on his experiences in France, Allen said: "The Germans denuded hospitals of all supplies and the French were obliged to set up hospitals in churches and schools and were actually using instruments bought in hardware stores for surgical operations."

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Britain, declared, "The only foundation upon which the magnificent, permanent edifice of peace, security, justice and prosperity can be erected firmly is complete and final victory over the forces of violence and disorder."

SET TO QUIT JAPAN, CRAIGIE REMAINS

British Envoy Gets As Far As Yokohama On Way To U. S., Suddenly Changes Min

French Cruiser, Only Partly Repaired, Unexpectedly Sails From Osaka

SEP 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, Sept. 28—The Canadian Government today banned all imports from Japan except under special revenue permit. The order-in-council providing for the ban was passed September 23 and made public tonight.

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Monday*, Sept. 29—The British Embassy said today the departure of Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie from Yokohama for a vacation trip to the United States has been delayed "for the time being."

The Embassy announcement came as suddenly as its early disclosure that Sir Robert had gone to the Japanese port after canceling all pending engagements here.

No reason was given, but transportation difficulties might be a factor since the Ambassador barely would be able to reach Shanghai in time for the sailing of the American liner President Coolidge.

Craigie Reaches Yokohama

Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 28 (AP)—Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, after suddenly canceling all pending engagements at Tokyo, arrived here today with his wife and son, prepared to board the boat for Shanghai Tuesday morning, ostensibly on a three-month leave that will take him to the United States.

"I expect to return to Japan within three months," he said. "There's no political significance to my departure."

Craigie said it was his first leave in four years. San Francisco is his immediate destination in the United States. His departure from Tokyo was made known only a few hours before he reached the railway station. Engagements pending for today had been canceled on account of the hurried packing at the embassy.

Australian Envoy Gone

The British Empire will be left without an Ambassador or Minister in Japan. The Australian Minister Sir John Greig Latham, left last week for Singapore.

The United States Embassy at Tokyo, to dispel rumors regrading the American envoy, Joseph C. Grew, said that he had no intention of taking leave at present.

The British Ambassador's unexpected departure gave a more ominous tinge, however, to increasing tit-for-tat moves between the Japanese and British empires.

Britons Stripped

One of the most recent instances of this was the rigid examination last Thursday by Japanese customs officials on the Yokohama dockside of more than 300 British who were leaving Japan.

Japanese sources said the examination, which included stripping the Britons to the skin and minute examination of their clothing and baggage, was in retaliation for severe regulations applied to Japanese leaving Hongkong and other British ports.

Now the policy of retaliation seemed to have reached the diplomatic field. Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu has been absent from his London post for several months, with no indication yet from the Tokyo Government whether he will return to London, retire, or be replaced by another envoy.

There was speculation that the British Ambassador might stay in the United States or return to England until Tokyo sends another Ambassador to London.

French Ship Quits Japan Only Partly Repaired

Tokyo, Sept. 29 (AP)—The sudden departure of the 7,880-ton French cruiser Lamotte-Picquet, flagship of the Vichy Government's Far Eastern squadron, from Osaka Saturday without completion of scheduled extensive repairs caused considerable speculation among observers here today.

The warship cut short her visit to Japan, sailing for Saigon, French Indo-China, carrying parts for the deferred repairs but minus a new boiler which was supposed to have been installed at Osaka.

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Japanese Free Attache's Wife

PEIPING, Sept. 28 (AP)—The British Embassy announced today that Mrs. Denzil Clark, Japanese-born wife of a British press attaché, had been handed over to British officials at the Japanese Embassy after being held for a week by Japanese extremists who abducted her. She was reported suffering from nervous shock but said she had been treated well.

U. S. Seeks To Prevent Smuggling Of Assets

Authorities In Philippines Said To Hear Certain Nationals Aim To Evade Freezing Rule

Manila, Sept. 28 (AP)—Reliable sources today said American authorities in the Philippines were studying means of combating smuggling operations of nationals whose assets have been affected by United States freezing regulations.

It was reported that these nationals obtain transit of their cash and valuables though dummy agents who take them out in rbaggage that is free from inspection regulations.

It was indicated that egulations for the inspection of baggage belonging to nationals of countries affected by the freezing order might be extended to citizens of other countries.

Nye Claims Movie Propaganda Is Proved By Senate Inquiry

North Dakota Senator Charges That Film Industry Has Even Attempted To Throttle Newspapers

SEP 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 28—Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.) declared today that the current Senate investigation of the movie industry "has very clearly revealed the existence of propaganda in the motion picture industry."

Nye, sponsor of a resolution authorizing an investigation of the movies, said "the propaganda is being carried on with the knowledge and consent of the motion picture producers."

The present investigation is being conducted by a Senate Inter-State Commerce Subcommittee, which technically is holding hearings to decide whether an inquiry should be held. A full-fledged investigation would require approval by the Senate, and the Chamber would have to vote funds for its prosecution.

Expenses Questioned

Thus far, Chairman Clark (Dem., Idaho) of the subcommittee has been approving witnesses' expense vouchers and calling for payment from the general funds provided each Senate committee. But Chairman Lucas (Dem., Ill.) of the Senate Audit Committee has to approve the vouchers also, and, on the grounds that no investigation has been authorized, has questioned whether they should be accepted.

Threats Charged

Nye, asserting that he was ready to make a Senate fight to have the investigation authorized officially, said that the preliminary movie inquiry had established "that the industry has exerted pressure to try to control the channels of information, and it has even gone to the extent of seeking to drive newspapers into dropping unfavorable columns. To the credit of the newspapers, they have not been browbeaten.

"The investigation also has demonstrated that picture producers have threatened exhibitors with action from Washington if they refused to show certain pictures," he continued.

"The investigation up to now—and a continuation of the inquiry—have been amply justified."

The subcommittee's hearings were recessed last week until October 6.

Propaganda By Franco In Philippines Charged

Effort Declared Under Way To Implant Idea Of Power Of Spain

Manila, Sept. 28 (AP)—Charges that the Government of Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain is conducting an extensive propaganda campaign among Catholic Filipinos were made today in a pamphlet written by Major Jose M. Hernandez and Lieut. Ricardo C. Galang, professors at the Bangulo Military Academy.

The officers declared that professors and students at certain unnamed educational institutions in the Philippines had been persuaded to contribute financially to the Franco Government.

They also said that some Spaniads in the Philippines had aided the campaign, which included offering Filipinos medical and other scholarships at Spanish universities and the circulation of "cultural" publications to the end that "we might be convinced of the power and strength of the Franco Government. . . ."

30.24 — 12099 30.24—12099

COMPROMISE SEEN ON NEUTRALITY

Armed Ships And Opening Of Way To War Ports May Be Result

Some Observers Think That Roosevelt Will Stop Now At Such Steps

SEP 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 28—Informed legislators predicted today that President Roosevelt would ask Congress for discretionary power to arm merchant ships and to send them into belligerent ports, rather than seek outright repeal of the Neutrality Act.

If such a course were followed, the Neutrality Act's prohibitions against the arming of ships or their entering combat zones technically would be left standing unless the President found it necessary to put them aside.

A final decision on what will be asked is expected to be reached at a conference between the President and legislative leaders on Tuesday with a formal message going to Congress on Wednesday or Thursday.

Some Urge Repeal

Mr. Roosevelt indicated at a press conference last week that he thought guns should be placed on cargo vessels, but said nothing about removal of any other restrictions in the act.

Since then, however, some highly-placed Administration leaders, notably Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, have urged repeal of the entire law. It is understood, too, that several of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers have urged him to ask for nullification of restrictions against the delivery of goods to belligerents in American ships.

But at the Capital, leaders were agreed that a request of the latter nature would provoke lengthy and bitter debate in Congress. For that reason, there were some who thought that the Administration would move cautiously, proposing only to arm the ships at this time.

Licensing Is Supported

In either event, responsible sources said the framework of the Neutrality Act probably would be permitted to stand. Administration leaders have said they wanted to retain the act's system of licensing munitions shipments and did not believe there was any necessity for removing restrictions which now keep American citizens off belligerent vessels.

While some Administration followers professed to believe that only perfunctory opposition would be offered to a proposal merely to arm ships, Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.) said strong opposition could be expected to any change in the act.

He said opponents would organize for the fight as soon as it became clear what amendments were to be proposed.

U. S. CHARTERS TWO SHIPS TO IRELAND

Vessels To Operate Between American Ports And The Free State

SEP 29 1941

Will Leave New Orleans Today For New York To Load First Cargo

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 28—The Maritime Commission announced today that it had chartered two vessels to Eire for service between United States and Canadian ports and the Irish Free State. They are the West Hematite and the West Neris, each about 8,500 deadweight tons.

The commission said Irish crews arrived several days ago and had taken over the vessels, now at New Orleans. They will sail tomorrow for New York to take on cargo for the first trans-Atlantic voyage.

Both the West Hematite and the West Neris were part of the World War laid-up fleet which was taken over in 1937 by the Maritime Commission, but have been reconditioned and overhauled.

Has Been Building Fleet

Since the outbreak of the war, Eire has been endeavoring to build up an Irish merchant fleet. In peacetime, her imports arrived principally in British, Norwegian and American bottoms. Now, the British and Norwegian vessels have been diverted to British war service and American-flag ships are forbidden by the Neutrality Act to enter the combat zones around Ireland.

As a result, Irish imports have been sharply restricted and some commodities have been rationed.

The Eire Government began efforts to buy ships here months ago, but succeeded only in purchaseing one former Yugoslavian vessel.

Offer By Roosevelt

Last May 20 President Roosevelt announced that the United States had offered to sell or charter two ships to Ireland and to supply $500,000 worth of food and other supplies for war refugees in the Irish Free State. Until today, however, the American Government had transferred no ships to Eire.

Asked about the long delay between Mr. Roosevelt's announcement and the actual transfer of the West Hematite and the West Neris, a Maritime Commission representative said he presumed it was due to the necessity of reconditioning the vessels.

In response to a similar inquiry, a State Department official said he understood the Irish first decided they did not want the ships, but later reconsidered.

Terms Unannounced

The Maritime Commission did not announce the terms of the charter, made to Irish Shipping, Ltd., but an official said such charters usually were for six months or a year.

Red Cross officials said no arrangements had been made to send relief supplies on the West Hematite and the West Neris. Mr. Roosevelt's offer of $500,000 worth of food, they said, was communicated to the Irish Red Cross, but no reply was received.

In other quarters, the theory was advanced that the Irish were not interested because of the administrative problems such a gift would entail.

Difficulties Explained

It was explained that, under terms of a Congressional appropriation, no Government relief supplies could be made available for other than war refugees. The refugees in Ireland are, in many cases, English who are living with relatives or friends. Thus, the Irish Red Cross would be confronted with the problem of giving relief to one or more members of a household while denying it to the others in the same house.

The West Hematite, 409-foot freighter, was built in 1919 at Seattle and normally carries a crew of thirty-four. The West Neris, 410 feet, was built at Los Angeles in the same year and uses a crew of forty-five.

British Security Sales Twice Amount Reported

New Treasury Figures Of Total Liquidation In U. S. Far Above First Announcement

Washington, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Treasury revised its official figures today to show that the British have sold about twice as many American securities since the war began than formerly indicated.

The new compilation showed that in 1939, 1940 and in the first half of 1941 the British sold $523,118,000 worth of American securities. Previous reports for the same period showed $249,005,000.

The Treasury declined to explain the discrepancy.

The British were reputed to own over $1,000,000,000 of American securities at the war's beginning and the new tabulation indicates that nearly all of them are sold, or obligated since an additional $475,000,000 worth has been pledged as security for a $425,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan.

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Cable To Churchill Advises Him To Resign

Abe Pickus, Self-Appointed Advisor, Says "Wake Up, Old Man, Resign," In Message

Cleveland, Sept. 28 (AP)—Abe Pickus is at it again.

The self-appointed adviser to world leaders, who has sent cablegrams to Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Daladier and Chamberlain, today advised British Prime Minister Churchill to resign.

His cablegram to the Prime Minister, which he said cost him $12.96, began: "Be wise, wake up, old man—resign! You need rest."

The Cleveland tavernkeeper and oil man told Churchill htat the "Russian situation looks dark" and added that the American people "think you are making great mistake by not creating another front."

ROOSEVELT RECTOR CALLS FOR FAITH

President Attends Church At Hyde Park With Norway's Crown Princess

SEP 29 1941

Will Return To Washington Tuesday—First Lady Goes To Capital Before Him

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park. N. Y., Sept. 28—President Roosevelt and Norway's refugee Crown Princess Martha, attending morning services at St. James' Episcopal Church, heard the rector declare today that America could help restore world peace by strengthening its faith in the Kingdom of God.

The Rev. Frank R. Wilson asked whether Americans were partly responsible for world conditions and whether they could do anything to bring back peace. Twice his answer was "Yes."

The part of each individual, he said, was to seek to dedicate himself to a faith in God.

Two Prayers

The services included a prayer for the men in the armed services and a prayer for peace—which asked God to "defend us . . . in all assaults of our enemies that we, surely trusting in Thy defense, may not fear the power of any adversaries."

Mr. Roosevelt sat in his family pew. With him were the Crown Princess and her three children, Princesses Ragnhild and Astrid and Prince Harald. Also present were her lady-in-waiting, Madame Ostgaard, and her chamberlain, Wedel Jarlsberg.

The members of the royal party are week-end guests at the Roosevelt home.

Given Bible Readings

With Princess Martha and her children accompanying him, the Chief Executive drove from his home to church in an open car. Just as he and the Princess entered it after the services, Mr. Wilson handed each of them a small booklet of daily Bible readings for the period from October 5 to November 29. The rector urged his most distinguished parishioner to devote a "minute a day" to it, and the President put it in his pocket.

Wearied by a long vigil during the illness of her brother, Hall, who was buried yesterday at nearby Tivoli, N. Y., Mrs. Roosevelt did not attend church. She remained at Hyde Park House, resting, and, after lunch, left for Washington to keep appointments.

Returning Tuesday

The President expects to be back in the Capital Tuesday and to consult Congressional leaders on alteration of the Neutrality Act.

The act now forbids the arming of American merchant ships and bars their entry into prescribed combat zones. Mr. Roosevelt indicated at a press conference last Tuesday that he wanted guns put on American cargo vessels, and that the steps he would recommend probably would be determined this week.

SEP 29 1941

F. D. R.-Willkie Broadcast

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 28—President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie will make their first joint broadcast next Friday night in an appeal for funds for the nation's 597 community chests.

The program, "Mobilizing for Human Needs," will be heard from 10.30 to 11 P. M. over 350 stations in the combined networks of NBC Red, CBS and MBS.

P.-T. A. ANNOUNCES DEFENSE PROGRAM

National Body Sends Detailed Instructions To 2,500,000 Members

Points Include Morale, Service, Education, Safety And Savings

SEP 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 28—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers said today it was sending detailed instructions to 2,500,000 P.-T. A. members to aid them to play "an increasingly important role in the national defense."

The instructions embrace ten specific fields of service for the 28,000 parent-teacher associations. They are morale, cooperative service, health, nutrition, education, safety, recreation, aid to the boys in service, defense bonds and savings and volunteer service.

Points In Program

Among other things, the P.-T. A. groups were asked to:

Emphasize, through programs and study classes, "the necessity for unity and loyalty in the national defense."

Become familiar with the defense council of the State and community and "cooperate with emergency programs and defense activities in any way that will not weaken or limit the basic program of parent-teacher service.

Keep informed of any State or local plans for "evacuation of children," and "safeguard children from fear due to overemphasis of war."

Support a community recreation program for the men in military training.

Encourage purchase of defense bonds "for savings for future education of children."

The program is contained in a policy statement issued after a five-day session of the congress' board of managers.

SEP 29 1941

War Communiques

Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (Monday) (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

Our troops yesterday fought the enemy along the whole front.

On Friday, ninety-eight enemy aircraft were destroyed. We lost thirty-six aircraft.

Ships of the northern fleet sank two enemy transports of 8,000 and 4,000 tons respectively.

Coastal batteries and ships of the Baltic fleet sank one enemy cruiser and one destroyer and heavily damaged two other destroyers.

An enemy tanker of 1,000 tons was sunk in the Black Sea.

Two German reconnaissance planse were brought down over Moscow yesterday and two enemy bombers today.

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP).—Soviet Information Bureau communique:

On the night of Sept. 27 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front.

In seven days of fighting in one sector of the western direction of the front, troops commanded by Yushkevich dealt a heavy blow to the enemy, forcing him to evacuate fortified positions.

Within a week Yushkevich's unit destroyed eighteen German infantry companies. Two thousand, three hundred corpses of German officers and men were picked up on the battlefield.

Eighteen enemy tanks, 42 ammunition trucks, 10 mine-thrower batteries and 10 earth and timber forts have been destroyed. Many German soldiers were taken prisoner.

We captured a large quantity of arms in working order, including 48 guns, 19 mine throwers, 64 machine guns, 2 field wireless stations and a large quantity of rifles.

In one sector of the northwestern direction of the front, our troops annihilated 580 German officers and men, disabled 6 tanks, captured 3 guns, 20 machine guns and 500 rifles.

In another sector, of the southwestern direction of the front, our troops captured 5 machine guns, 26 automatic and light machine guns, 334 rifles, 127 bicycles, 4 trucks and 1 field wireless station.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP).—German high command communique:

In the enricling front around Leningrad, heavy batteries of the army on Sept. 26 brought Soviet warships in the harbor of Kronstadt and in the coastal area south of it under effective fire. A cruiser was set afire.

The air force attacked railroad transports and railroad installations in the areas of Kharkov and Moscow, as well as about the source of the Volga River.

Bombers scored direct hits with bombs of heavy caliber on a Soviet battleship off Kronstadt. Night attacks by the air force were directed at military objectives at Moscow.

In the sea about the Faeroe Islands, the air force sank two freighters totaling 3,300 tons. The enemy lost twenty-three planes in attempts by the R. A. F. to attack the Channel coast yesterday. Of these, seventeen were shot down in air battles, four by anti-aircraft and two by units of the navy. The enemy did not fly into the Reich's territory day or night.

A high command special communique:

German submarines, in an attack lasting several days, sank twelve ships of 67,000 tons and a protecting vessel in a convoy sailing from Gibraltar to England.

In addition, a German U-boat in the South Atlantic sank a 12,000-ton tanker.

Thus British supply and shipping lost 79,000 tons through U-boat action in recent days.

British

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

R. A. F. fighters have carried out offensive patrols over occupied France today. Attacks were made with cannon fire on a supply train and also on two gasoline cars which were set afire.

Aircraft on the ground, troops and a machine-gun post also were attacked and an anti-aircraft gun was silenced.

None of our aircraft is missing. It is known that one of our fighters reported as lost in operations over northern France yesterday afternoon is safe.

A Ministries of Air and Home Security communique:

There was a little enemy air activity before midnight last night. A small number of bombs were dropped at a few points in the east of England. These did only very slight damage and no casualties have been reported.

CAIRO, Sept. 28 (AP).—A British Middle East command communique:

LIBYA—Tobruk: apart from some ineffective enemy artillery fire, the situation at Tobruk throughout yesterday was generally quiet.

In the frontier area our patrols are continuing their aggressive activities. Yesterday a South African patrol captured a staff car containing four Italian officers.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Successful attacks on enemy aircraft bases in Sardinia and Sicily were carried out by aircraft of the R. A. F. yesterday. At Elmas, in Sardinia, the base and airdromes were raided. A large number of seaplanes on the water were severely damaged, as were other enemy aircraft attacked in the air over the targets.

Our aircraft also engaged and damaged enemy bombers off the Sicilian coast. At Marsala, Sicily, seaplanes were machine-gunned and damaged and low-flying attacks were made on hangar and wireless-station buildings. A number of aircraft on the ground at Borrizo, Sicily, were extensively damaged and ground troops were machine-gunned.

Much material damage was caused at Porto Empedocle, Sicily, where direct hits were obtained on an electrical plant and a warehouse. Barracks buildings and a road bridge in the neighborhood were also attacked and a direct hit was scored on the bridge.

To the south of Taranto (in southern Italy) our aircraft successfully bombed a medium-sized merchant vessel, which was set on fire. When our aircraft left the scene of the attack the ship had practically sunk.

On the night of Sept. 26-27 the Palermo harbor and the railway track and warehouses at Agrigento, Sicily, were bombed, large fires breaking out at the latter objective.

In North Africa during daylight operations yesterday our aircraft attacked Bardia Harbor and store dumps. In the neighborhood of the town enemy fighters engaged our aircraft and in ensuing air combats one Messerschmitt was shot down while others were severely damaged. A motor transport and tents near Lucch (Libya) were also raided.

From all these operations five of our aircraft are missing.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 28 (AP).—An Italian High Command communique:

In North Africa, there was artillery activity on the land front. During air raids on Bengasi and Bardia, three enemy aircraft were shot down in flames. A fourth enemy aircraft was brought down by Italian reconnaissance aircraft in the Cufra zone.

In East Africa, the garrison of Uolchefit, which has been besieged since April 15, was ordered to cease resistance on Sept. 26, since the garrison had been without food supplies for days past.

Crowning previous brilliant offensive and defensive action, this Italian garrison carried out a last audacious sortie, engaging and repelling numerically superior enemy forces and inflicting heavy losses on them. On other sectors of the Gondar front, enemy attacks were effectively repelled.

Enemy aircraft raided Agrigento, Marsala, Trapani, Cagliari and Porto Empedocle. In the latter locality three civilians were killed and eight wounded. One enemy aircraft was shot down over Cagliari. Another enemy aircraft was brought down by anti-aircraft guns at Marsala.

In the central Mediterranean, an attack is in progress by the Italian air force on a large enemy naval formation which is sailing from Gibraltar.

Berlin, Monday, Sept. 29-(AP)-British planes attacked "numerous places" in western Germany during the night, DNB reported early today.

An official announcement said:

"English fliers last night dropped explosive and incendiary bombs at numerous places in western Germany. The civil population suffered limited losses. At some places there was unimportant damage in residential sections."

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 28-(AP)-The first air raid alarm in many weeks sent Helsinki's population scurrying for bomb shelters this afternoon, but no planes were sighted over the city during the 25-minute alert period.

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By Ernest Fischer

Vienna, Sept. 28-(AP)-A wood-chopping machine, a rich-toned small piano and a super-vibrative stringed instrument made of thousands of pices of small wood the size of matchsticks held top attention at Vienna's fifth wartime trade and sample fair which closed today.

The heart of several thousand gas-wood filling stations being established throughout Europe is the wood-chopping device. It converts cordwood into gas-wood size, and the model displayed here cuts 250 cubic feet of wood an hour.

Among the gas-generator machines exhibited by almost 40 German firms there were new motor trucks and tractors with built-in generators for wood or coal, and numerous generators which can be built into power other automatic vehicles.

The little piano which attracted considerable attention is an upright model only two-thirds the size of a normal upright but with a tone approaching that of a grand pianto. The little upright is already in large scale production.

Perhaps the most attention of all was won by a guitar made by a wood-yard laborer, Karl Kohlbeck. He wanted for a long time to make a guitar but was told by veteran guitar makers that a special wood was necessary.

Working in the wood-yard, Kohlbeck discovered that certain laminated woods were highly vibrative. The more single pieces of wood an instrument contained, he reasoned, the better it might sound.

On that principle, he worked nights for seven months and produced a guitar made of ordinary matchsticks. The result astonished him--as well as professional musicians. Kohlbeck continued his experiments and built a viola and a violin of tiny bits of wood. Experts acclaimed the instruments a success.

30.24 — 12101

Dublin, Sept. 28-(AP)-Eire was reported tonight to have completed arrangements to charter two merchant ships now in the United States for transporting food. Outright purchase of the ships was said to have been impossible but under the charter arrangement they were expected to be available immediately to an Irish shipping company.

Madrid, Sept. 28-(AP)-Early morning artillery practice in the Madrid suburb of Retameres today shook buildings throughout the capital and brought startled residents from their beds to investigate. Newspaper stories of the maneuvers, however, prevented any general alarm.

Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, Sept. 28-(AP)-~~Artemus L. Gates~~, assistant secretary of the navy for air, and Rear Admiral John Towers took off from Coco Solo in the Canal Zone at 7:10 A.M. (E.S.T.) today for Jacksonville, Fla., after an inspection of Caribbean air bases. They were expected to reach Jacksonville in eight or nine hours.

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New York, Sept. 28-(AP)-The German radio broadcast today a high command communique announcing that German submarines had sunk 12 ships totaling 67,000 tons in attacks on a British convoy bound from Gibraltar to England. The broadcast was heard here by N.B.C.

An escort vessel also was reported sunk in the attacks, which the radio said lasted several days. In additional, the broadcast said, Nazi under-sea raiders sank a 12,000-ton tanker in the south Atlantic.

These reported successes, the high command said, brings to 79,000 tons the total British merchant shipping sunk "in the last few days."

New York, Sept. 28-(AP)-A German radio report from Prague declared today the appointment of Reinhard Heydrich, Blackshirt and Gestapo leader, as German protector for Bohemia and Moravia cleared the way for a proclamation of a state of emergency in six of ten districts of old Czecho-Slovakia.

(A Reuters dispatch said the state of emergency already had been proclaimed, less than 24 hours after Heydrich's appointment to succeed Baron Konstantin von Neurath, who asked to be relieved, the Germans said, on account of illness.)

The German wireless said the proclamation of the state of emergency was caused by "actions hostile to the Reich in parts of the protectorate."

Berlin, Sept. 28-(AP)-A DNB dispatch from Bratislava, Slovakia, said today that five persons had been killed and considerable damage caused by collision of two freight trains when an enginaer missed a block signal.

30.24 — 12101

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, SEPT 28-(AP)-TWELVE PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TODAY IN PARIS AND MONTPELLIER FOR CARRYING ON COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA. THE SENTENCES RANGED FROM ONE YEAR TO 10.

SN1113PES

TOKYO * ADD FRENCH CRUISER X X X AT OSAKA.

RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID THE JAPANESE SOUGHT PAYMENT FOR THE WORK ON THE VESSEL IN INDO-CHINESE RUBBER BUT THAT THE FRENCH INSISTED ON USING THEIR LARGE BALANCE OF JAPANESE YEN, WHICH SCARCELY ARE DISPOSABLE ELSEWHERE. SEP 29 1941

(A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST HEARD IN NEW YORK BY CBS SAID THE JAPANESE NAVY MINISTER, ADMIRAL KOSHIRO OIKAWA, IN A TALK AT A RECEPTION FOR THE LAMOTTE-PICQUET'S COMMANDER ADVOCATED CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND JAPANESE NAVIES "FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MUTUAL INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST." THIS ACCOUNT SAID THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND THE CRUISER'S COMMANDER "REPLIED IN A SIMILAR VEIN.")

MEANWHILE, JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE IN INDO-CHINA HAVE ARRESTED 50 "ANTI-JAPANESE" CHINESE THERE IN RECENT DAYS ON CHARGES OF ACTIVITIES DETRIMENTAL TO JAPANESE FORCES IN THE FRENCH COLONY. (THE PETAIN REGIME AT VICHY ANNOUNCED LAST FRIDAY IT HAD STRONGLY PROTESTED THIS ACTION AS A VIOLATION OF FRENCH SOVEREIGNTY.)

MANY OBSERVERS HERE SPECULATED WHETHER THE QUESTION OF INDO-CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN THE JAPANESE ARRESTS, AND

IT SEEMED SAFE TO ASSUME THAT A NEW JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE COLONY MIGHT BE UNDER DISCUSSION.

SN748PED

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, SEPT 28-(AP)-CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND BRITISH AIRMEN ESTIMATED AT 1,000, WALKED OFF A TROOP TRANSPORT IN THIS HARBOR RECENTLY IN PROTEST AGAINST CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THEY CALIMED THEY WOULD HAVE TO LIVE IN CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

A CANADIAN SERGEANT PILOT SAID 250 DID NOT RETURN TO THE TRANSPORT AND WERE BROUGHT BEFORE A COURT OF INQUIRY ON CHARGES OF DISOBEYING ORDERS. HE SAID THE MAJORITY WENT BACK ABOARD AFTER BEING URGED TO DO SO BY OFFICERS.

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THE SERGEANT PILOT TOLD THE CANADIAN PRESS THAT THE MEN WERE "JAMMED IN LIKE SARDINES" ABOARD THE SHIP. HE SAID 400 MEN WERE SUPPOSED TO SLEEP IN ONE ROOM, THAT HE COULD NOT FIND A PLACE TO HANG HIS HAMMOCK AND THAT THERE WERE "10 WASH BASINS FOR THE 400." THE CANADIAN SAID HE TOOK HIS SLEEPING EQUIPMENT OUT ON DECK BUT DECIDED IT WAS "TOO DIRTY" TO SLEEP ON.

WHEN THE AIRMEN DECIDED TO WALK OFF, THEIR WAY WAS BARRED BY AN ARMED GUARD AT THE GANGPLANK. FIFTY THREW ROPES OVER THE SIDE AND REACHED THE PIER THAT WAY. THE CANADIAN SAID OTHERS PUSHED THE GUARD ASIDE AND THAT AS A WING COMMANDER TALKED TO THE AIRMEN IN THE PIER SHEDS, SOLDIERS WERE FORMED UP BEHIND THEM.

THE MEN WHO RETURNED TO THEIR BARRACKS LATER WERE BROUGHT BEFORE A MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY. THE CANADIAN PILOT SAID HIS FLYING PAY WAS CUT OFF AND THAT PAY OF THE GROUND MEN WHO PARTICIPATED WAS STOPPED FOR A TIME.

THE SHIP FROM WHICH THE MEN DISEMBARKED HAS BEEN IN SERVICE AS A TRANSPORT IN THE MIDDLE EAST. ABOARD WHEN THE AIRMEN ARRIVED WERE VETERANS OF THE WAR IN CRETE, GREECE AND LIBYA, RETURNING TO BRITAIN.

SN1058PES

OTTAWA, SEP. 27-(CANADIAN PRESS)-FRED PRESANT OF TORONTO ELEVATORS, LIMITED, HAS BEEN APPOINTED CONTROLLER OF FEED GRAINS IN CANADA UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD, AGRICULTURE MINISTER J. G. GARDINER ANNOUNCED TODAY.

GARDINER SAID THE APPOINTMENT WAS PART OF A THREE-WAY PLAN TO MEET AN "UNPRECEDENTED SHORTAGE" OF FEED IN EASTERN CANADA.

AS ANOTHER STEP GARDINER SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD PAY ONE THIRD OF THE FREIGHT CHARGES ON ALL FEED GRAINS MOVED EAST FROM THE HEAD OF THE LAKES WHEN IT WAS SHOWN THEY WERE DISTRIBUTED FOR FEED PURPOSES UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE FEED GRAINS CONTROLLER.

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THE THIRD STEP IN THE GOVERNMENT FEED GRAINS PROGRAM WAS THE LICENSING OF ALL EXPORTS WHICH PREVIOUSLY WAS ANNOUNCED.

GARDINER'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FEED GRAIN POLICY FOLLOWED A CONFERENCE WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS AT WHICH THE WHOLE PROBLEM WAS STUDIED.

"IT IS ESTIMATED BY THE PROVINCES THAT 56,500,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WILL BE REQUIRED IN THE EAST IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS AVAILABLE THERE NOW TO REACH OUR REQUIRED PRODUCTION," SAID GARDINER.

"THIS ESTIMATE IS FOR ALL KINDS OF FEED, INCLUDING MILL FEEDS. IT IS THEREFORE NECESSARY TO MAKE ALL THE 26,000,000 BUSHELS OF SURPLUS BARLEY IN WESTERN CANADA, PLUS ALL OTHER NORMAL TIME FEEDS, PLUS SOME WHEAT, AVAILABLE TO EASTERN FARMERS IF THEY ARE GOING TO BE ABLE TO PRODUCE THEIR PROPORTION OF THE REQUIRED FOODS."

RW1113PED

30.24—12103

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT.28-(AP)-DR.GERHART H.SEGER OF NEW YORK, EDITOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE WEEKLY, NEUE VOLKSZEITUNG, AND FORMER MEMBER OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED GREAT BRITAIN NEEDS ONLY AMERICAN PLANES AND NOT AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO WIN ITS WAR AGAINST NAZISM.

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"HITLER'S ULTIMATE DOWNFALL IS CERTAIN IF THE UNITED STATES WILL KEEP UP THE FLOW OF PLANES TO ENGLAND SO THE BRITISH CAN GAIN SUPREMACY IN THE AIR," SEGER TOLD INTERVIEWERS.

"THEN ENGLAND CAN RE-INVADE THE CONTINENT.

"I DON'T BELIEVE THERE IS NEED FOR AN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE BECAUSE IF ENGLAND LANDS ON THE CONTINENT, THE PEOPLE OF THE NAZI-DOMINATED LANDS WILL FLOCK TO THE ENGLISH ARMY. ALL ENGLAND WILL NEED TO DO IS HAND OUT GUNS TO THEM."

SEGER IS IN CALIFORNIA FOR A SERIES OF LECTURES SPONSORED BY THE CONGRESS FOR DEMOCRACY.

XA1025PCS

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SEP 28-(AP)-PRESIDENT CHARLES SEYMOUR OF YALE, CALLING UPON AMERICA TO CONTRIBUTE "WHATEVER IS NECESSARY" TO INSURE VICTORY OVER THE AXIS POWERS, FORECAST TODAY "A WORLD COMMUNITY, OF ONE SORT OR ANOTHER," AT THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR.

"NOTHING IS MORE CLEAR," THE UNIVERSITY HEAD SAID IN HIS MATRICULATION SERMON, "THAN THAT THE DAYS OF NATIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY HAVE PASSED."

PRESIDENT SEYMOUR SAID THAT WHATEVER THE COURSE OF STRATEGY CHOSEN BY THIS NATION "OUR LEADERS MAY BE SURE THAT WE WILL PURSUE IT TO THE END, PROVIDED THAT END IS THE OVERTHROW OF THE POWER THAT THREATENS US."

MQ901PED

CHICAGO,SEPT 28-(AP)-W.RANDOLPH BURGESS, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, TONIGHT ASSERTED THAT A POST-WAR DEPRESSION IS NOT INEVITABLE, IF A SUFFICIENT BACKLOG OF DEMAND WAS CREATED FOR CIVILIAN ITEMS.

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SPEAKING ON THE AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR (MBS), BURGESS SAID "IF WE CAN CURTAIL GOVERNMENT NON-DEFENSE SPENDING UNTIL AFTER THE WAR, AND CAN CUT DOWN ON THE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AND HOUSES, WE SHOULD HAVE A CUSHION OF DEMAND THAT MAY BE RELEASED AFTER THE NECESSITY FOR DEFENSE SPENDING HAS PASSED."

"IT IS A POLITICAL QUESTION, HOWEVER," HE ADDED, "AND IT IS NOT CERTAIN THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO KEEP THE PRESENT PRESSURE OF DEMAND UNDER CONTROL."

BURGESS SAID HE AGREED WITH THE STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU THAT WE ARE ON THE "EDGE OF INFLATION" BUT QUESTIONED WHETHER PRICES MAY BE CONTROLLED COMPLETELY BY DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES. RUSSELL KENT, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, SAN FRANCISCO, DECLARED "THERE MUST BE COMPLETE PRICE CONTROL BEFORE LONG."

MARK A BROWN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE HARRIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, DECLARED PASSAGE OF THE PROPOSED BILL PLACING A SIX PER CENT LIMIT ON CORPORATE PROFITS WOULD "RUIN THE CREDIT OF

MANY CONCERNS."

"IF FIRMS ARE TO BE PREVENTED FROM BUILDING UP RESERVES TO TIDE THEM OVER DURING THE YEARS WHEN PROFITS DO NOT REACH SIX PER CENT, IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR BANKS TO EXTEND LOANS," HE SAID.

NAZIS SHOOT 24 CZECHS FOR TRYING TO RESTORE NATION'S INDEPENDENCE

Three Former Generals Executed As Leaders Of Abortive Revolt—Two Others Condemned For Buying Up Weapons In Protectorate

Army-Backed Rebellion Was To Come Off Soon, Berlin Says—Unrest Increasing Elsewhere. Reign Of Terror Reported In Bulgaria

By Louis Lochner

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Tuesday*, Sept. 30—An attempted revolt by a Czech army group seeking to throw off German rule and restore independence in dismembered Czecho-Slovakia was disclosed today with the announcement that twenty-four persons, including three former generals, have been shot in Bohemia-Moravia on order of a German court-martial.

They were accused of trying to "forcefully separate the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia from the Reich."

Generals Described As Leaders

The three former military leaders, Army General Josef Bily, Division General Hugo Votja and Brig. Gen. Franz Horacek, were described as "leading men in the opposition group, which had as its goal the reestablishment of an independent Czech state."

The executions followed by not more than forty-eight hours the proclamation of a state of civil emergency by Reinhard Heydrich, chief of the S. S. Security Service, who took over the position of "protector" of Bohemia-Moravia from Baron Konstantin von Neurath last Saturday.

Czechs Rounding Up Arms

DNB quoted the Czech press to the effect that itinerant groups of Czechs had been going around the protectorate buying up and collecting arms of all sorts.

Ladislaus Komzak and Wendel Franc, named especially as members of the wandering arms buyers, were among those shot.

DNB said the revolt in which the arms were to be used against Germans was scheduled to come off soon.

Others who fell under volleys of Nazi executioners were Franz Vins, Johann Pestuka, Jaromir Dedlacek and Dusan Hubert, all of the Prague and all described as "leading Communists."

Other Names Not Given

Names and descriptions of the others put to death were not given by DNB, as was the case of six persons earlier announced as executed for acts of terrorism and resistance to Germany.

The authorities steadfastly denied that the former generals were included until the DNB dispatch was released. They insisted late yesterday that things were in the best order in the six districts of Bohemia-Moravia placed under civil emergency law.

The fate of the Czech Premier, Gen. Alois Elias, who was arrested on a charge of premeditating high treason, still was undisclosed early today. Upon his arrest he was turned over to the German People's Court for sentence—and from this court's verdict appeals may be carried only to Adolf Hitler.

1939 Crisis Recalled

In the short history of the Nazi protectorate this was the second time that shots have silenced Czech patriots. The first time was in November, 1939, when a dozen Czech students were shot as "an example."

Authorized Germans insisted that in the latest purge the number of arrests was "very low—far under one hundred."

All the German public knew of developments in the protectorate were two brief announcements, that Reinhard Heydrich of the German secret police had been appointed protector and that General Elias had been arrested.

Even these brief announcements were printed on inside pages of German newspapers.

Questions by foreign correspondents as to who would take Heydrich's place high in the German secret police, who would succeed Premier Elias, or whether any other important Czechs had been arrested remained unanswered.

One German spokesman said: "Why look for anything sensational? There are so many more sensational happenings in the world."

The authoritative commentary, Dienst Aus Deutschland, said the Czech press unanimously regarded the moves as a last warning to the Czech people.

Dienst reported Czech newspapers said "Measures now instituted undoubtedly will serve to clear the atmosphere and establish order in the protectorate."

The news service expressed the opinion that only small groups in Bohemia and Moravia were involved in seditious activity and that these were being prompted by foreign sources.

That alert Gestapo activity preceded Heydrich's appointment last Saturday, and his prompt declaration of a state of emergency, was indicated in the official Gazette, Deutscher Reichsanzeiger. It published a decree by the Gestapo at Prague dated last Tuesday, confiscating the property of 45 Czechs.

There was no indication that foreign correspondents would be permitted to attend General Elias' trial, which will be held before a German people's court.

Nazis Disclose Executions.

Berlin, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Six persons have been executed in the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, it was disclosed authoritatively today, as Germany enforced a rigid state of civil emergency and held the Premier, Gen. Alois Elias, under arrest on charges of premeditating treason.

Authoritative Berlin sources said that the six persons executed had been tried by courts of the protectorate and found guilty of acts of terrorism and resistance to the Reich.

The number of arrests in the protectorate was said to be "very low—far under 100."

The German public and foreign correspondents in Germany knew no details of the developments in the protectorate, beyond the announcement that Reinhard Heydrich, ace trouble shooter of the German secret police, had Gen. Elias arrested and ordered the state of emergency in six districts within twenty-four hours after taking over the post of Reich's protector there Saturday. Heydrich relieved 68-year-old Baron Konstantin von Neurath who was said to have asked for temporary leave because of failing health.

The districts affected by the emergency decree—forming the most populous part of the protectorate—are Prague, Bruena Maehrisch-Ostrau, Klando, Koenigradz and Olmuetz.

No details were released on measures to be taken under the state of emergency, but it generally includes a curfew closing of theaters and other public gathering places, summary executions, exceptionally heavy prison terms and confiscation of property for acts regarded as offenses against the order and security of the state.

Had Hitler's Blessing.

Gen. Elias, who was trained in the Austro-Hungarian army and became Premier of the Protectorate on April 27, 1939, with Adolf Hitler's blessing, will be tried before the German People's Court, an announcement said.

A report broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation that an attempt had been made to assassinate Premier Bela Tuka of Slovakia as a result of Czech resentment was called "a childish lie" today by a Slovak legation spokesman. He said that the legation telephoned Tuka late last night and that he was in the best of health.

In explanation of his restrictions, Heydrich told President Emil Hacha that "in recent days irresponsible elements in the pay of the enemies of Europe have committed a number of actions hostile to the Reich."

The "hostile acts" to which Heydrich referred were not specified, but passive resistance of the Czechs has frequently been a source of trouble to the Germans since Hitler dismembered the Czecho-Slovak Republic in March, 1939.

[Reports from the fugitive Czech Government in London said that increasing sabotage had slowed the output of munitions factories in the former Czecho-Slovak republic as much as 50 per cent. Peasants were said to be burning granaries in night raids, and forming for hunger marches by day. Saboteurs also were reported to have wrecked a number of German troop trains and disrupted communications.]

The official Gazette announced today confiscation of the property of the Catholic foundation St. Valentinus Haus, in the Rhineland, because it was "hostile to the State."

LONDON, Sept. 29—(AP)—Reuters and the British Broadcast corporation quoted the Prague radio today as saying 20 persons had been executed under the state of civil emergency in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Reports Of Anti-German Unrest Keep Mounting

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Benes, chief of the provisional Czech Government in London, predicted at a luncheon today that a new wave of terror would be inflicted upon Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia.

Six Executed In Bohemia

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 29—The Czech Government in exile announced today that six persons had been executed on orders of Reinhard Heydrich, new Reich's protector for Bohemia-Moravia, including Gen. Josef Bily, former military commander of Bohemia, and Divisional General Hugo Vojtl, deputy commander of the Seventh Army Corps at Bratislava.

Bratislava is the capital of the German-protected state of Slovakia which Germany carved out of dismembered Czecho-Slovakia.

The first news of the six executions, while names were not given, had come previously from the German radio, according to a Reuters transcript of the broadcast which said the condemned persons went before the firing squad yesterday.

The executions were the first imposed by Heydrich, right-hand man of the Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler.

Two Are Shot In Paris

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 29—Two men were put to death in Paris Saturday for possessing forbidden weapons, it was disclosed today in a published notice signed by Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, military commander for occupied France. The men, Eugene Devigne and Mohamed Moali, were executed the day before.

This was the first news of the double execution to be published in Berlin. Stuelpnagel's announcement, however, had been given out in Paris on the day the men went before the firing squad.

3024-12105

30.24—12105

Dutch Show Defiance

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 29—Aneta, the Free Dutch news agency, reported today that Netherlanders are providing beacons for British flyers and defying German rationing restrictions in continuing resistance to the German forces of occupation.

Aneta said that the Dutch Nazi leader Anton A. Mussert admitted recently in a public address that he felt "despair" at his failure to gain support for his movement.

Czech Victims Include Three Former High Ranking Generals, Described as Leaders of an "Opposition Group Which Had as Its Goal the Re-Establishment of an Independent Czech State"—Fate of Czech Premier, Arrested on Charge of Premeditated Treason, Still Undisclosed

NL UNDATED REVOLT

(By the Associated Press)

German firing squads in Bohemia-Moravia have executed at least 24 Czechs, including three former high-ranking generals, accused of plotting to overthrow their nazi conquerors, Berlin announced today (Tuesday).

The generals who died at dawn, Josef Bily, Hugo Votja and Franz Horacek, were described as leaders of an "opposition group which had as its goal the re-establishment of an independent Czech state."

The executions followed soon after proclamation of a state of civil emergency in that country, which fell to the Germans bloodlessly after the Munich conference. Czecho-Slovakia thus was added to the long list of territories giving the German army trouble while it is engaged in the gigantic task of beating Russia.

Berlin already had announced the execution of six Czechs, and it was not clear whether this 24 included them.

The fate of the Czech premier, Gen. Alois Elias, who was arrested on a charge of premeditated treason, still was undisclosed today. He faces a trial by a German court.

A 10 p. m. curfew was reported by the Prague station to have been imposed on restaurants, hotels, theaters and other places of amusement in the six districts placed under a state of emergency by the Gestapo leader whom Adolf Hitler entrusted with smashing the anti-German manifestations.

German theaters alone were exempt from the curfew, the Prague station said.

Thus former Czechoslovakia—under nazi rule since the spring of 1939—was added to the lengthening list of conquered nations where a rising tide of sabotage, strikes and violence insreased the strain of the huge police and military forces with which the reich patrols most of Europe.

The Germans announced the executions but reported arrests under the state of emergency decreed in the protectorate over the week end were "far under 100." They indicated that foreign correspondents would be barred from the trial of Premier General Alois Elias whose arrest on charges of premeditating treason was one of the first swift moves of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo leader named temporary protector of Bohemia and Moravia last Saturday.

Authorized Germans said those executed had been convicted in the protectorate courts of acts of terrorism and resistance to the reich.

They were described as mostly laborers, and Szech reports from London that two of those put to death were former generals were denied.

A German radio broadcast, however, quoted a DNB dispatch from Prague which listed those executed as two former generals, convicted of preparation for high treason; two residents of Prague, convicted of possession arms, and two Czechs from the Bruenn district, convicted of sabotage.

The Czech government in exile said General Josepf Bily, former military commander of Bohemia, and divisional General Hugo Vojti, deputy commander of the army corps at Bratislava, in the Slovak protectorate, were among those executed.

This intimation of trouble extending into Slovakia followed British radio reports that an attempt had been made to assassinate Belu Tuka, nazi-backed Slovak premier.

A spokesman at the Slovak legation in Berlin termed reports of such an assassination attempt "a childish lie."

Dr. Eduard Benes, chief of the provisional Czech government in London, predicted at a luncheon that a new wave of terror would be inflicted upon Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia.

From France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and dismembered Yugoslavia—even from within Germany—came a steadily lengthening list of other restless moves against the reich.

The official German Gazette announced confiscation of the property of the Catholic foundation, St. Vanentinus Haus, in the Rhineland, because it was "hostile to the state."

Execution of two more men in Paris last Satrday was disclosed by German authorities, bringing to 37 the number shot by firing squads there in intensified efforts to halt a wave of terrorism.

The BBC said tonight that five miners had been executed in France, but it failed to say whether they were in the occupied or unoccupied zone.

Aneta, Free Dutch news agency, reported Netherlands citizens were providing beacons to guide British bombers on raids into the continent despite strict police measures.

Twenty persons were put to death only last week at Lille where dynamite, which the Germans said was stolen by saboteurs in northern France and Belgium, was used to wreck German troop and French supply trains.

With more than 1,000 newly arrested persons held possibly as hostages, German authorities in Norway have relaxed the state of civil siege put into effect there Sept. 10 but continued to keep close watch over factory production and Norwegian gatherings.

From France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and dismembered Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia reports rolled in steadily of men striking back at their Nazi masters despite reprisal executions, mass arrests and states of civil siege.

Six districts of the Nazi protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia were under the tight guard of a state of civil emergency clamped on to halt actions hostile to the Reich.

Within 24 hours after taking over the post of Reich's protector of Bohemia and Moravia, Reinhard Heydrich, German secret police leader, arrested Gen. Alois Elias, Czech Premier, on charges of premeditating high treason.

Drastic Measures Applied.

Measures Heydrich applied to stamp out trouble were reported to include summary executions, heavy prison sentences, confiscation of property, closing of public gathering places and an early curfew.

Six persons have been executed in Bohemia-Moravia, it was disclosed authoritatively in Berlin. The Czech government in exile said in London that Gen. Josef Bily, former military commander of Bohemia, and Gen. Hugo Vojti, deputy commander of the 7th Army Corps at Bratislava, Slovakia, were among those executed in the first German suppressive moves.

Authoritative Berlin sources said the six persons executed had been tried by courts of the protectorate and found guilty of acts of terrorism and resistance to the Reich. They were described as "presumably laborers" and reports that they included two generals were denied. The number of arrests in the protectorate was said to be "very low—far under 100."

Two more men were disclosed to have been put to death last Saturday in Paris where terrorism has persisted despite firing squad executions of a total of 37 persons. The German military commander announced that the two, Eugene Devigne and Mohammed Moali, were found in possession of forbidden weapons.

Dutch Beacons Guide R. A. F.

Aneta, Free Dutch news agency, reported Netherlands citizens were providing beacons to guide raiding British bombers despite tightening German police measures. Aneta said arrests had increased, but smuggling and illicit trading in food persisted, along with acts of sabotage and anti-Nazi demonstrations.

Aneta said the Dutch Nazi Leader Anton A. Mussert, admitted recently in a public address that he felt "despair" at his failure to gain support for his movement.

Norway also was under close German watch. More than 1,000 persons were reported arrested there since the start of the state of civil siege decreed September 10 to halt the spread of strikes and sabotage. In many of the towns affected the state of siege later was relaxed, but production and Norwegian activities remained under close attention.

Italy, bearing with the Reich the task of keeping Axis order in Southeastern Europe, had its troubles in the Croat state carved out of Yugoslavia.

Attack on Premier Reported.

The full extent of the measures the new German protector was taking in Bohemia and Moravia still was undisclosed as conflicting accounts seeped through from Germany and Czech sources in London.

The Czech report that Gen. Vojti, army commander at Bratislava, had been put to death followed a British broadcast which said an attempt had been made to assassinate Bela Tuka, Slovak Premier.

A spokesman at the Slovak Legation in Berlin, however, termed the report of the assassination attempt a "childish lie" and said the legation had been in communication with the Premier by telephone last night.

The tight curb of a state of civil emergency and the arrest of Gen. Elias have been interpreted by hte Czech press as Germany's last warning to the Czech people, Dienst aus Deutschland declared in Berlin.

Heydrich relieved 68-year-old Baron Konstantin von Neurath who was said to have asked for temporary leave because of ill health.

Gen. Elias, who was trained in the Austro-Hungarian Army and became Premier of the Protectorate on April 27, 1939, with Adolf Hitler's blessing, will be tried before the German People's Court, an announcement said.

In explanation of the arrest of Gen. Elias, Heydrich told Czech President Emil Hacha that "in recent days irresponsible elements in the pay of the enemies of Europe have committed a number of actions hostile to the Reich."

These elements, Heydrich declared, "through propaganda connected with these acts, sought to bring the population of the protectorate into opposition to the interests of the Reich."

Later he issued a statement saying "it is expected the population, which in the majority recognizes as a fact the common destiny of the European peoples with Germany, will not permit itself in any way to be provoked by enemies of the Reich." President Hacha was said to have promised his co-operation.

The districts affected by the emergency decree—forming the most populous part of the protectorate—are Prague, Bruena, Maehrisch-Ostrau, Klando, Koenigradz and Olmuetz.

"Hostile Acts" Not Specified.

The "hostile acts" to which Heydrich referred were not specified, but passive resistance of the Czechs has frequently been a source of trouble to the Germans since Hitler dismembered the Czecho-Slovak Republic in March, 1939.

Once before—in November, 1939—the Germans established a state of emergency in Bohemia-Moravia, declaring martial law in five districts after student demonstrations which led to bitter clashes. Black-uniformed S. S. troops occupied Prague University buildings on that occasion, arrested hundreds of students and executed a number as an example.

Heydrich, who is 37 and known as one of the best fencers in Europe, has a reputation for straightening things out to suit German authorities in abrupt but thorough fashion. He was dispatched to Bohemia-Moravia following a short visit to Norway, where the Germans decreed a state of civil siege.

Arms Factory Work Slowed.

Czech government authorities in London said yesterday that increasing sabotage in former Czecho-Slovakia had slowed arms factory output as much as 50 per cent, blown up a number of German troop trains and disorganized transportation.

One troop train was crushed by the collapse of a tunnel in Vlara Pass, Slovakia, just after the train entered it, said reports filtering into London. The Czech government maintains constant communications with rebel leaders in the homeland by secret channels, the authorities said.

An arms factory "go slow" strike has crippled the output of such great concerns as the Skoda works at Pilsen, the reports said. Peasants were said to be burning granaries throughout the country in night-riding raids and then forming for angry hunger marches by day.

Secret Station Broadcasts.

A secret Czech radio station called "the Station for National Liberation" broadcasts nightly. The announcer declared in the broadcast heard in London last night that Heydrich was "the bloodiest man of all the bloody Nazis."

"Czech people!" he cried. "Heydrich was sent to provoke you to open revolt and to drive all Czechs to their knees, but the unity of the Czech people will frustrate the Nazi plan."

A Czech government official in London, thumbing through a sheaf of messages, said that workers in some armaments plants were so slow they looked like slow-motion pictures.

Recently, he declared, there have been explosions in major Czecho-Slovak powder works. Railway damage was said to have been extensive.

The incidents of sabotage have increased sharply since the start of the German-Russian war because of the natural inclination of the Slavs of former Czecho-Slavakia to support Russia, the "great mother of the Slavs," authorities said.

Italy continued to patrol the northeastern Adriatic seacoast where she sent her troops last week after outbreaks of fighting between Serbs and the little army allotted to the Croatian state the Axis carved out of Yugoslavia.

Rising Underground Revolt Straining German Police

UNDATED UNDERGROUND REVOLT

By the Associated Press.

A rising tide of underground revolt—sabotage, strikes and the rattle of terrorist gunfire in the dark—placed an ever-increasing strain today on the vast police army with which warring Germany held in check Europe's conquered millions.

Nazis Extending Church Curb

Berlin, Sept. 29 (AP)—The official Gazette announced today confiscation of the property of the Catholic foundation, St. Valentinus Haus, in the Rhineland, because it was "hostile to the state."

Hull Withholds Comment.

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Asked today whether he saw any significance in the recent increase of rebellious activities in German-occupied territories, Secretary of State Hull replied that reliable reports indicated that enough people in these territories were being starved, shot and imprisoned without cause to make him hesitate to risk adding to their number by any comment he might make.

Benes Doubts Federalized Europe in This Generation

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Dr. Edouard Benes, president of the provisional Czech government-in-exile, expressed belief today that a federalized Europe would be impossible for this generation, because of "the many animosities."

Speaking at a luncheon, he added "there must be no third European war, as this would mean the end of western Europe and the British Empire."

JEWS IN GERMANY FACE NEW BANS

They Must Give Way to All Others on Public Cars.

Berlin, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The privileges of Jews were further

restricted today by a decree of the Transport Ministry, which the Berlin newspaper Boersen Zeitung predicted would be followed by more stringent measures—possibly including creation of a ghetto.

The new decree forbids Jews to enter public conveyances of any sort until all other passengers have been accommodated, or to sit down if there are insufficient seats for non-Jews.

Only recently all Jews were ordered to wear a large yellow Star of David on their clothing as a badge of identification, and the Boersen Zeitung said this measure had re-opened the eyes of Germans to "the Jewish question," which it asserted "must be solved without sentimentality."

"For a large section of our people," the paper said, "it was a disagreeable surprise to see how many of these unwanted contemporaries still live among us, namely in certain quarters of large cities; how many good houses are occupied by them at a time of home shortage; with what a free and easy way they go about the streets as though they were alone there."

Berlin police, meanwhile, opened a citywide drive against profiteering restaurant owners, closing several establishments permantly on charges of boosting food, beer and liquor prices. Fines ranging from 2,000 to 18,000 marks (nominally $800 to $7,000) were imposed.

A communique said that despite recent distribution of identification cards for purchases of clothing and textiles, the public has been buying more than usual. This system will be replaced, it said, by "a system of rationing cards which will assure the population an indispensable minimum and avoid hoarding." The sales suspension will last about a fortnight, the announcement said.

Meanwhile, bread lines were added to those that queued up for milk, eggs and potatoes as Italians laid in supplies to augment the rations they will begin receiving Wednesday. From early morning, long lines formed outside bakeries, and some householders bought up to 30 kilograms (sixty pounds) of bread. The large purchasers said they intended to dry the bread in ovens and eat it gradually. The newspaper "Il Piccolo" denounced them as "foolish wasters."

The Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, said that bread rationing "certainly will be felt by the Italian people, one of the largest consumers of bread in Europe," but that rationing "would have come even if Italy had not intervened in the war and had been lacking in her honor as an ally and her high national destiny."

NEW PINCH IN ITALY

Trading in Clothing Stopped as Rationing Prelude.

Rome, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Government today ordered suspension of all trade in textiles and clothing and it was understood this was a preliminary to rationing of these goods.

Despite recent distribution of identification cards for purchases of these goods, the communique said, the Italian public had been buying more of them than was normal and necessary. It said, "In order to avoid socially offensive, anti-economic hoarding, the Guilds Ministry has decided to block all sales of textiles, clothes and underwear so as later to order their rationing."

Italy To Ration All Clothing; Suspends Trading In Goods

No Textiles, Shoes Or Furs Can Be Sold While Government Takes Stock And Sets Up System

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, *Tuesday*, Sept. 30—The Italian Government today suspended all trade in textiles and clothing of every kind including furs, shoes and boots, preliminary to a nation-wide stock-taking and rationing of these goods.

The halt in sales began just a day ahead of bread rationing which was caused by an inadequate grain crop.

Factories and wholesalers were directed to prepare inventories of their stocks as of last midnight and place them at the disposal of the Corporations Ministry "for distribution according to rules to be issued."

Soviet Wedge Reported Driven In Nazi Center

Moscow, *Tuesday*, Sept. 30—Red armies on the offensive from the Arctic to the Black Sea have deepened a wedge in the German lines on the central front and inflicted big losses upon the Nazis in two sectors of the Leningrad area, the Russians announced today.

One Russian tank force alone was declared to have killed and wounded 1,500 Germans and put twelve Nazi tanks out of action in one northwestern sector. In the other a Soviet unit killed 600 Germans and recaptured an important point identified only as "B."

Furthermore, today's early morning communique said 263 German planes were destroyed in two days, representing the widest swath yet cut in the Nazi air force in a 48-hour period.

Another Destroyer Sunk

Still another success was reported at sea, the sinking of a second destroyer in a Baltic battle in which a cruiser and a destroyer previously were reported sent to the bottom.

Leningrad's defenders, asked by Marshal Klementi Voroshilov on August 20, to fight to the last man, apparently still held the upper hand outside that besieged town.

In Moscow, early season snows began to fall.

The general picture drawn by Soviet sources was of a battle line everywhere held firm as winter approached and of the Germans being bent back in some sectors.

Nazi Tanks Defeated

At the center about Bryansk, a town more than 200 miles southwest of Moscow, German tank forces were declared to have suffered another defeat, this time being sharply thrown back with heavy losses in men and equipment by a Russian drive that recaptured two Soviet villages.

Before Odessa, two Rumanian infantry brigades were routed, the Soviet communique announced, with the loss of more than 2,500 dead in a single action.

Offshore, Soviet warships were officially described as still in heavy action in support of the besieged city, despite repeated German efforts to mine the Black Sea from the air and thus bottle up the southern Soviet fleet. Russian mine sweepers, it was added, were clearing the shipping lanes as fast as they were filled with mines.

Little Said Of Leningrad

The situation about Leningrad was not stated in detail in today's advices save that unending Russian counter-thrusts were beating the Germans back at places.

Somewhere above the city, a detachment of 600 Finnish troops was declared annihilated. Over the northwestern front generally the destruction by Soviet bombers of scores of German trucks and armored cars, along with at least thirty tanks, was announced.

The southern Red air fleet was pictured as in strong offensive action, having all but smashed two battalions of German infantry in one sector.

(During Monday there was no authoritative word from Moscow as to the Nazi thrust at the Crimea London sources said, however, that while the Germans were heavily bombing Crimean railroads and highways, they apparently were making little or no progress against the Perekop Isthmus, which connects the peninsula with the main land.)

Rumanian Loss Of 2 Brigades Reported

Communiques on Page 12

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, Sept. 29—The Red army announced today that it had routed two Rumanian infantry brigades in fierce fighting on the Southern front and reported the invaders had left more than 2,500 dead on the field of battle.

Approximately 300 Rumanian officers and men and quantities of war materials, including forty-seven pieces of artillery, were said to have been captured in the action, which the Russians declared was still continuing.

Northern Fighting Reported

Heavy fighting also was reported on the northern front throughout the night, where the Red army was said to be more than holding its own against the German invaders.

Flurries of light snow fell in Moscow today.

(The R. A. F. wing fighting with the Red air force in Russia shot down twelve planes up to Saturday night, with a loss of one fighter plane, the Air Ministry reported in London today.)

Soviet claims of a series of naval victories were made as British and American missions got down to business in Moscow on a long-term program of helping the Russian war machine.

Persistent Russian counter-attacks were reported also in the central sector, where the tank forces of German Gen. Heinz Guderian were said to have suffered a new blow after having been driven back from the direction of Bryansk.

300 Dead Reported Found

A front-line dispatch from that sector said the Russians recaptured two villages, designated only as "V" and "D," in a tank and infantry attack following up an artillery barrage. The Germans suffered heavy losses, it said, leaving 300 dead, six tanks and other material among the debris of one village alone.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said the Germans repeatedly tried to mine the Black Sea from the air in order to bottle up the Red navy's southern fleet, but that minespeewers were keeping shipping lanes clear and warships were operating constantly.

The early morning communique announced that Russian coastal and ship batteries sank a German cruiser and destroyer and damaged two other destroyers in the Baltic Sea.

It added that the Red fleet sank two transports of 8,000 and 5,000 tons in Arctic waters and that a tanker of 6,000 tons was sent to the bottom of the Black Sea.

The Russians said the Red army in fierce counter-attacks on the Central front recaptured ten more villages in its drive from Yelnya toward Smolensk.

The Red army also was said to have hurled the Germans from three lines of trenches and to have crossed the Desna river in an advance on a six-mile front.

Leningrad continued to resist the strongest German air and land pressure, it was said. A correspondent for the Communist party organ, *Pravda*, reporting from the besieged city, said:

"We already have cracked the enemy's advance, now let us bleed him white."

This correspondent portrayed the defenders of Leningrad as "attacking incessantly, then driving forward without respite."

The Red air force was reported rendering great aid to the land troops. The communique said the Germans lost ninety-eight planes Friday along the entire front, compared with thirty-one Soviet planes lost.

Parachutists Hunted

(The Italian news agency, Stefani, said in a Sofia (Bulgaria) dispatch that Russian parachute troops had landed in Bulgaria and nine of them, fully armed with guns and ammunition, were being hunted in the Sliven region in eastern Bulgaria. Previous Bulgarian charges of such landings have been denied.)

NAZIS REPORT DRIVE CLOSE TO DONETS BASIN

Claim Destruction Of 3 Red Divisions East Of Dnieperopetrovsk

Berlin Admits Strong Russian Counter-Attack On Southern Front

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Sept. 29—The German southern armies were reported advancing close to the Donets basin in the Ukraine tonight, while Nazi warplanes beat heavily at that industrial area in an effort to knock out one more reservoir of the war materials so urgently needed by Russia.

The extent of the Nazi advance was not officially stated, but DNB, supplementing a report by the high command that three Red divisions (of about 45,000 men) had been outflanked and destroyed by German and Italian troops northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk, declared it was obvious that invading forces were hammering at the gates of the Donets.

Red Attack Admitted

News dispatches told of a strong Russian counter-attack somewhere in the southern theater, but it was asserted that the Germans had subsequently captured a string of Soviet batteries and turned them around to fire on the Red forces.

The air force, in cooperation with German troops, reported destruction in the south of twenty-three Russian planes in air battles and six on the ground.

As to the northern front—about Leningrad—there was only brief information. A dispatch from there stated the Germans had taken forty-one more casements by storm but again had encountered many land mines. A single group of engineers was said to have eliminated 2,050 such mines in eight hours.

Nazi Progress Stressed

Stressed, however, was German progress in the Ukraine and the economic and industrial aspects of the present campaign.

The British-American-Russian conferences now being held in Moscow the Germans asserted, were hard pressed for time because of a growing realization that aid for the Soviet must be swift if it is to be effective.

Dienst aus Deutschland said the problems confronting Moscow had quickly changed even while the British and American missions traveled to that capital.

Situation Outlined

Only a few weeks ago, *Dienst* went on, this was the situation from the English standpoint: first, Russian superiority of war materials would require the Germans to make protracted and heavy sacrifices; second, the Eastern front tieup of German energies would give Britain an undisturbed period to prepare an offensive; third, there would be time for American aid to reach Britain.

Events, the commentary pursued, had so changed matters that the position now was this:

First, Russian superiority in materials had been speedily overcome without proportionate German sacrifices; second, the Eastern front had not monopolized the energies of Germany, which in fact, had been able to hit British shipping harder than ever; third, American aid for Britain now probably would have to be diverted in part to help Russia.

30.24—12107

Russia's War: Loss Of 45,000 Reds Claimed

SEP 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 29—The destruction of three Soviet divisions (about 45,000 men) northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk in the lower Ukraine was officially claimed today, and the official German news agency observed that the Nazi southern armies now were knocking at the gates of the Donets river industrial district.

The communique announcing a Nazi victory northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk said 13,000 Red prisoners were in hand, according to incomplete reports.

It said the Russians were caught in a swampy district and suffered heavy and bloody losses.

The high command also reported that strong formations of the German air force attacked railways in the Donets Basin and in the Moscow area with good results.

Warships Reported Hit

The communique, issued from the headquarters of Adolf Hitler, said the German bombers also scored hits on a Soviet cruiser around Kronstadt, the Soviet naval base guarding Leningrad's sea approaches.

Bombers also attacked "military installations in Leningrad and Moscow" last night, the communique added.

German soldiers were reported pushing eastward today in a direct threat to Kharkov, the most important city of the Donets industrial area, while far to the north Nazi guns and planes struck at the Red power in the Baltic.

Ukraine Advance Claimed

DNB said new German operations were in progress on the Eastern front after completion of the encirclement battle of Kiev, and semi-official quarters indicated the German advance in the Ukraine was not slowed down despite the intensity of the Kiev struggle.

In Bucharest, Rumania, Gen. Virgil Economu, of the Rumanian army, said German attacks aimed at Kharkov and on the rail center of Bryansk, 250 miles northwest of Kharkov, already were "in progress." He described Kharkov and the whole Donets basin ar. Don region as "directly threatened."

DNB said the German air force raided Russian strongholds on the southern front and destroyed three railroad trans, numerous vehicles and airplane hangars. The agency called the Russian losses great.

Kronstadt Reported Shelled

In the Baltic fighting, German reports said big guns were shelling Kronstadt, Russian island naval base guarding the sea approach to Leningrad, and that German dive bombers were seeking out remnants of the Soviet Baltic fleet.

The high command said yesterday one Russian cruiser was set afire by the cannonading, and a battleship near Kronstadt was said to have been hit by heavy bombs. The shelling began Friday, it was said.

The guns were believed mounted somewhere in the vcinity of Oranienbaum, on the mainland seven miles across the mouth of the Neva river from Kronstadt and about eighteen miles from Leningrad.

DNB, telling how the Germans were mopping up the area east of Kiev, said a single division within twenty-four hours captured 20,000 Russian prisoners, and said some advance units caught up with streams of retreating Red soldiers.

Murmansk Railroad Bombed.

Helsinki, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Finnish Air Force heavily bombed the Murmansk railroad between Petrozavodsk and Karhumaki yesterday, it was announced today. Hits were reported on transport trains.

Report Air Troops in Bulgaria.

The Italian news agency, Stafani, said in a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, that Russian parachute troops had landed in Bulgaria and nine of them, fully armed with guns and ammunition, were being hunted in the Sliven region. Previous Bulgarian charges of such landings have been denied.

British Claim 12 Planes

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Royal Air Force wing fighting with the Red Air Force in Russia had shot down twelve planes up to Saturday night, with a loss of one fighter plane, the Air Ministry reported today.

Crimea Holding, London Hears

SEP 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 29—Heavy attacks are being made on railroads and highways in the Crimea by the German air force, but the Germans appear to be making little, if any, progress against the Perekop Isthmus, authoritative sources said today.

It was reported fierce fighting was in progress in that area, but Russians were reported expressing confidence they would be able to hold out.

British Forces Build Anti-Axis Front From Asia-Soviet Borders

SEP 30 1941

Detailed Arrangements Worked Out Between Empire Forces In Asia Minor And In India To Defend Oil-Rich Region

(By The Associated Press)

London, Sept. 29—Britain has built an anti-Axis front reaching through Asia Minor to the left flank of the Russian armies of the Caucasus, it was announced officially today, and detailed arrangements for co-operation between Empire forces there and in India have been worked out.

But there was still no reliable word that Britain was sending troops into the Caucasus to help Russia defend that oil-rich region from the German offensive now skirting the Black Sea in its direction. The British idea seemed to be that the threat is not yet acute.

The announcement, cryptic in its simplicity, came from Simla, India, headquarters of the British command in India, and told of an "important conference" between Britain's highest commanders in Africa and Asia—Generals Sir Archibald P. Wavell and Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck—to coordinate India's war effect with the iron raised at the land bridge between Europe and Asia.

IMMENSE RESERVOIR

The announcement implied that the British were ready to draw upon the immense reservoir of fighting men in India to meet any Axis move.

The objective of the conference, said the announcement, was arrangement of "full details of cooperation between India and the Middle East regarding the anti-Axis front now established from Syria through Iraq and Iran to the left flank of the Russian armies."

Wavell, ace strategist in Britain's own style of lightning war and famed for the now abandoned salient he once drove into Italian North Africa, now is commander of British forces in India. Simla is his headquarters.

Auchinleck, his successor as commander for the Middle East—that is, Africa and Asia Minor—also has an Allied military victory to his credit, the British-free French occupation of Syria, which has become the anchor of the Middle Eastern line. He succeeded Wavell as Middle Eastern commander, July 2, when Wavell was moved to the Simla post.

The two strategists met at Baghdad, Iraq, Friday and Saturday, the Simla communique said. Wavell already had conferred with Auchinleck at Cairo, his general headquarters, some days previously while en route to Simla from London consultations.

Since the Cairo and Baghdad visits Wavell has continued his personal contacts along the Middle Eastern line with a stop at Teheran, Iran. There he conferred with commanders of both the Russian and British forces in occupation of Iraq—Lieut.-Gen. Edward P. Quinan and Maj.-Gen. Vassili Vassilovich Novikov. He had two talks with the Russian.

Wavell was expected to fly on to Simla from Terheran.

The Wavell-Auchinleck meeting at Baghdad took place about the time that London started buzzing last week with talk of a British expenditionary force into the Caucasus—talk that authoritative denials seemed unable to dampen.

Wavell held a press conference at Teheran today but kept secret whether he would send troops into the Caucasus defense line of the Russians. He declared, however, that he expected complete cooperation would be achieved between British and Russian forces.

Asked if he planned to visit Russia, Wavell said, "well, not yet."

(BBC reported that Marshal Boris M. Shaposhnikov, military adviser to Joseph Stalin and deputy commissar of defense, had arrived at general headquarters in the Ukraine and might go on to an unannounced destination to see Wavell.)

For publication, Wavell minimized the German threat to the Caucasus.

"They'd have to put an end to the Russian Black Sea fleet first, either by taking all its bases or by sending in the Italian fleet to fight," he said.

"The latter would involve seizing the Dardanelles, and I don't believe the Turks would give in easily."

The Germans apparently feel that their offensive cannot be extended to the Caucasus until the Crimean Peninsula, in the Black Sea, has been reduced as a base for the Red fleet and air force. Authoritative sources said today that the German Air Force was heavily bombing peninsular communications but seemed to be making little progress by land against the Perekop Isthmus which links the Crimea to the mainland.

The Russians were reported confident that the Crimean defense would hold.

(The German radio broadcast today an Ankara dispatch, crediting in turn Baghdad reports, which said that a train of motor transports had left Baghdad for Khanaquin, 100 miles northeast of the Iraq capital on the Iraq side of the Iran border and added: "It is rumored that the British troops are en route to the Caucasus in order to reinforce defenses there.")

Iran, now in the firm military control of the British and Russians, is the Middle East's only land connection with the Caucasus, excepting Turkey.

The occupation of Iran was the latest of a series of British Middle Eastern moves which makes it possible for the British to speak of a great Middle Eastern front against the Axis.

The suppression of a pro-Axis outbreak in Iraq, which had threatened British treaty footholds there, and the wresting of Syria from control of the Vichy government of France preceded occupation of Iran.

The independence of Syria, under the protection, of course, of the Allies, was proclaimed formally two days ago at Damascus.

U. S. PROMISES 'FULLEST' WAR HELP TO SOVIET

SEP 30 1941

Harriman Gives Pledge As Moscow Parley Begins Its Job

Committees Study Technical Problems, Under Orders To Work Fast

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 29—The BBC reported today that Marshal Boris M. Shaposhnikov, military adviser to Joseph Stalin and Deputy Commissar of Defense, had arrived at the Russian general headquarters in the Ukraine and might go to see General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of British forces in India.

The broadcast did not say where Shaposhnikov and Wavell might meet, but a previous British broadcast said it was "unlikely" Wavell would visit Russia.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 29—W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States delegation to the American-British-Russian aid conference, pledged at the opening session of the three-power meeting today that the United States would give Russia "the fullest possible support" for her war against Germany.

Half an hour later the preliminary speeches ended and the meeting was broken down into committee sessions which plunged at once into the technical problems of how such aid could be effected.

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Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, who presided, told the delegates: "I hope the conference will be guided by the high ideals expressed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill August 15, when they proposed the meeting in a message to Premier Joseph Stalin."

Separate Committees Formed

At Molotov's proposal, separate committees were formed on army, navy, aviation, transport, raw materials and medical supplies.

"Time is precious," the Foreign Commissar declared. "Let us get to work."

Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British delegates, told the conference: "We owe a great debt to our American friends," and added:

"Our present advantageous position on the battlefield is due in large measure to them."

Ready To Make Every Sacrifice

Of the Russian-German war, Lord Beaverbrook said: "We are in partnership with the Russians. We are here today to show them we are ready to make every sacrifice to help conquer our common enemy. Mr. Molotov said time is precious. He is right. We will give lessons to those who make war. We will do everything we can to bring the conqueror low."

Harriman declared that the presence of the American delegation at the war conference was historic in that the United States is non-belligerent.

"But we come with your ally, the British," he told the Russians, "with the same object—to give you every assistance against the violent and uncalled-for attack upon you by Hitler and his cohorts.

As Long As Fight Lasts

"Your success means everything to the people of America. I am instructed to pledge you the very fullest possible support today, tomorrow, and as long as the struggle lasts until ultimate victory comes."

The American and British Ambassadors, Laurence A. Steinhardt and Sir Stafford Cripps as well as high Soviet officials, attended the session.

The committees were instructed to work day and night in order to have a full report on Russia's war needs ready by Friday.

MOSCOW TALKS ON AID TO REDS GET UNDER WAY

All Members of American and British Missions Are Present.

MOLOTOV IS PRESIDING

SEP 30 1941

Stalin Personally Receives Both Harriman and Beaverbrook at the Kremlin.

Moscow, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The three-Power conference which is to formulate a program for United States and British aid to the Soviet Union in the war against Germany opened today with the Russian Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav A. Molotov, presiding.

The full American and British delegations, headed by W. Averell Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook, were present. The chiefs of the missions had conferred with Josef Stalin more than three hours at the Kremlin last night.

The Soviet press displayed communiques announcing arrival of the full missions and Stalin's reception and gave prominent place to photographs of the Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Andrei J. Vishinsky, and Constantin Oumansky, Ambassador to the United States, welcoming the delegations at an airport.

Talks are expected to last a week.

Mr. Harriman declared: "We are here to find out in detail the Russian needs now and in the future and to make present and future plans to supply them as far as possible. I think America will make a very strong contribution to Russia and an increasing one. We expect to work very fast as time is so important."

Russia Reveals Needs.

It was disclosed that Russia had presented a complete list of her requirements to the United States, and that supplies of American planes, aviation gasoline and lubricants already were reaching Russia.

Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's Supply Minister, who has been in Moscow several days, gave a dinner last night for the American and British delegations.

Stalin received the mission chiefs in his capacity as chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars.

The three-Power talks grew out of a personal message sent by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on August 15 to Stalin. It was the first concrete move disclosed to have been made after the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences on the Atlantic.

Wavell Mum On Sending Of Troops To Aid Russia

SEP 30 1941

Teheran, Iran, Sept. 29 (AP)—Britain's India commander, Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, kept secret tonight whether he would send British troops to Russia's Caucasus defense line and minimized any immediate German threat to that oil-rich district east of the Black Sea.

He declared in a press interview, however, that he expected full co-operation would be achieved between British and Russian forces.

Of the German threat to the Caucasus, General Wavell commented:

"They'd have to put an end to the Russian Black Set fleet first either by taking all its bases or by sending in the Italian fleet to fight. The latter would involve seizing the Dardanelles, and I don't believe the Turks would give in easily."

The British strategist, on a flying tour of key British outposts in Africa and Asia Minor, had tea today with Maj. Gen. Vassili Vassilovich Novikov, Russian commander in Iran, with whom he had been closeted for ninety minutes yesterday.

Hints At Visit To Russia

Wavell declined to disclose where he would go from here. Asked by British and American correspondents whether he would visit Russia, he hesitated and answered, "Well, not yet."

He recalled he last saw Russian forces in the field during maneuvers five years ago and reversed press conference procedure by asking the newsmen their impressions of the Red army equipment in northern Iran.

General Novikov, veteran whose two sons are fighting on the Smolensk and Ukraine fronts, mixed Russian and French with a smile as he talked with General Wavell through an interpreter.

WAVELL LAYS PLAN FOR EAST

But Will Not Predict Force of British in Caucasus.

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By Don de Lue

Teheran, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander of British Forces in India, said in an interview today that he expected full co-operation would be achieved between British and Russian forces, but declined to say whether his command would send land forces to the Russian Caucasus.

Asked by British and American correspondents if he would visit Russia, he hesitated before he answered: "Well, not yet."

Recalling that he had last seen Russian forces in the field at the Minsk maneuvers five years ago, Gen. Wavell reversed press conference procedure to ask the newspaper men's impressions of the Red soldiers' equipment in northern Iran.

Gen. Wavell and Gen. Novikov, the Russian Commander in Iran, were closeted for ninety minutes yesterday and met again at the British legation at Sunday tea. At the tea Gen. Wavell appeared tense and nervous but Gen. Novikov seemed carefree, mixing Russian and French with a gold-toothed smile.

India Linked To New Front

[By the Associated Press]

Simla, India, Sept. 29 — Britain's highest commanders in Africa and Asia have worked out "full details of cooperation between India and the Middle East regarding the anti-Axis front now established from Syria through Iraq and Iran to the left flank of the Russian armies," it was announced officially today.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of British forces in India, and Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, commander of British armies in the Middle East, met Friday and Saturday at Baghdad, Iraq, for that purpose, the announcement said.

(Wavell, best known for his rout of the Italians in Libya before he was succeeded in the Middle East command by Auchinleck, has been on a flying tour of strategic British outposts in Asia Minor and Africa.

(A dispatch from Teheran, capital of Iran, which now is under joint British-Russian occupation, said yesterday that Wavell conferred with Lieut. Gen. Edward P. Quinan, the British commander there, and also with the Russian commander.

(Wavell planned to fly today to Simla, India, his headquarters.

(There was talk in London last week, which even official denials could not down, that the British were preparing to send an expeditionary force into the Caucasus to help Russia meet any sharp German threat to that oil-rich region.

The German radio broadcast today an Ankara dispatch saying that a train of motor transports carrying a British force estimated at two divisions was reported to have left Badgad for Khanaquin, 100 miles northeast of that capital on the Iraq side of the Iran border.

"It is rumored that the British troops are en route to the Caucasus in order to re-enforce defenses there," said the broadcast.

SYRIA IS FREED

Independence Proclaimed, but War Restricts It.

Damascus, Sept. 27 (delayed) (A. P.).—Gen. Georges Catroux, commander of the Free French armies in the Levant, today formally proclaimed the independence of Syria in a ceremony at the Government House.

Referring to the British and Free French manifesto of June 8 guaranteeing Syrian independence under a treaty to be concluded later, he said the declaration was rendered effective by restoration of the Republic.

He declared the Syrian State enjoys from now on duties and prerogatives "attached to an independent sovereign State, but these rights are subjected to restrictions imposed by the present state of war and the security of the territory."

U. S. Acts for Egypt in Reich

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP).—The American Embassy took over today the representation of Egyptian interests in Germany, until now represented by Iran (Persia).

REPORT NAZIS ABUSED

Germans Say Refugees in Iran Were Robbed.

SEP 30 1941

Berlin, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Charges that about 470 German women and children who had been assured of safe conduct from Teheran to the Turkish border were abused in a manner "unexampled in the history of international relations" were made today by an authorized spokesman.

The Germans, who now have crossed the border from Iran, were virtually stripped by Russian woman soldiers, all their possessions, including trinkets and wedding rings, were taken and the baggage of the German diplomitic mission was robbed, it was charged.

The German people, the spokesman declared, hold not only the Russians but also the British responsible.

Refugees From Iran in Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 28 (delayed) (AP).—A trainload of 400 Italian refugees arrived today from Iran (Persia) far more cheerful than a similar group of Germans who preceded them by twenty-four hours with a story of being rough-housed by the Russians. After a brief pause in Turkey the Axis nationals, ousted summarily from British and Russian occupied Iran, will continue on to their homelands.

Italy Declared Caught In 2-Way R. A. F. Drive

SEP 30 1941

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—Italy has been caught in a two-direction, all-out assault by the R. A. F.—anoffensive based on Britain's own flying fields as well as those of the Middle East—which to some quarters looked tonight like the start of a drive to "bomb Italy out of the war."

Synchronized with the operations of bombers from Egypt for attacks over the week end and Sunday night on Italy's insular possessions — Sicily, Sardinia and Rhodes, as well as the Libyan coast of north Africa—the greatest weight-carrying planes of the R. A. F. crossed the Alps last night to raid the northern mainland of Italy.

Trail Of Fire Blazed

They smashed at military, naval and industrial enters, blazing a trail of fire and destruction.

Genoa was left in the glare of raging flames. Airmen who returned to Britain, said that the industrial and dock area of that naval base were hardest hit. Turin also was attacked along with other points in northern Italy.

The raiders, four-motored Stirlings and twin-motored Wellingtons—skimmed Mont Blanc at about 400 feet in their crossing of the Alps. They had to dodge a fierce electrical storm.

Almost ignored by British observers in the assault on Italy were attacks last night on Frankfort and other objectives in western Germany, and oil depots and refineries at St. Nazaire, France. Seven planes, in all, were acknowledge lost in night operations.

By daylight today, the R.A.F. was back over Northern France, five trucks of a convoy near Dieppe were reported set afire by machine-guns and aerial cannon.

The British listed last night's northern raid as the 220th of the war on Italy. The airmen told of plunging their bombs into beckoning fires at Genoa from altitudes of only 2,000 and 3,000 feet.

Record Bomb Loads Are Dumped in Italy

SEP 30 1941

London, Sept. 29 (AP).—The R.A.F. has opened an all-out offensive against Italy, slashing at her northern industrial and military centers with the heaviest possible bomb loads from bases in Britain and insular cities from Britain's Mediterranean bases—an assault which informed quarters said might be the start of a "bomb Italy out of the war" campaign.

Four-motored Stirlings which carry the heaviest cargoes of explosives of any aircraft now in R.A.F. operation, skimmed the Alps with a swarm of twin-motored Wellingtons last night to smash at the northern cities of Genoa, Turin and other points. Raging fires were reported left at Genoa.

The raiders skirted a "terrific" electric storm over the Alps, clearing Mont Blanc by only about 400 feet, according to the returning airmen.

Timed with this thrust were week-end attacks by the R.A.F. of the Middle East at four cities in Sicily, the island of Rhodes and the African coast—this according to the Italians' own acknowledgment. The trans-Alps assault was listed by the British as their 220th raid of the war on Italy.

The Genoa attackers were quoted by the Air Ministry news service as telling how they attacked the Italian port and naval base from altitudes as low as 2,000 and 3,000 feet.

The R.A.F. also raided Frankfort and other targets in Western Germany, the Air Ministry announced.

At Genoa, its communique said, bombs burst in industrial areas and large fires were started along the waterfront.

From these widespread bomber command raids five planes are missing, it said, and from a coastal command raid on oil depots and refineries along the occupied French coast at St. Nazaire two bombers have not returned to their bases.

The ministry quoted one pilot as saying that the fumes of burning oil and chemicals reached even to the raiders' flying height and that the refinery blaze could be seen 50 miles away.

Britain, meanwhile, was the objective of only a few hostile aircraft, flying singly, the Government said. They ranged as far as the coast of South Wales and a communique reported there was some damage at two places and a small number of casualties.

The raid on Northern Italy was the second this month. Turin was raided on the night of September 10-11.

Some sources asserted the latest raid might mark the beginning of an attempt by Britain to bomb Italy out of the war.

SAYS ENEMY LOST 6 SHIPS IN 9-HOUR BATTLE

SEP 30 1941

Reports 3 Cruisers And 3 Freighters Sunk From Convoy

Fascist Cities Blasted In 2-Way, All-Out Bombing Attack

30.24-12109

30.24-12109

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 29—The high command credited the Italian air force today with a decisive victory over British seapower in a nine-hour running battle in the Mediterranean in which, it said, three British cruisers and at least three merchantmen were sunk from a strongly guarded convoy.

The batle, which began in daylight Saturday and lasted into the night, was the opening round of a week end of violent air warfare in which the British smashed back with simultaneous blows last night on northern Italy and her insular territory in the most widespread raids on Italian territory of the war so far.

Fire Bombs Dropped

While R. A. F. bombers were repeating their frequent forays against Sicily, others were dropping explosives, fire bombs and leaflets on four cities of the northern mainland, among them Genoa, the industrial center of Turin and the naval port of Spezia.

In defiance of a battleship, an aircraft carrier and ten or more cruisers and destroyers, a special communique said, repeated waves of Italian planes swept out from Sicilian and Sardinian bases to intercept the convoyed line of British ships sliding eastward from Gibraltar.

After hours of combat, two heavy British cruisers and a light cruiser had gone down, three—and possibly four—merchantmen were sunk and several British warships damaged, the communique said.

[A German broadcast called the action the most successful of the Italian air force against the British fleet since the war's beginning.]

From Friday To Sunday

Italian press and radio descriptions pictured the engagement as lasting, actually, from mid-afternoon Friday when an Italian air scout first sighted the convoy until Sunday night, when Fascist bombers and dive-bombers made a raid on the British fortress island of Malta.

According to these accounts scouting flights continued into Sunday when two British formations were sighted, one heading east and the other west toward Gibraltar.

They said two of the merchantmen were sunk in this final attack.

Among the damaged warships, the communique listed the battleship, believed to be the 33,950-ton Nelson, another "large undetermined unit," presumably the aircraft carrier, six smaller units and a destroyer.

[The British Admiralty was silent on the Rome reports of three cruisers and three merchantmen sunk. Previously, however, it had reported the arrival at its Mediterranean destination of one British convoy with the loss of only one destroyer damaged and a merchantman sunk by the British themselves after it had been crippled too badly to continue. Whether this was the convoy to which the Rome communique referred was not clear.]

In the face of violent air support for the British sea forces, the communique said, the finishing blows on two merchantmen, totaling 23,000 tons, were scored by torpedo planes between Sardinia and Tunisia.

The other two torpedoed were credited to Italian light naval forces, one off the coast of Algeria and the other in the Sicilian Channel.

Eight Italian planes are missing and the Colonel commanding the wave of Italian attacks and three squadron commanders are considered to have fallen, the communique said. Six British planes fell flaming into the sea, it reported.

All the blows to the British warships were dealt from the air, the communique reported, telling of one cruiser of about 10,000 tons which dropped, listing, out of formation after an air-launched torpedo rammed home and swiftly was hit again and sunk by a torpedo fired from the following Italian plane.

Directly and indirectly, the High Command said, the British air raid took a toll of 13 persons killed and 43 injured in Sicily and on the mainland—among them two killed in blackout traffic accidents and 10 hurt by splinters of Italian anti-aircraft shells. Bombs fell on a hospital on Rhodes, causing 12 casualties, and also hit civilian residences, it said.

3 Warships Of Foe Sunk, Rome Claims

Fascists Say 3 Cargo Craft Also Destroyed in Raid on Convoy

9 CITIES BLASTED

Sicily, Island of Rhodes and North Africa Hit in British Foray

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 29.—In a sudden burst of violent air and sea fighting, Italian torpedo planes have sunk three British cruisers and at least three merchantmen in a nine-hour attack on a Mediterranean convoy, and the British have answered with an all-out bombing offensive against Italy, the high command reported today.

Wave after wave of Italian planes pounced on the British convoy sailing eastward from Gibraltar Saturday, keeping up the attack on it despite fierce sky fighting in which British planes were shot flaming into the sea and eight Italian planes were lost, the high command said.

The British, it said, raided four cities of the Italian mainland, four in Sicily, and blasted at the island of Rhodes and the North African coast last night, one of the most intensive air raid incursions the Italians have experienced.

Score Yet Battle Given.

A special communique gave this score for the battle which, it said, churned the waters of the mid-Mediterranean from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. Saturday with Italian torpedo planes striking repeatedly at the aircraft carrier, battleship, cruisers and at least 10 destroyers guarding the British convoy:

Sunk: Two heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and three merchantmen.

Possibly sunk: One merchantman.

Damaged: A battleship, another "large undetermined unit," six smaller units and a destroyer.

Battleship Named as Nelson.

The radio identified the battleship as the 33,950-ton Nelson, one of Britain's newest and biggest capital ships up to the start of the war.

(An Admiralty communique in London earlier said a British Mediterranean convoy which was attacked by Italian planes had reached its destination with only one merchant ship lost and one destroyer damaged. The Admiralty had no comment to make on these later Italian claims.

(The merchant ship was damaged too badly to continue and was sunk by the British themselves, the Admiralty said, and the destroyer's damage was not sufficient to impair its fighting capacity.)

Two of the merchantmen were torpedoed by light Italian war vessels, the communique said, one in the narrow pass between Sicily and the African north coast, and the other off the Algerian coast. The two sunk by air-launched torpedoes were said to have gone down between Sardinia and Tunisia and to have aggregated 23,000 tons.

In the furious air battles, the special communique acknowledged, the colonel commanding the Italian operation and three squadron commanders "must be considered as having fallen at the head of their formations."

Eleven Killed in R. A. F. Raids.

The raids on Italy and Sicily killed 11 persons and injured 33, while 12 casualties were caused at Rhodes, where bombs fell on a hospital and civilian residences, a communique declared.

In addition, 10 persons were reported injured by splinters from Italian anti-aircraft shells on the mainland and two others were killed in traffic accidents—apparently the result of blackouts.

The Italians said one British raider was shot down over Italy and four over North Africa, while two others were reported destroyed over the central Mediterranean by Italian fighters.

The Fascist air force, meanwhile, carried out another night attack on the oft-bombed British Mediterranean stronghold of Malta, the high ocmmand declared.

Striking with level and dive bombers shortly after dusk, the Italian air force bombed British warships at Malta and scored hits with medium and heavy bombs along the water front, particularly in the vicinity of drydocks, said Stefani, Italian news agency.

All Italian planes returned to their bases, the news agency said, although they encountered violent anti-aircraft fire and were met by British night fighter planes.

The targets of the British bombers in Italy were Turin, Genoa, Spezia and Savona Marina—all in the north.

(Dispatches from Bern said large numbers of foreign warplanes passed over Switzerland during the night, indicating that the bombers which attacked Northern Italy made the long journey from Britain.)

Nine persons were killed and 26 wounded in Palermo, Sicily, the daily war bulletin declared, while two were killed and seven injured at Genoa on the northwestern coast of Italy, where five fire-fighters were listed among the casualties.

Four were reported injured by anti-aircraft splinters at Spezia, south of Genoa, where the Italians have a large naval base.

In Milan, industrial center in Northern Italy, six persons were injured by anti-aircraft shells and two persons were killed in blackout accidents, but no bombs fell on the city, the communique declared.

Leaflets Are Dropped.

At Savona Marina, also on the Italian mainland, the raiders were said to have damaged a number of residences and dropped propaganda leaflets.

Raiders were said to have dropped explosives and incendiaries on the Sicilian towns of Trapani, Marsala and Castel Vetrano as well as Palermo, though no casualties were mentioned at any of these places. It was the second raid on Sicily in as many nights.

Other British planes bombed the Italian island of Rhodes in the Eastern Mediterranean, causing 12 casualties, and attacked the Libyan base of Bardia, the Italians said.

Says Ships Are Safe.

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—An important convoy was put through the central Mediterranean despite consistent attacks by the enemy air force, the Admiralty announced today.

It said the convoy reached its destination although one merchant ship was damaged and had to be sunk by British forces. There were no casualties on that ship, however, the announcement said.

An escorting warship was reported damaged, but the Admiralty said her fighting efficiency was not impaired.

British Destroyer Sunk, Nazis Claim

Berlin, Tuesday, Sept. 30 (AP)—DNB reported today that German planes sank a British destroyer last night off the English East Coast.

The news agency also said an 8,000-ton merchant ship was sunk with a direct hit by a heavy-caliber bomb.

R.A.F. AGAIN LASHES HAMBURG, STETTIN

Berlin, Reporting Raids, Claims 6 Attacking Planes Downed —Minimizes Damage

NAZI REFINERIES ARE FIRED

British Bombers Set Oil Tanks Ablaze at St. Nazaire, Sink Barge, Hit 6 Escort Ships

BERLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 30 (AP)—Hamburg and Stettin apparently were the main objectives of British bombing raids on Germany last night, it was announced officially early today.

A number of explosive bombs were dropped, causing what was described as "limited" civilian casualties and property damage.

Early reports said six of the attacking planes were shot down.

Tobruk Siege Post Attacked

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Sept. 29—An attack by British patrols which clipped their way through barbed-wire defenses to get at a "strong post" in the southern Tobruk sector was reported today by the British Middle East command.

A number of casualties were inflicted on the Axis post in the attack Saturday night, the communique said.

MORE ITALIANS GIVE UP

Garrison at Uolchefit in Ethiopia Surrenders.

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—One of the last pockets of Italian resistance in East Africa has been eliminated by the surrender of the 4,000-man Fascist force at Uolchefit, in the mountainous Gondar region of Ethiopia.

The Italians acknowledged yesterday that this force, under siege for 164 days, had laid down its arms after running out of food and supplies.

This surrender, the War Office here said, left only between 9,000 and 10,000 Italian-born and native troops still resisting in the Gondar region.

British Smoke Screen

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 29—Vast smoke screens extending for many miles were reported tonight in use in Britain to protect industrial centers from air attack.

Sets of smoke-producing apparatus manned by soldiers were said to have been set up all over the country.

2 Eagle Flyers Battle Six Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 29—Two American Eagle Squadron pilot officers, G. A. Daymond, 19, of Los Angeles, and J. Flynn, 28, of Chicago, recently were obliged to fight German airmen every mile of the way home from an offensive patrol over France, the Air Ministry news service said today.

Daymond is the youngest member of the American Eagle outfit.

The news service said the pair destroyed two pursuers and damaged a third.

Six Against Two

Here is the service's account:

Daymond, who now has five German planes, including a bomber, scored for him, saw a Messerschmitt 110 taking off, but before it got within range he noticed another behind it. He fired at this one but did not observe the result as he swept overhead.

His comrade, flying behind, had seen four others take off and shot at one of them.

The two United States pilots were near the end of their patrol and did not have enough gas to start a dogfight with their adversaries, who were freshly fueled They decided to return to their base.

One Nazi Goes Down

Halfway across the Channel, several ME-109F's dived on the Spitfires.

"Two attacked my comrade," said Daymond, "and four fastened onto me. One enemy aircraft on my tail opened fire and I was flanked on both sides.

"I gave one a five-second burst with my cannon and machine guns. It shuddered violenfly, flicked on its back and dived into the sea. The enemy on my starboard side made a beam attack on me during this action and blew my hood off.

Second Plunges Into Sea

"I turned after him as he passed behind me and gave him all I had. Large pieces flew off of him and I turned for the English coast.

"But one of the ME-109F pilots, probably seeking revenge, pursued me all the way to the cliffs of Dover, firing all the time. I used all evasive tactics I knew, but the enemy aircraft was flown by a very experienced pilot, who often regained positon on my tail.

"Even in that hectic chase, however, I had had time to see one thing that gave me a kick—another ME-109 went into the sea, shot down by my comrade."

Germany Denies Peace Feelers.

Berlin, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—A categoric denial of any attempts anywhere at peace feelers or peace negotiations by Germany was issued today by authorized sources in response to rumors that Germany was contacting the Vichy or Ankara governments in that respect.

The rumors were branded as "fairy tales," especially at a time when Germany is on "an unexampled march to victory."

There can be no peace with Bolshevism, it was officially reiterated.

"Bolshevism will be stamped out as surely as 'amen' follows at the end of a prayer in church," these sources said.

Taylor Reported Stating Pope's Views in London

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Informed sources said today that views of Pope Pius XII would be given this week in London at meetings between Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, and Prime Minister Churchill, United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, jr., United States envoy to four governments in exile, and David Gray, United States Minister in Dublin.

Mr. Taylor, who arrived Friday, saw Mr. Churchill and Mr. Winant yesterday and arranged to see Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today.

(State Department officials said Friday that Mr. Taylor was in London to discuss refugee problems with British leaders.)

Mr. Gray, whose knowledge of Irish political opinion is held in high esteem in American circles in London, was summoned on quick notice for talks before Mr. Taylor departs for Washington.

Halifax Leaves Lisbon For U. S. on Clipper

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Sept. 29.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, took off by Clipper for New York today on his return air-crossing of the Atlantic after more than a month's absence from his post. Lady Halifax accompanied him.

The Ambassador arrived at a British airport August 22 after flying the ocean in a bomber from Canada

NAZIS SAY BADER TRIED TO ESCAPE

SEP 30 1941

Report R.A.F. Pilot Had Just Got New Artificial Limb.

Berlin, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Wing Commander Douglas Bader, legless British pilot who now is a German war prisoner, attempted to escape, a Nazi spokesman said today, only a few hours after the R. A. F. had delivered a new artificial limb to him by parachute with the approval of the Germans.

The spokesman explained that it was the custom of German flyers to entertain crack enemy pilots after their capture, and said the same honor was accorded Bader at an airdrome in France where he was first held.

After the dinner, Bader—who had just received his new artificial leg—disappeared, the spokesman said. After a search he was found in a barn some distance from the base.

Bader, 30 years old, lost both legs in a flying accident in 1931, and one of the metal legs he wore was damaged when he was forced down over northern France early last month.

German Girl Weds Nazi After He's Slain at Front

Signs Marriage Papers He Sent, Becomes Widow

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP).—A German girl became a widow today without ever having been a wife, when she formally wedded a dead man.

The girl had been the fiancee of Sergeant Otto Ernst Maiwald, a German soldier in Africa. Last June Maiwald performed the so-called long-distance marriage service before the commander of his unit.

By the time the marriage papers reached the girl in her home town of Ebersdorf he had been killed in action. Nevertheless she went before a registar and signed the marriage papers Maiwald had signed, and under Nazi law became entitled to pension and other benefits of a widow of a soldier who died in action.

Swedish Women Reject Bid to Meeting in Berlin

Refusal Is the Only One From European Nations

BERLIN, Sep. 29 (AP).—Women of Sweden have declined an invitation to attend an "international women's meeting" in Berlin Oct. 7 to 12, a spokesman for Frau Gertrude Scholz-Klink, the Reich's woman leader, announced tonight.

This was the only definite rejection received, the spokesman said. Japan apparently was the only non-European country invited. In Europe, Switzerland, Greece and the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia were not invited.

Acceptances were reported for Spain, Finland, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy and Slovakia. Replies have not been received from Portugal and Croatia.

NEW GREEK CABINET

Membership Is Announced by Exiles in London.

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—A new Greek Cabinet in exile was announced today, headed by Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos, who also continued as Minister of Foreign Affairs, but relinquished the post of Minister of Finance.

The other members are:

Permanent Under-Secretary—Charolambos Simopoulos, former Greek Minister to London.

Under-Secretary of State for Information—A. Ni Chalopoulos.

Finance Minister—Kriakos Varyaressos, a former Finance Minister.

Labor Minister—A. Dimitratos, continued from the retiring Cabinet.

In the Middle East, Vice-President of the Council and Vice-Prime Minister—Admiral Alex Sakellariou, continued.

War Minister——M. Dimitrakakis, a former Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of War in a previous Tsouderos Cabinet.

Air Minister—Gen. P. Ni Cilaides.

In the United States—Under-Secretary of State for Shipping—S. Theophanides, continued.

Briton Reports Profits Taken Out Of War

Chancellor Of Exchequer Says "He Is An Exceedingly Lucky Man Who Can Make A Fortune"

London, Sept. 29 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said recently: "We have taken, and are taking, profit out of war. He must be an exceedingly lucky man who can make a fortune today."

Sir Kingsley gave forth these figures:

A man earning as much as $400,000 a year has to pay a fraction more than 94 cents in taxes from every dollar he makes.

For the man in the $20,000-a-year class, who claims exemption for two children, the tax is 58 per cent. of his gross income.

If a man with $4 000-a-year income earns an extra $1 000 a year, he must pay $448 of the increase in taxation.

If a man making $40,000 a year earns another $20,000 he must pay $18 248 of the increase to the tax collector.

British Tank Plants Quadruple Output

London, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Supply Ministry announced today that more tanks were manufactured in British plants during July, August and September than during all of 1940 and said that last week's output of every type of armored vehicle used by the British Army was an all-time record. The week's armored car output exceeded that for all of August, the Ministry said.

Nazis, British Will Exchange 1,150 Wounded

Germans on Hospital Ship to Meet Train at French Port, Under Swiss Plan

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 29 (AP).—A train bearing 300 British wounded crossed Switzerland from Germany today en route to a French port, where they will be put aboard a British hospital ship which will take them home.

The British vessel is bringing wounded German captives to a French port for an exchange of seriously wounded prisoners under a plan by which Switzerland has agreed to act as a transport intermediary.

The Swiss are providing a twenty-two-car hospital train with physicians and nurses, a service Switzerland also performed in the World War. In all, about 1,150 British wounded are expected to be taken to French ports.

20 More Americans Sail.

An East Coast Canadian Port, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Some twenty American civilian radio technicians sailed recently from this port with another contingent of Canadian troops bound for duty in Great Britain.

Paul Hand of Brooklyn and B. Shapiro of Chicago said the Americans would be attached to the staffs working Britain's radio-locator, the new anti-bomber device. All were working in the radio industry before they enlisted for three years.

Colonial Troops Reach Britain

A BRITISH PORT, Sept. 29 (AP).—Detachments of Canadian, Australian and New Zealand airmen and ancillary units for the third Canadian division have arrived in Britain. A small group of Norwegian Army officers also was in the party.

200 Empire Airmen Balk at Sailing on 'Dirty' Transport

1,000 Stalk Off Ship, but Most Return to Vessel; Recalcitrants Disciplined

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—A thousand Canadian-trained empire airmen stalked off a trans-Atlantic transport recently because of conditions they found aboard, and the Air Ministry here, acknowledging they had room for complaint, promised today "there need be no fear of any repetition of the unfortunate incident."

Canadians, New Zealanders and Australians were involved in the affair, which came to light last night when Air Minister C. G. Power announced that all but "a couple hundred" of the airmen reboarded the ship and now have arrived overseas.

Those left behind, he said, caught another ship a short time later after being nominally disciplined with a reduction in pay.

"The first airmen who went aboard didn't like what they saw," Mr. Power said. "They found the ship dirty, they objected to the sleeping arrangements, they doubted that the food would be good.

Couple Hundred Left.

"A number of them walked ashore again and spread the word among those who had not yet gone aboard. Some listened, and some didn't. In the end, not 1,000, but a couple of hundred airmen were left on the dock when the ship sailed at the scheduled hour with more than two-thirds of the contingent aboard. * * *

"We recognized that they had grounds for complaint about the accommodations, but we cannot sympathize with their means of expressing it. They were ordered aboard, and they disobeyed that order, and so, after a court of inquiry, they were disciplined. * * *

"But it can be said that the conduct of the disobedient men, apart from their courteous but firm refusal to sail under the conditions provided, was exemplary, and this was taken into account when discipline was imposed."

Mr. Power admitted the ship was "dirty and untidy," that it was a case where corrective measures were urgently demanded and that this view was being put "very strongly" before London authorities.

Famous Passenger Liner.

"This ship was a famous passenger liner in her peacetime days," Mr. Power went on. "She'd taken quite a beating during her service at Crete and elsewhere in the Mediterranean, and the long voyage through the Suez Canal, around Africa and across the Atlantic with a fraction of her normal complement hadn't improved her any.

"But, taking into consideration the shortage of shipping, apparently she was all the Admiralty had readily available at the moment. To make matters worse, bad weather on our east coast kept the ship from entering dock, where she could be cleaned in the usual way."

He concluded with assurances there would be no recurrence of the incident.

Reykjavik, Iceland, Sept. 24 (Delayed)—The wooden-legged master of the torpedoed freighter Pink Star told today a story of self-effacing heroism by the Canadian second officer, J. L. (Jim) Cassidy, who gave up his life so as not to overcrowd a lifeboat.

"Cassidy swam up to our only lifeboat. He saw that it was full, waved good-by and swam away. We never saw him again," said Captain J. C. Mackenzie.

He looked around at the grim faces of some of his twenty-three fellow-survivors of the crew of thirty-six. No one said a word. You could hear the wind beating against the side of the Icelandic hut where this tense interview was granted.

Ship Was Armed

(The State Department announced September 23 that the survivors, none Americans, had been landed in good shape at Reykjavik.

(The Pink Star, under the flag of Panama after the United States took her into protective custody—she formerly was the 4,150-ton Danish motorship Lundby—was the first ship under American control to be sunk after President Roosevelt's shoot-on-sight speech of September 11.

(The Pink Star was en route to Iceland in a Canadian convoy when she was destroyed September 19, 275 miles northeast of Cape Farewell, at the southern tip of Greenland. She was armed.

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Lost Use of Legs

Cassidy, hero of the Pink Star, came from New Brunswick. The master himself, 53-year-old Mackenzie, was in the water for five hours. But his tribute was for Cassidy.

"It was the finest thing I ever saw," he said.

Of himself, MacKenzie said, "with two life belts to keep me up and a bit of wood from a lard box to paddle with," he had managed to keep moving for three hours. Two hours before he was picked up, however, he had lost the use of his good leg and the stump of the other from the numbing cold of the water.

He chuckled when he said that the chill had no effect on his artificial leg.

Heroism In North Atlantic

By DREW MIDDLETON, Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

30.24—12111

Saw Torpedoes Coming

"I wasn't feeling a thing in it," MacKenzie said.

Of the tense moments before the Pink Star went down, MacKenzie said:

"I could see the torpedoes coming for just minutes. I shoved the ship hard aport and then they hit. Glory be, it was like the judgment of God. She seemed to be tearing to pieces." . . .

Blast Smashes Boats

The Arctic gale now was whistling around the corners of the hut. Of the faces of the survivors only the master's was not set in grim hard li He was telling a story.

"A bit of a life raft was blown up on the bridge and the water thrown up by the explosion came up to my waist as I stood there," MacKenzie said. The explosion smashed all the lifeboats but one. Night was closing in. It was then 5.25 P. M.

"When we got the one boat down we found she was half full of water from this tidal wave the explosion threw up.

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Down In 8 Minutes

"The Pink Star went do n fast. Eight minutes it was. Some got in the lifeboat and the others jumped overboard in their belts. I l plenty of time. I got the secret papers and weighted them and threw m overboard. Then I took a life lt, found another and got off just as she was going down."

MacKenzie paused, striking a match for his pipe.

"She reached for me, she did. I felt the suction tugging at me as though she wanted me with her, but I kept swimming. Alf J ren, the third officer, was swimming near me. I could see the boat and he others in the water. It was very black."

MacKenzie said he swam about a bit to see if any of the others were injured.

"The steward was badly hurt about the head, a fellow the name of Seymour. He was pretty cheerful, but then all of a sudden he was gone. Another messman was hollering and crying. He went, too. It's no place for crying—the North Atlantic."

It was then tha tMacKenzie saw Cassic .

"Swam up as cool as you please, saw the situation and swam away," MacKenzie said. "Had a widowed mother in New Brunswick, too."

Pretty soon MacKenzie no longer could see the lifeboat.

"I was pretty alone and it was damned cold. Funny, I kept thinking of my ship. Lovely little thing she was, and these damned Jerries had opened up her side like a tin can."

Must Do Something

Fortunately, the sea was fairly calm

The captain showed me a callus on h hand from his makeshift paddle.

"Well, I had to have something to do. As long as you think you are doing something you're all right.

"It was heaven when the British man-of-war picked us up. I was done when they got me aboard, but three hours later I was hopping around the commander's cabin."

Most of the Pink Star survivors showed little signs of t Three were hospitalized for injuries. MacKenzie said: "There were o Americans in the crew to my knowledge."

PARLEY IN TOKIO MAY MEAN NEW TURN IN CRISIS

Grew and Foreign Minister Said to Have Discussed Important Matters.

CRAIGIE POSTPONES TRIP

British Envoy Was to Have Come to America—Italians and Nazis Give Luncheon.

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Tokio, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—A long conference between the United States Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, and Foreign Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda on Saturday was disclosed today.

Authoritative sources said that matters of high importance undoubtedly were discussed, but there was no official disclosure of their nature.

The disclosure of the Grew-Toyoda conference came close on the heels of the British embassy's announcement that Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie had postponed his planned departure for a three-months' vacation in the United States as the result of "suggestions" from London.

Belief was expressed in informed quarters that a new turn was imminent in the diplomatic situation among Japan, the United States and Britain, which apparently has been at a standstill for some weeks. It was indicated that the Japanese were looking to Washington for the next development.

Japan Marks Year in Axis.

In some quarters it was considered significant that the American Ambassador was closeted with Toyoda on the day that Japan was observing in subdued fashion the first anniversary of her alliance with Germany and Italy.

However, on the surface there was no indication of any Japanese readiness to consider the ties with the Axis less binding, the general theme of anniversary speeches being that the three-Power alliance was a foundation stone of Japanese foreign policy.

The Grew-Toyoda meeting was one of several recent conferences considered unusually important, leading some observers to believe the long-drawn-out crisis in the Far East might be approaching a climax.

It was disclosed that Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye recently conferred with his vice-premier, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, who is recovering from wounds inflicted by an assassin on August 14.

Later Konoye met with Major-Gen. Teiichi Sizuki, president of the Cabinet's planning board.

Emperor Hirohito received the Finance Minister, Masatsune Ogura, in audience.

Ambassador Craige had announced yesterday he would depart at once on a three-month vacation which would include a visit to the United States. Shortly afterward he canceled his plans.

The disclosure of the change in plans was as sudden as the announcement of the impending departure. The ambassador had said, however, that his plans had "no political significance."

Honors Axis Partner.

The German Ambassador to Tokio, Major-Gen. Eugen Ott, declared today he was struck by "the warm feeling" of the Japanese for the Rome-Berlin-Tokio accord expressed by so many gatherings of organizations, messages and editorials.

He spoke at a luncheon given by the Italian Ambassador, Mario Indelli, and himself in return for Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda's Saturday luncheon on the anniversary of Tokio's entrance into the alliance. All members of the Cabinet except Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye attended the function.

The Foreign Minister, replying, stressed the "number of difficulties" confronting the signatories and declared co-operation would achieve the goal, which he defined as "a new world order based on justice and maintenance of eternal peace in the world."

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Australian Conference

[By the Associated Press]

Canberra, Australia, Sept. 29—The entire situation in the Pacific as it relates to Australia will be discussed here upon the arrival of the Australian Minister to Tokyo, Sir John Grieg Latham, now en route home by way of Singapore.

Alfred Duff Cooper, Britain's special war coordinator for the Far East, is expected to take part in the conference. Duff Cooper has accepted an invitation to visit Australia and it is thought likely he will accompany Latham on the trip from Singapore.

Duff-Cooper In India

Singapore, Sept. 29 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, British war coordinator in the Far East, is flying to India for a brief conference with the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow. From India he plans to go to Burma.

Argentina's Prover To Visit This Country

Chairman Of Nation's "Dies Committee" To Head Group Of Congressmen On Visit

Buenos Aires, Sept. 29 (AP)—Deputy Paul Damonte Taborda, chairman of the Argentine "Dies committee" investigating anti-Argentine activities, is to leave October 3 for a visit to the United States.

Damonte Taborda will be accompanied by several other Argentine Congressmen, who will return the recent visit of a subcommittee of the United States House Appropriations Committee.

During their absence the Argentine committee will continue its investigations under the chairmanship of Juan Antonio Solari, its secretary.

Damonte Taborda's committee took the lead in recent Congressional criticism of the German Ambassador, Baron Edmund von Thermann, and Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former German consul general in San Francisco.

Paraguayan Students Sent To Concentration Camp

Buenos Aires, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Twenty-one students were arrested last Friday by the police raiding a meeting at the Paraguayan National University at Asuncion and have been confined to a concentration camp for political prisoners, a border correspondent of the Argentine news service, ANDI, reported today.

The dispatch added that Paraguay recently announced "complete control" over student strikes which started two months ago after President Higinio Morinigo decreed death for persons convicted of plotting against State security.

DENGUE FEVER IN BERMUDA

U. S. Soldiers Reported Among Those Stricken With Malady

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 29 (AP)—An epidemic of dengue fever, a tropical malady spread by mosquitoes, has stricken hundreds of people at St. George's, including a number of United States soldiers employed on defense projects.

A similar outbreak of the fever, which is disabling but rarely fatal, occurred in Bermuda during the World War.

Windsors Arrive At Ranch in Canadian Rockies

PEKISKO, Alberta, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived today at the duke's 3,000-acre "EP" ranch, deep in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies, to spend a 10-day holiday.

They had crossed the border yesterday at North Portal, Saskatchewan, where the duke received a personal letter of welcome from Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The letter was handed to him by Col. C. H. Kint, retired assistant commissioner of the royal Canadian mounted police.

Thousands greeted them at various stations en route. At Moose Jaw the duke talked with airmen attached to an R.A.F. training school. A crowd of 3,000 persons there hemmed the couple in so closely they were unable to stroll down the city's main street.

At Calgary another crowd of 1,500 welcomers prevented their taking a sightseeing drive around the city.

From Aldersyde, where they ended their long train ride from Miami, Fla., the Windsors drove some 25 miles over the prairie to the duke's ranch.

DUKE AND DUCHESS NEARING HIS RANCH

Windsors to Spend 10 Days in Western Canada.

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Calgary, Alberta, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, back again on British soil, neared their journey's end today—the "Ep" ranch, in the rolling foothills of the Rockies, where they are to spend a ten-day holiday.

They crossed into Canada at North Portal, Saskatchewan, yesterday afternoon from North Dakota, where railway station platforms were packed with spectators, and were due in Calgary today.

No civic reception was planned here. Shortly after their arrival they planned to proceed by train to Aldersyde and thence by automobile to the ranch.

Thousands of persons greeted the Windsors yesterday and last night at North Portal, Estevan and Moose Jaw.

At Moose Jaw a crowd of 3,000 foiled plans of the Windsors to see the prairie city. It hemmed them in so completely that they never got fifty feet past the station entrance when they started out for what was to have been a walk down Moose Jaw's main thoroughfare.

Hobo King Contender Joins Canadian Army

Lazarowitz Leaves Field To Jeff Davis For Control Of Group In America

Winnepeg, Man., Sept. 29 (AP)—Not that it ever mattered much but one thing was settled today with seeming finality—the question of who was the king of the United States hoboes.

For a long time, Jeff Davis and J. Leon Lazarowitz have been arguing about that between themselves. Saturday, J. Leon was sworn in as a soldier in the Canadian army. That would seem to leave the field of hobo king solely to Davis.

Lazarowitz, it was disclosed Sunday, recently applied to the recruiting center here after having been given an "A" medical rating in a test at Gretna, Man. He was accepted.

British

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Objectives at Genoa, Turin and elsewhere in Northern Italy were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night. At Genoa, industrial areas were bombed and large fires started in the dock area.

Other forces attacked targets in Western Germany, including Frankfort. Five aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked oil depots and refineries at St. Nazaire. Two aircraft of the Coastal Command are missing.

Another Air Ministry communiqué said:

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R. A. F. fighters on offensive patrols have attacked a number of objectives today.

Off the Belgian coast enemy patrol boats and a seagoing barge were attacked with cannon and machine-gun fire. One patrol boat was set on fire, others were damaged and the barge was left sinking. A gun position on the coast was put out of action.

Other fighters in Northern France attacked a convoy of trucks and set five on fire. One of our fighters is missing, but the pilot is safe.

The Admiralty issued this communiqué:

Naval operations have recently been in progress in the Mediterranean. These had as their objectives passing an important convoy through the Central Mediterranean. Despite consistent attacks by the enemy air force, the object of the operation was achieved.

The convoy reached its destination, although one ship of the convoy was damaged and subsequently had to be sunk by our forces, towing having proved to be impracticable. There were no casualties on this merchant ship.

One of the escorting warships suffered some damage, but except for a slight reduction in speed her fighting efficiency was unimpaired.

The Air Ministry issued the following:

Latest reports from Russia show that up to the night of Sept. 27 a total of twelve enemy aircraft had been destroyed by the

R. A. F. wing with a loss of one of our fighters.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 29 (AP)—A communiqué issued today by the British Middle East Command said:

Libya—At Tobruk during the night of Sept. 27-28 our patrols in the southern sector penetrated the wire defenses and attacked a strong post, inflicting a number of casualties on the enemy. In the same sector our artillery yesterday engaged and dispersed enemy working parties.

In the frontier area also our fighting patrols continued to harass the enemy.

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Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué said today:

Last night fighting continued along the entire front.

On Sept. 27, in one of the sectors of the southern front, units commanded by Smirnoff and Kharitonoff routed the Second and Fourth Rumanian Infantry Brigades. The enemy left more than 2,500 killed on the field of action. According to incomplete data, more than 300 men and officers were taken prisoners, forty-seven guns, two tanks and a large number of machine guns, shells, cartridges and other war matériel were captured. Our units keep inflicting losses on the enemy.

In one of the sectors of the northwestern front our air force destroyed forty trucks, five armored cars, three artillery batteries and neary a battalion of enemy infantry. In another sector of that front Soviet fliers destroyed thirty tanks, forty trucks and one German company.

In one sector of the southwestern front our airmen destroyed sixty enemy trucks, four minethrower emplacements and nearly two battalions of infantry. Ten enemy planes were brought down in air combats.

Rodionoff and Vorobieff's units, operating in one sector of the northwestern front, within two days of fighting annihilated about 600 White-Finnish men and officers and captured three guns, fifteen machine guns and huge quantities of ammunition and military equipment.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué today:

On Sept. 29 stubborn fighting continued along the entire front.

According to complete data, 113 German planes were shot down on Sept. 26, instead of ninety-eight. On Sept. 27, 150 German planes were destroyed, thirty-seven in aerial combat and 113 on the ground on enemy airdromes. Soviet losses totaled twenty-eight planes.

Baltic shore batteries and warships sank one German cruiser and two destroyers, instead of one cruiser and one destroyer as previously reported.

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German

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—This communiqué was issued today from headquarters of Reichsfuehrer Hitler:

Northeast of Dniepropetrovsk three Soviet divisions have been outflanked by German and Italian troops and destroyed. According to reports so far received, 13,000 prisoners have been taken and sixty-nine guns and a quantity of other war material captured. The enemy, caught in a swampy district, suffered heavy and bloody losses.

Strong formations of the air force attacked with good results railways in the Donets basin and in the Moscow area.

In the waters around Kronstadt a Soviet cruiser received hits from bombs. Last night bombers attacked military installations in Leningrad and Moscow.

Submarines have sunk, as has been specially announced, twelve enemy merchant ships totaling 67,000 tons in a convoy and one of the escorting vessels traveling from Gibraltar to England in attacks lasting several days. In the South Atlantic a submarine sank a tanker of 12,000 tons.

In a fight against Britain, the German Air Force bombed last night military installations in St. George's Channel and on the southeast coast of the island.

In North Africa German bombers scored direct hits on British tent encampments and dumps of material near Tobruk. In these attacks the enemy lost five planes in air engagements and two by anti-aircraft guns.

Weak formations of the R. A. F. last night flew over Northwest and Southwest Germany. Slight damage was caused by bombs dropped. Anti-aircraft guns brought down one British bomber.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this special communiqué today:

The enemy naval formation that had left Gibraltar, as reported in yesterday's regular bulletin, was composed of a convoy escorted by an aircraft carrier, a battleship, an undetermined number of cruisers and some ten destroyers.

As soon as it was sighted by our scouting planes our torpedo-launching planes immediately set out from bases in Sardinia. A light cruiser was hit by two torpedoes and sank immediately. The chiefs of the plane crews were Captain Mellej and Lieutenant Setti.

A light cruiser was hit with a torpedo. The chief of the plane's crew was Lieutenant Jiacopinelli.

A large warship was hit by a torpedo, the chief of the plane's crew being Lieutenant Venturini.

A light cruiser was hit with a torpedo, with the chief of the plane's crew Lieutenant Bucceri. A cruiser of about 10,000 tons hit by a torpedo listed, moving out of formation. The chief of the plane's crew was Captain Marini. Immediately afterward another plane, with Lieutenant Cristiani as chief of crew, hit the same cruiser, which sank. Escorting fighter plane pilots saw lifeboats being lowered into the water.

A second wave of two groups of planes, commanded respectively by Colonel Seidl and Major Buri, followed up the attacks with these results: A battleship was hit in the bow with a torpedo, a cruiser was hit at center with a torpedo and a cruiser was hit.

In a third wave the following were hit: With one torpedo one light cruiser (the chief of the plane's crew was Captain Grossi) and with torpedoes one 10,000-ton cruiser, which sank (chiefs of the plane's crews, Lieutenants Barioglio and Cipriani)

Toward evening another formation of planes, which left their bases in Sicily, attacked the remaining units and surely hit with one torpedo each one heavy cruiser and one destroyer (chiefs of the planes' crews, Captain Maganoli and Lieutenant Silva).

Summing up, surely sunk were two heavy and one light cruisers and more or less seriously hit with torpedoes were a battleship and another large, undetermined unit, six units of smaller tonnage and a destroyer.

While the battle was going on, furious encounters took place between our and enemy planes. Six British planes were shot down in flames. Eight of our planes failed to return to their bases. The colonel commanding the flight and three squadron commanders must be considered as having fallen at the head of their formations.

During this big battle, which lasted from 1 P. M. to 10 P. M. Saturday, our aviators, in a magnificent contest of daring and with superb disregard of danger, hurled themselves against the British fleet, not only with the power of explosives, but also with their courage and their unarrestable decision to strike.

Of the merchant ships that formed the convoy, one was torpedoed by light units of the Italian Navy in the Sicilian Channel. Another was hit and sunk off the Algerian coast by naval units. Two, totaling 23,000 tons, were sunk in the stretch of sea between Sardinia and Tunisia by torpedo-launching planes having as chiefs of crews Lieutenants Focacci, Belloni and Di Bella.

ROME, Sept. 29 (AP)—Today's regular communiqué of the Italian High Command follows:

In North Africa there was artillery activity on the Tobruk and Solum fronts. During an air raid on Bardia two enemy machines were shot down by anti-aircraft guns, while two other aircraft were shot down by German fighters.

In East Africa enemy troops attempted to attack one of our advance positions in the Gondar sector. After artillery fire the enemy was repulsed by our detachments.

British aircraft raided the city of Rhodes, destroying some dwelling houses and the city hospital. There were twelve victims among hospital inmates.

Our fighters shot down two British Blenheim bombers in flames in the Central Mediterranean.

Enemy aircraft also raided Trapani, Marsala and Castelvetrano, where incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped.

Enemy planes also raided Palermo, where nine persons were killed and twenty-six were wounded, and Turin, where an enemy aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft guns. The plane crashed in the vicinity. The five crew members were killed.

Enemy aircraft flew over Milan, but no bombs were dropped. Six persons were wounded, including three by splinters from anti-aircraft shells, and two persons were killed owing to traffic accidents.

In Savona Marina bombs were dropped and civil dwellings damaged. Flares, incendiary bombs and leaflets also were dropped there.

A similar raid was carried out on Genoa, where several houses were demolished and some fires caused in surrounding villages. One person was killed and three wounded among the civilian population. One man of the fire-fighting service was killed and four were wounded, two of them severely, by splinters from anti-aircraft shells.

Other enemy planes bombed Spezia, dropping high explosives and incendiary bombs and flares. The fires were soon put out. Four persons were wounded by anti-aircraft shell splinters.

Italian aircraft bombed ships at anchor at Malta last night.

Seas-Freedom Doctrine Should Be Reaffirmed, Connally Says

Texas U. S. Senator Declares Arms And Munitions Must Be Delivered To Points Where They Can Be Employed Most Effectively

SEP 30 1941

By WILLIAM B. ARDERY

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—Declaring that the United States now should "reassert and reordain our adherence to the doctrine of freedom of the seas," Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) asserted tonight that if American aid to Great Britain was to be effective this nation should deliver arms and munitions to points "where they can be effectively employed."

Connally, chairman of the powerful Senate foreign relations committee, told a radio audience over NBC that Adolf Hitler "sinks our ships wherever they may be. He sends his lurking submarines into our defensive waters. He defies us. He murders our citizens. He assassinates our ships."

Speaking on the forum program of the Washington Evening Star, the Texan added that "the repeal of the so-called neutrality act would not be un-neutral." He added:

"After its repeal, the United States should be a neutral under international law. That (neutrality) act prohibits the arming of our merchant ships. I favor the repeal of that provision. It is my view that merchant ships that are now being ruthlessly attacked upon the high seas, while on lawful business, ought to be allowed to arm for their necessary self-defense—for the defense of human lives upon their decks—for the defense of their property and their rights.

"Aid to be effective requires the delivery of arms, munitions and implements of war where they can be successfully employed. It takes ships, it requires cargoes, to deliver weapons to the embattled democracies.

"The so-called neutrality act should be amended with respect to the freedom of our ships to sail wherever they are permitted to sail under international law.

"I favor the removal of the ban against their entering combat zones or going on lawful missions to the ports of nations at war. These are our undeniable rights under the law of nations. We have, in years that are gone, in glorious fashion, shed our blood, for their maintenance and for the protection of the rights of our citizens. Shall we surrender them? Shall we cringingly abandon them? Shall we succumb before this wild and fantastic plot of Adolf Hitler for world empire and world dominion? Shall we tremble because the conqueror stretches forth his sword?"

Connally told his listeners that Hitler's attacks on various European countries had unmasked "the stark naked menace of Nazi terrorism" and had "convinced civilized men who love their country, who hate conquest and oppression," that Hitler and his Nazi methods "must be destroyed."

"But there are those," the speaker continued, "who say that Hitler has no designs to attack or to conquer the United States or the nations of Central and South America. To these credulous minds, I would point to the trials in the courts of the United States in New York, of a horde of Nazi spies.

"If Hitler has no designs upon the United States; if he broods no injury to our people; if he contemplates no hostile action against us, why does he fill our land with spies to practice their espionage and sabotage and to poison the minds of those of our citizens who may be unsuspecting and credulous?

"I point to Nazi infiltration into the countries of South America.

"These republics, vigilant and jealous of their sovereignty, have discovered nests of treason and have taken steps to extirpate them. If Hitler has no designs upon the sovereignty, upon the security and upon the territory and institutions of Latin-America, why does he set up foci of infection to spread his poisonous doctrines throughout the constitutional systems and the life of our Latin-American friends and neighbors.

During the day, Secretary of State Hull expressed himself in favor of modification of the Neutrality Act, rather than its outright repeal, but did not indicate just what changes he thought should be made. President Roosevelt, returning from Hyde Park tomorrow, plans to discuss the subject with Hull and congressional leaders, and perhaps make some move toward modifications or repeal of the act later in the week.

Meantime, a question much discussed informally at the capitol was wether the United States should send its entire munitions production for the next three or more months to Britain and Russia.

Chairman May (D.-Ky.) of the House Military Committee said he thought it would be a wise move.

"If Russia goes down it will remove the last obstacle to Hitler's invasion of Britain," he told reporters.

ROOSEVELT AND HULL TO CONFER TODAY

To Discuss Revision Or Repeal Of Neutrality Legislation

Executive To Meet With Congress Leaders On Same Topic Tomorrow

SEP 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 29—President Roosevelt left by special train tonight for Washington, where he will confer tomorrow with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Wednesday with Congressional leaders on revision or repeal of the neutrality law to permit the arming of American merchant ships.

The information exchanged at those parleys, White House officials indicated, will be the controlling factor in Mr. Roosevelt's decision between outright repeal or mere modification of the law.

Congressional authorities have suggested there might be less opposition and delay if the Administration limited its recommendation to revision. Some looked for the President to ask for changes in the law to give him discretionary authority to order the arming of commercial ships and their use in carrying supplies to belligerent ports.

Silent On Opening War Zones

The law now bans the arming of

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merchantmen and forbids them to enter combat zones delineated by the Chief Executive. Mr. Roosevelt has remained silent about letting American ships, flying the American flag, carry war supplies into areas now restricted. But he made it clear at a press conference last week that he did favor putting guns on cargo carriers.

His statement on that subject followed a series of attacks on American-owned vessels, culminating in the sinking off Iceland of the Pink Star, a freighter owned by the Maritime Commission, but flying the Panamanian flag.

But even before some of these attacks had occurred he had been talking of additional safeguards for the delivery of war materials to foes of the Axis.

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Congress Message Expected

It was expected that the President would transmit his views to Congress, probably in a message, later in the week.

He planned to return to his home here next week end, to help settle the estates of his mother, who died September 7, and his brother-in-law, G. Hall Roosevelt, who died last Thursday.

From either Washington or Hyde Park, the Chief Executive will make a five-minute radio address Friday night on a program starting the National Mobilization for Human Needs, an annual event which launches community chest campaigns throughout the country.

Speculation On Talk

Presidential aides were inclined to discount the possibility that Mr. Roosevelt would have anything important to say on international affairs.

The program will begin at 10.30 P. M. and last for half an hour.

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candiate in 1940, who has given strong support to the Administration's foreign policy, also will speak, as will Tom K. Smith, St. Louis banker, who heads the national mobilization.

packed a week's worth of inspection into seven hours today as he took a look at hundreds of millions of dollars in naval construction in the Hampton Roads area before returning to Washington by plane.

Accompanied by high-ranking naval officers and shipyard officials, the Secretary toured the Norfolk Navy Yard and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company plant. He expressed gratification at progress in vital defense projects.

The people of the United States "are dumber than I think we are" if they fail to "realize the necessity" of maintaining a dominant sea power, he said.

Includes Fleet Planes

Only an adequate fleet can provide security for the American people, Knox said, adding that by an adequate fleet he meant not only a sufficient number of ships, but a larger number of planes for the fleet air arm.

Declining to be drawn into a discussion of whether United States merchant ships should be armed, the Navy Secretary said it is not "up to us whether we get in the war—it is up to the other fellow."

Immediately after receiving honors at the Norfolk naval operating base, Secretary Knox and his party motored to the Norfolk Navy Yard in Portsmouth. There he inspected various shops and viewed the battleship Alabama on the building ways and the British aircraft carriers Illustrious and Formidable, both undergoing repair.

A press conference followed in the office of Rear Admiral Felix X. Gygax, commandant of the yard.

Program Ahead Of Schedule

Secretary Knox reported the nation's shipbuilding program was "well ahead of schedule everywhere" and said he was satisfied with construction of naval bases in the Caribbean and at Bermuda.

Among those making the tour with the Secretary were Capt. Frank Beatty, his aide; Rawleigh Warner, a personal friend; Rear Admiral Manley H. Simons, commandant of the Fifth Naval district, and Capt. G. Seymour Tuck, D. S. O., R. N., acting commanding officer of H. M. S. Illustrious.

The official party motored from the navy yard to the James River Country Club for luncheon and later to the shipbuilding plant at Newport News, where a whirlwind tour was made of shops, an aircraft carrier under construction and the battleship Indiana which will be launched November 31, about one month ahead of schedule. The Indiana will cost an estimated $80,000,000, including her armament. Shipyard officials estimated there is some $450,000,000 of work on hand at the plant.

Knox Says Americans Realize Need Of Dominant Sea Power

Navy Secretary, Back From Bermuda, Inspects Navy Yard And Shipbuilding In Norfolk Area

SEP 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Newport News, Va., Sept. 29—Looking fit after a voyage from Bermuda, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy,

Bar Session Studies Problems Of Neutrality And Defense

Resolution Urging Repeal Of Act Introduced—Call For Impeaching Roosevelt Booed

SEP 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Indianapolis, Sept. 29—With introduction of a resolution urging repeal of the Neutrality Act and warnings that the nation faces new threats to its defense production, the American Bar Association's sixty-fourth annual convention plunged today into problems arising from the war in Europe.

Edward H. Foley, Jr., general counsel for the Treasury Department, warned of new Axis attempts to curtail American productive capacity, which he described as "probably more dangerous and more pernicious" than espionage, sabotage and propaganda, and Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey sounded alarm over possibility of a shortage of agricultural manpower.

Ruled Out Of Order

Delegates booed when Joseph T. Harrington, Chicago lawyer, introduced a resolution urging impeachment of President Roosevelt for statements and orders "that are acts of aggression." Harrington was ruled out of order when he tried to evplain his resolution.

The resolution favoring repeal of the neutrality act was offered by James W. Ryan, of New York, chairman of the committee on law relating to protection of American citizens and their property in foreign countries and on the high seas. It must be approved by the resolutions committee before going before the convention.

General Hershey, national director of selective service, told the convention's section on real property:

Alarmed At Farmers' Draft

"I have been recently alarmed over the fact that in a short period of time over 1,000,000 agricultural workers have left the farms for the cities and the industrial areas. It has been my hope that induction would make its inroad as far as possible upon those engaged in non-essential activities and discourage the depletion of agricultural workers."

He said that Federal action would be necessary if the trend continues.

Called Drag On Production

To the insurance law section Foley described "patent pooling arrangements, licensing agreements and similar contracts" through which he said "Germany has been able to put a drag on our national defense production."

"Through the same medium," he continued, "Germany has been able to secure information which ordinarily would be deemed military secrets. Germany and German interests have also sought to restrict American firms from competing with Axis firms in neutral markets."

Foley praised the Government's freezing of foreign assets in this country as an "aggressive weapon against the Axis" which "has greatly impaired the ability of the Axis powers to finance propaganda, sabotage and other subversive activities in the United States."

REDS MAY FACE FOOD SHORTAGE

U. S. Reports on Situation —May Help Feed Soviet.

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Russia may be confronted with a serious food supply problem, the Department of Agriculture reported today, because of the Nazi occupation of a large part of the Ukraine and the offensive against the Crimean peninsula. Both regions are important surplus producing areas in southern Russia.

Publication of this report by a governmental agency here was seen as an indication that the United States may be called upon to supply food deficiencies to Russia.

Dr. Lazar Volin, Department of Agriculture authority on eastern Europe, openly suggested that the United States may have to supply food for Russia through Vladivostok, and possibly Iran.

While painting an unfavorable picture of Russian losses of important food producing areas, Dr. Volin said Germany could hope to gain little from the regions because of the Soviet's scorched earth policy. The Russians have not hesitated to burn the crops they could not carry away, to destroy farm machinery, or to slaughter such livestock that could not be removed.

Crops May Have Been Moved.

The report said that in the occupied and threatened areas much of this year's crop may have been harvested and moved out and that European Russia may be able to get food supplies from West Siberia that normally go to the Far East and Turkestan. If this diversion takes place, Dr. Volin said, the United States could supply the latter regions by trans-Pacific movements of food.

Dr. Volin said the regions about Moscow and Leningrad, with large centers of population, normally required large imports of food from other areas and that unless there was a mass movement of population, Nazi occupation of these regions would alleviate the food supply problem "as far as the rest of the Soviet Union and the Red Army are concerned."

The report also asserted that the spring wheat belt of the middle and lower Volga basin was an important surplus production region for European Russia with a good crop reported for this year. It noted, however, that there was uncertainty as to an adequate supply of farm machinery and fuel for tractors in the unoccupied agricultural areas of Russia.

U-boats Operate in Wolf Packs

U. S. Naval Experts Believe Nazis Divide Atlantic Into Three Zones for Attacks.

SEP 30 1941

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Germany apparently is relying upon three types of submarine operations in the current phase of the all-important Battle of the Atlantic, and in the most effective of these the lone wolf undersea raider appears to have given way to the wolf back of several U-boats.

Sifting through recent reports of heavy ship sinkings in the waters around Iceland and off western England, authorities here speculated today that they could be accounted for in large part by these pack attacks of short-range subs based on French Channel and Norwegian ports.

The North Atlantic, as these experts theorize about the Nazi naval strategy, has been divided into three zones. The first of these, well over on the American side, is the zone for isolated attacks on shipping by long-range submarines.

The second, in mid-Atlantic, is believed to be the zone for U-boats of shorter cruising radius, and the third is the area of the wolf packs whose repeated assaults on British supply convoys in recent weeks have taken heavy toll.

Earlier in the war the results of Nazi undersea assaults had indicated that the Germans were relying principally on the type of operations now apparently conducted chiefly in the Middle Atlantic. Under this method the ocean is divided into a checkerboard of squares with one sub assigned to each square in which, with the aid of spy information and airplane observations it operates more or less independently.

This system limits the striking power against a convoy at any single point of attack, however, while the wolf-pack method, using small subs carrying many torpedoes among them, concentrates striking power in waters where shipping is thickest. At the same time it complicates the problem of warships escorting convoys, since they have not one submarine but half a dozen or more to try to discover and blast into silence with depth charges.

Instances of isolated attacks on the American side of the Atlantic have been rare in this war. Last summer the British reported some German submarine operations in what they called American waters, but the main efforts have been made much closer home.

CONFESSION' READ AT SPY RING TRIAL

Government Charges Defendant Broadcast Lend Cargo Movements To Nazi

Statement Alleged To Have Been Made After Arrests Of Suspects

SEP 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 29—Axel Wheeler-Hill, 41, who fought the Bolsheviks in his native Russia in 1917, acknowledged, the Government contended today, that he broadcast information to Germany on the movement of lease-lend cargoes to Britain.

A statement purportedly signed by Wheeler-Hill after a roundup of spy suspects last June was read by Vin-

cent Quinn, Assistant United States Attorney, at the trial of sixteen men charged with espionage conspiracy. No move was made to disown the statement.

In it, the defendant admitted that he had been schooled in radio and codes in Germany, that he operated an outlaw radio in the Bronx and that he mailed and broadcast information to Germany.

Brother In Nazis Office

Wheeler-Hill, who has a brother in the employ of the German Foreign Office and another who is secretary of the German American Bund, contended two months ago, when he changed his plea of guilty to innocent, that he had no intention of harming America and that he was only hoping to hamper Britain.

He declined to say who in Germany had employed him for work in America "for reasons of my security and my family's security." His statement said a German army corporal instructed him in radio work and, on his departure for America, he was given a copy of a popular novel, "Half Way to Horror," whose pages formed the basis for his coded reports.

Noted Ships On Waterfront

Between odd jobs as a truck driver, stock clerk and beverage house roustabout, Wheeler-Hill's statement said, he wandered about the water front and reported by radio and air mail to Germany on the movements of vessels and the kinds of cargo he observed.

Radio equipment, including one transmitter capable of operating outside commercial and amateur bands, and two receiving sets were identified by F. B. I. agents as the machines admittedly used by Wheeler-Hill and his associates. The statement said he had been given $400 in Germany for broadcasting apparatus.

More than a dozen F. B. I. agents testified that they had followed Wheeler-Hill and others on water-front walks, to meetings in restaurants and sidewalk corners and, once, to an America First rally at which Charles A. Lindbergh spoke.

Briton Was Repelled By Mass Deaths

Dido's Skipper Says He Had to Recall German 'Actions' Before Killing 2500 Nazis Off Crete

By John Morris

New York, Sept. 29.—(AP.)—A lean-jawed British seadog sat in his cabin aboard the cruiser Dido and recalled that he had to steel himself with memories of German "actions" before he led his flotilla into the slaughter of 2500 Nazi soldiers trying to land on the island of Crete from small wooden fishing boats.

He was Captain Henry William Urquhart McCall, commander of the 5450-ton Dido, flagship of a group of three cruisers and four destroyers ordered to keep the Nazis from landing in Crete.

"This mass murder we engaged in was the most repellent thing I ever had to do," he said. "This was the sort of situation I'd always dreamed of as being ideal, to get in amongst the Hun and give him his own meat, to be able to pay the enemy back in his own coin.

"When it came to the point one had to steel oneself with memories of many of their past actions and to keep in mind that they were then intent on forcing a landing against our sorely-pressed garrison in Crete."

Recalled Past 'Actions.'

Pressed to tell the memories flashing through his mind before he gave the order to fire on 50 defenseless caiques (Greek fishing vessels of about 100 tons), a half dozen steamships and an Italian destroyer guarding the convoy the night of May 21 last, Captain McCall said:

"I thought of a dive bombing attack on a hospital ship a few days previously, a ship Italian aircraft had previously spared, of fishing vessels and lighthouse keepers being machine-gunned in the North Sea, of helpless merchant ships being sunk in the Atlantic with no possibility of their crews being saved, of the blitz I saw on London."

This drama of the sea occurred 15 miles north of Crete after the British left Greece and were trying to hold the island stronghold without the aid of air power.

Captain McCall's ship was on patrol when the squadron sighted the enemy convoy, flying Greek flags, trying to reach land under cover of darkness.

"We at once altered our course into the middle of them and opened fire, switching on our searchlights to pick up the targets about a mile away," he related.

"The Italian destroyer was sunk almost at once, blown up. We saw no more of her (the British never learned her name as there were no survivors).

None Saved.

"It was then just a case of steaming through the convoy and picking up the steamers and caiques with searchlight rays. At one time the water appeared strewn with German soldiers wearing full equipment and lifebelts. The air was filled with shrieks and cries for help but of course we were unable to stop. Not a man was saved."

He said best guesses were that half the convoy went down with about 2500 men and that another 2500 reached their Greek base with a "tale of terror that was excellent propaganda" for the British.

Not a man reached Crete by boat, he said.

After this show, the Dido took 1200 soldiers from Crete to Egypt amid the heaviest rain of bombs in history.

A new ship, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for refitting, she took her maiden voyage into the North Atlantic for convoy service.

Captain McCall said that in six months of convoying he took hundreds of ships into England without a single attack.

"I have never seen a German submarine," he said.

The 46-years-old Scottish-born skipper is father of two daughters, Ann, 14, and Mary, 10, both now in a Canadian school. He served on destroyers in the World War.

FERRY PILOT CALLS WORK MONOTONOUS

Former Army Flyer Says Crossing Is Easy.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—Flying bombers across the Atlantic ocean from Canada to England is just about the most monotonous thing that ever happened, according to Capt. John I. De Vine Jr.

"Nothing to it," said the 26-year-old former United States Army flyer, home for a week-end visit with his mother.

"There's no thrill in this job. It's so monotonous as to be boring. All you do is set your course on old George (automatic pilot)."

Capt. De Vine has made two trips in Hudson-Lockheed bombers since joining the Royal Air Force ferry service two months ago after being mustered out of the army at Manila.

"While there have been no attacks, as far as I know, from enemy squadrons, we nevertheless keep our ships near what cloud strata there is in sight—just in case," he said. "Our job is to get the ships across safe and sound and keep out of trouble.

"Another instruction is to veer off from a convoy below. A few pot shots from a gun crew which might mistake you for an enemy is no help to your peace of mind, and might blow you out of the air besides."

"You're in England within nine to twelve hours," he added.

He likes the pay though—$1,000 a month for one flight, $1,200 for two during a thirty-day period and $1,500 for three.

"If there ever was a thrill at all," he said, "it was when I overshot the British Isles and got lost for three hours over the English Channel. But I wasn't worried because I had Mae West (life preserver) with me. And besides, I think I could swim the channel."

Corporate Profit Ceiling Will Be Proposed In 1942

Drafting Plan Continues, Head Of Treasury Says

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—Subjected to sharp criticism from businessmen and Congress members, Secretary Morgenthau's proposal for a 6 per cent limit on corporation profits was put on the shelf today.

The Treasury head announced that the plan would not be formally proposed to Congress before next year, and would not, in any event, apply to 1941 business.

"Drafting the plan is not complete," he told a press conference, "and from talks with my staff I can tell you it will take several months so it will be after the first of January before we can get ready and then it will apply on 1942 business, if enacted."

Morgenthau advocated last week that the government, for the period of the emergency, take through taxes all corporation profits in excess of 6 per cent of their invested capital.

Immediately, criticism was heard at the Capitol and from some business men that this would kill business incentive, would prevent expansion of facilities to produce defense articles, and would be unfair to many types of corporations.

Morgenthau, saying that one reason drafting would take so long was his desire to insure fair treatment to all kinds of business, ridiculed as "crocodile tears" the concern expressed by some that the plan would hurt small business.

He declined to be drawn into a discussion of how the bill would affect small corporations now in the process of expanding, but told his press conference:

"We will work very hard on drafting this bill and when we think we have got a bill that we think is equitable, we will follow the usual procedure and talk to Chairman George (D.-Ga.) and the members of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Doughton (D.-N.C.) and members of the House Ways and Means Committee."

Those two committees consider all tax legislation proposed in Congress.

Acknowledging that the principal task in either drafting or evaluating the proposal was in defining what is "invested capital," Morgenthau said, "unfortunately there isn't any simple definition."

He warned reporters and "experts," alike against anticipating the definition that his experts would draft.

Asks Labor Units To Cease Soaring Of Workers Wages

Eccles Sees Strife Of U. S. Industry Intolerable

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board told the house banking committee today that inflation could not be prevented if wages and salaries were allowed to rise indiscriminately.

Testifying in behalf of the administration's price control bill, Eccles suggested that the wage problem might be solved through creation of a centralized labor organization with which the government could co-operate in establishing a nation-wide schedule of "prevailing wages" for the duration of the emergency. Such a schedule would serve as a base, he said, until there was justification for a change.

"Whether or not you include within the terms of this bill a declaration of plociy or discretion to deal with labor and farm prices," he said, "the fact is that you cannot leave wages and salaries which are the main factor in prices to rise indiscriminately and be realistic about preventing inflation.

"You cannot, in my judgment, realistically put a high-level floor under farm prices and no ceiling."

In suggesting the creation of the centralized labor organization to deal with wage levels, Eccles said that one of the major difficulties in the situation now was that the nation's labor organizations were so decentralized.

"Today there is no yardstick, no pattern," he said. "The situation is more or less chaotic."

Later, when Representative Williams (D.-Mo.) asked whether he thought it would be possible to fix wages in a country whose written constitution prohibits slavery or any kind of servitude, Eccles replied:

"There are countries where it has been done, but I don't think it will be done in this country."

"My conviction is that it cannot be done," said Williams.

"If we get to the point of drafting all industry and all labor, I suppose it can be done," responded Eccles.

At another point, he urged an end to industrial strife, saying that strikes and lockouts in these times were intolerable.

On the subject of taxation, he said the government should go "a long way" toward capturing excess profit of corporations but reminded the legislators that a margin of profit sufficient to maintain business incentive should be preserved.

N. A. M. Asked to Assist in Price Control

Henderson Warns Inflation Is Threat to Arms Program

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Asserting that inflation was threatening to wreck the arms program, make an "empty farce" of priorities control and ruin the great middle class, Leon Henderson asked the support of businessmen tonight for the pending price control legislation.

At the same time, the price administrator took occasion in an address to a regional meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers to reply to those who contend that price controls should be linked with wage controls.

He said he acknowledged that "inflation cannot be averted unless there is stabilization of wages as well as other costs," but asserted that wage control would better come "as a free choice of free people—that is, through negotiated labor contracts."

"Labor is not a commodity, and wage-fixing in the nature of the case is income-fixing, not price fixing," he said. "Income fixing is a drastic step, fraught with deep and serious implications for business as well as labor. I believe our policy of wage stabilization is something that we should develop separately from our commodity price stabilization, as other democratic countries have done."

U. S. MOVES SPEED VAST FOOD BOOST

Farm Leaders Of 13 Southern States Study Mechanics Of 1942 Program

Cotton Acreage Reduction Called For, But More Milk, Eggs, Peanuts

[By the Associated Press]

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 29—Farmers and farm leaders of thirteen Southern States today dug into the mechanics of a 1942 program which would drastically change the agricultural economy of the region.

Urged by Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, to support a speedup program in numerous commodities "to crush the Nazi threat to democracy," the experts moved speedily into a discussion of regional and State goals in the vast 1942 production.

The department's program for the South calls for a reduction of 1,176,000 acres of cotton from this year's allotments, and other reductions in "money crops" to make way for increases in milk, eggs, live stock, peanuts and many other commodities.

Anticipated Increases

It would mean:

A jump from an estimated 20,866,000,000 pounds of milk produced in the region this year to 22,397,000,000 in 1942.

From 774,249,000 dozen eggs to 867,200,000.

From 1,908,000 acres of peanuts to 3,492,000—of which 1,901,000 would be devoted exclusively to use for oils—and similar increases in other products.

Indications there will be difficulties in carrying the program home for county-by-county application arose early in the discussion.

The execution of the Stegall amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation Act, providing for Government protection of not less than eighty-five per cent. of parity on any commodity whose increase is announced by the department as essential, was questioned at the outset by several persons.

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Foods Affected

Wickard told the conference he had already given public notice of required expansion in production of hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese and chickens. He added that he "shall amend the notice to cover other commodities if that becomes necessary."

Farm leaders asked whether the greatly increased production of peanuts would be protected by such notice, but department officials said the answer to the question was not immediately available.

Also the question of decreased cotton acreage was raised by N. C. Williamson, of Lake Providence, La., member of the executive committee of the National Cotton Council.

Fears Reduction

Williamson read a statement by the council declaring its belief "that any further reduction of cotton acreage would be most unwise and entirely inconsistent with the Department of Agriculture's announced program."

"Reduced cotton production," the statement said, "would result in serious economic and social dislocations."

Tomorrow the officials will confer again on proposed State goals and the means of dividing these among individual farmers.

SUPERPOWER PLAN FOR U. S. IS LAUNCHED

SEP 30 1941

FPC Puts Under Way Long-studied Program of Electric Expansion.

TO SURPASS TOTAL AXIS FORCE

Federal Bureau Envisages Kilowatt Output for Nation of 200 Billion in '43.

Washington, Sept. 29 (A. P.).—The Federal Power Commission disclosed today that it had launched what it intends to be the largest electric power expansion ever undertaken, with the announced objective of giving the United States greater generating capacity than all of Germany, Italy and the Axis occupied countries.

The projected expansion contemplates expenditure of more than $1,500,000,000 in private and public funds over a five-year period. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made available $150,000,000 to get the program going.

A commission spokesman said the plan was designed to guarantee that the defense effort shall never encounter a shortage of kilowatts essential to the production of aluminum and other vital materials.

He reported that commission experts had computed that the Axis Powers, excluding Japan, would have electric capacity in their own and in conquered countries capable of generating 200,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1943, compared with a total output of 145,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in the United States last year.

The commission program proposes to raise the United States kilowatt hour output in 1943 to 214,000,000,000.

"This plan," the power agency said, "is today based on the necessity of preparing for defense expenditures which, by 1943, will be running at $3,000,000,000 per month."

In Planning For Over Year.

In preparation for a year and a half, the commission's unprecedented power expansion program was submitted to President Roosevelt July 16. Since that time it had not been mentioned in Government press releases. But informed quarters accepted the earmarking of $150,000,000 by RFC for Power Commission purposes as an indication the administration had hung out a green light for the first phase of the program to get under way.

The commission spokesman said the RFC money would be used to keep equipment companies producing generator units at full capacity. Orders by private companies will be financed on a self-liquidating basis.

As presented to the President, the program proposed to add 13,888,000 kilowatts to the nation's generating capacity. The present installed capacity is 42,689,251 kilowatts. In addition to the projected 13,888,000, there are now on order 7,799,315 kilowatts of new capacity. Thus, if the defense power expansion was carried through on schedule the nation's installed capacity in 1946 would total almost 64,500,000 kilowatts.

A person of high authority in the power commission said private utilities were "co-operating splendidly" in the program.

134 ARRIVE ON LINER; SAW GERMAN PLANE

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 29 (AP)—The American Export liner Excambion arrived today with 134 passengers who brought stories of the vessel's being circled by a German plane and hailed by a British naval vessel during the voyage from Lisbon.

Captain W. W. Kuhne said his ship was about six hours out of Lisbon when a four-motored Condor, with German markings plainly visible, approached from the north, dropped down to within a few hundred feet of the vessel, circled and then headed north again. There was no exchange of signals.

Two days later, he said, a British corvette, a small patrol vessel, crossed the bow of the Exchambion, exchanged greetings and signals and then disappeared.

Captain Kuhne repeated denials of a report widely circulated in Lisbon that the Exchambion was convoyed into that port by a U. S. Coast Guard cutter.

"That," he declared, "is a lot of bunk."

Hawaiian Army Unit To Be Reorganized

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Sept. 29.—The famous Hawaiian division at Schofield Barracks will be reorganized into two swift-striking units of about 15,000 men each, Army officials said today.

The new divisions will be under command of Maj. Gen. Maxwell Murray, heretofore commander of the Hawaiian division, and Brig. Gen. Durward S. Wilson, infantry brigade commander. Each will contain infantry and field artillery and supporting units.

Constitutional Government To Rule in Tropical Sarawak

SEP 30 1941

White Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, Presides as Native Supreme Council Is Formed

By G. Yates McDaniel

KUCHING, Sarawak (Correspondence of the Special News Service)—The white Rajah, absolute ruler of tropical Sarawak, has called on the mixed races of his land to help him govern.

Colorful Ceremonies

At colorful ceremonies marking the 100th year of rule by an English family, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke announced his plan to Malay chieftains in brilliant sarongs, silk-gowned Chinese gentry and painted tribal headmen clad in feather crowns and loincloths.

They had come to pledge their loyalty and to touch hands with the Rajah on his gold-cloth dais—for the first white Rajah in 1840 had forbidden the natives to grovel before the throne of Sarawak (pronounced Sah-rah'-wa—not Sarah walk).

The Rajah declared the beginning of constitutional rule from a platform on which the colors of Sarawak were flanked by the Union Jack of Britain, the Kuomintang emblem of China and the Stars and Stripes.

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(Sarawak has not forgotten that the United States in 1850 was first to recognize her sovereignty.)

The problem of succession to his absolute rule has plagued the monarch in recent years. His three children—among them the glamorous "Baba," sometimes of Hollywood—all are girls.

With the Ranee Sylvia beside him, the Rajah presided at the swearing in of a supreme council. Some took the oath on the Bible; others on the Koran of Mohammedanism.

The Rajah charged his council with creating a legislative committee representative of the state's varied geographical, racial and religious groups to draw up a constitution.

Thus the promise of a people's voice in government came to this Borneo land long ruled by a single hand.

Three Generations Have Ruled

Through three generations, the men of the Brooke family have centered their life in this exotic land, dealing alike with pagan, head-hunting tribesmen, with Mohammedan Malays, and with Chinese merchants.

The blood-tie with England has never been broken since adventurous James Brooke sailed his own yacht into the East Indies in 1840—arriving in time to aid the Sultan of Brunei against an insurgent band entrenched in the Bilidah Fort. For this service, Brooke was made Rajah of Sarawak—boss of the land in his own right.

To bring order to his domain, Brooke risked his life often in campaigns against head-hunters, pirates and Chinese insurgents.

The present Rajah, grandnephew of the first Brooke potentate, was educated at Cambridge, England, before taking up government duties under his father, then Rajah, in the Borneo autocracy.

He has devoted himself to his land. But the members of his family have felt the lure of the west—of Paris and London and New York and Hollywood.

Best known to America as "Baba," his daughter, Valeria Brooke, stirred lonely hearts around the world by her romance with the British wrestler, Bob Gregory.

The Rajah was not pleased at this match. There was talk that the Gregorys, not sure of a welcome home in Borneo, would buy an island of their own in the East Indies. But the Rajah's wife, the Ranee, remarked that the young couple didn't have the cash to do it.

Was Divorced in 1940

The handsome wrestler and his pretty wife settled finally in Hollywood, and "Baba" announced that she would be simple Mrs. Bob Gregory. Not many months passed, however, before she was sailing alone to visit her mother and sisters in London. Gregory obtained a divorce on Oct. 24, 1940, on grounds of desertion.

Meanwhile, the Ranee also had been visiting America. She came once with plans to appear in a movie, "The Great White Rajah," dramatizing the life of the first Brooke to rule Sarawak. But she stayed only nine days in Hollywood, visiting friends.

Her autobiography, "Sylvia of Sarawak," was published in 1936; and in 1939 appeared "The Three White Rajahs," her story of the Brooke rule in the Borneo state.

The Ranee was in Pittsburgh, early in 1940, when amazing news came across the ocean. The Rajah, by proclamation, had deposed the Rajah Mudah, or crown prince—a nephew named Anthony Walter Daybell Brooke. The Rajah called his heir-apparent "not yet fitted to exercise the responsibilities of this high position."

"I knew the nephew was considered a little young and had made an unfortunate marriage," remarked the Ranee in Pittsburgh, "but I didn't expect anything so drastic."

Into the nephew's place as next-in-line to rule Sarawak, the Rajah finally placed his own brother, Bertram. At that time, he first spoke too, of his plans for sharing his unlimited power of government with the people of his land.

Thus ends perhaps one of the few remaining absolute autocracies of the world. Although Sarawak's foreign relations were placed in British control in 1888, the government of the 500,000 people of Sarawak remained in the Rajah's hands.

The stretch of land on the coast of Borneo facing Indo-China (as big in area as New York State) has been drawn into the picture of Far Eastern rivalries.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham (a kinsman of the Rajah) has included Sarawak in his strategic plans as Far Eastern commander in chief of British forces.

Its products—petroleum, palm oil, rubber, gold, camphor and other drugs—are materials vitally needed by Japan.

The War Today

SEP 30 1941

Hitler's Winter Campaign To Center in Caucasus

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Word from Berlin that Hitler is preparing for an all-out winter campaign in Russia is giving rise to many surprised inquiries as to what he can expect to achieve in that land of fierce blizzards, ice and mammoth snow-drifts—that is to say, is it possible to carry on big scale operations under such conditions?

Probably a good deal of speculation over the position is due to the fact that many of us use the disaster which overtook Napoleon in his retreat from Moscow as a criterion. That does give us some guidance, but I don't think we can say that Hitler, with his modern equipment, is up against exactly the same proposition.

Anyway, we must remember that while Napoleon's invasion took him through the heart of Western Russia against Moscow, the Nazi chieftain not only is fighting in that sector but is making his greatest drive in the extreme south through the Ukraine in an effort to get into the Caucasus. Now, that southern area, while affording many obstacles in winter, has a much milder climate than the rest of Russia, and war certainly can be made there, for it has been done many times before.

Throughout almost all of the 1,100-mile battle line between Leningrad and the Black Sea the long winter is going to lay a crushing hand on military operations. It won't stop them, for you will remember that Finland and Russia fought across the frozen wastes at 52 degrees below zero winter before last, but it may be expected to confine them in many sectors to the holding of the lines under terrible conditions.

The fall rains already have been turning the roads and fields of most of western Russia into masses of gumbo which has impeded transport badly. Snow may come in the northern and central parts at any time from now on. The weather steadily grows colder until the real freezing comes in November, and then from Leningrad on the Baltic, clear down to Kiev in the Ukraine, winter becomes a cruel overlord. By January even the biggest rivers are frozen.

Along the Black Sea, however, and across the River Don down into the Caucasus, the weather is a different proposition. The winter isn't severe or long. The southern part of the Crimea, for instance, produces flowers the year round and is known as the Russian Riviera. Over in Georgia, in the southwestern part of the Caucasus, there is a somewhat similar climate.

The Caucasus—so important because it is the gateway between Russia and Iran (Persia) and the rest of the Middle East—has a variety of climate but there is little snow excepting in the mountains (which are many) and the air is so dry that the melting snow produces little mud to impede military operations. The northern Caucasus has a total snowfall of only about four inches on the lowlands.

The Germans are continuing their fierce assault in the Ukraine and against the Crimea, where, by the way, there is plenty of mud. Today they report the destruction of 45,000 Red troops to be added to the more than 600,000 which Berlin previously claimed to have annihilated.

Still, despite these colossal claims, the Muscovites continue to fight. Not only that, but they state this morning that they routed two Rumanian infantry brigades in a fierce battle.

MOSCOW-SECOND ADD COMMUNIQUE TEXT XXX PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

IN A 7-DAY FIGHT (NIGHTS) IN THE DIRECTION OF THE NORTHWEST COLONEL POGODINE'S TANK UNIT STRUCK A POWERFUL BLOW AGAINST GERMAN TROOPS. THE ENEMY LOST 1,500 SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED. OUR TANK CREWS DESTROYED 12 ENEMY TANKS, TWO LONG-RANGE CANNON, TWO ARTILLERY BATTERIES, NINE MINE-THROWER BATTERIES, AND 36 ANTI-TANK CANNON. FOURTEEN MEDIUM TACKS, EIGHT LIGHT TANKS, THREE ANTI-TANK CANNON, AND THREE MINETHROWER BATTERIES WERE DAMAGED AND PUT OUT OF ACTION.

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ON ANOTHER SECTION OF THE NORTHWESTERN FRONT OUR UNITS DISLODGED THE GERMANS FROM POINT "B." IN THE FIGHTING FOR THIS POINT THE ENEMY LOST MORE THAN 600 SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS KILLED. SEVERAL CANNON, EIGHT HEAVY MACHINEGUNS AND ABOUT 500 GUNS AND SEVERAL DOZEN THOUSANDS OF CARTRIDGES FELL INTO OUR HANDS.

(END)

BZ722PES

ANKARA-200 Germans xxx Hollands

THE GERMANS WERE FUMING ABOUT THEIR TREATMENT AT THE HANDS OF THE SOVIET OCCUPYING FORCES. THEY SAID THEY WERE HALTED EVERY FEW HOURS DURING THEIR JOURNEY FROM TEHERAN TO THE TURKISH BORDER, AND ALLEGED THAT THEIR BAGGAGE WAS RIFLED, AND THEIR JEWELRY TAKEN.

M703AES

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT 30-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS LAST NIGHT ATTACKED TARGETS AT STETTIN AND HAMBURG, GERMANY, IT WAS REPORTD AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

SEP 30 1941

BZ152AES

LONDON, SEPT 29-(AP)-BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES, ATTACKING TODAY WITH MACHINE-GUN AND CANNON FIRE, SET ONE GERMAN PATROL BOAT AFIRE, DAMAGED OTHERS AND LEFT A SEA-GOING BARGE SINKING OFF THE BELGIAN COAST, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID TONIGHT.

A GERMAN GUN POSITION ALONG THE COAST WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PUT OUT OF ACTION IN OTHER WIDESPREAD FORAYS, AND FIVE OF A COLUMN OF GERMAN TRUCKS IN NORTHERN FRANCE WERE REPORTED SET AFIRE.

BA301PED

LONDON, SEPT. 29-(AP)-AN ONION RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA BY A BANK OFFICIAL BROUGHT $65 TODAY IN A RED CROSS CHARITY BAZAAR.

JS1141AES

SEP 30 1941

MANILA, SEPT. 29-(AP)-SUGAR MEN RECEIVED A REPORT TODAY THAT THE MARITIME COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON WAS ORDERING TWELVE VESSELS TO THE PHILIPPINES FOR SUGAR CARGOES.

THE BALANCE OF THE 1941 SUGAR QUOTA, TOTALING 100,000 TONS, STILL IS IN MANILA BUT 30,000 TONS ALREADY HAVE BEEN BOOKED FOR SHIPMENT. SUGAR MEN SAID THE REMAINDER MUST LEAVE THE ISLANDS BY MID-NOVEMBER IN ORDER TO REACH THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE END OF THE QUOTA YEAR, DECEMBER 31.

XA558PCS

SEP 30 1941

30.24 - 12117

30.24—12117

BUENOS AIRES TUESDAY, SEPT 30-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE CABINET WILL MEET TOMORROW TO CONSIDER THE CASE OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR EDMUND VON THERMANN, WHO HAS BEEN CENSURED BY CONGRESS FOR ABUSING HIS DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES IN HEADING A NAZI ORGANIZATION IN ARGENTINA.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID HIS CASE WAS AMONG THE "IMPORTANT PROBLEMS" ANNOUNCED AS UP FOR DISCUSSION.

THE AMBASSADOR HAS PROTESTED THE ACTION OF THE CONGRESS, WHICH WAS SPURRED BY A COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES.

THE COMMITTEE TODAY WILL GIVE ITS FOURTH AND LAST REPORT TO CONGRESS, CHARGING THAT GERMAN SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ARGENTINA ARE "ACTIVE MILITARY AGENTS OF NAZIISM," AND THAT THEIR PUPILS SWEAR ALLEGIANCES TO ADOLF HITLER.

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CHANGES IN ARGENTINA'S EDUCATIONAL LAWS WERE RECOMMENDED TO REQUIRE ALL FOREIGN TEACHERS TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ALL DIRECTORS OF SUCH SCHOOLS TO BE ARGENTINES.

THE SUMMARY SAID THE GERMAN SCHOOLS HERE WERE UNDER DIRECT ORDERS OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY, THAT TEXTBOOKS WERE FURNISHED BY THE REICH, AND THAT "NAZIISM RECOGNIZES THE DECISIVE INFLUENCE OF THE SCHOOL IN THE FORMATION OF YOUTH AS AN ADDITIONAL MEANS OF REALIZING ITS ENDS."

THE TEACHERS, IT WAS CHARGED, UNDERGO TRAINING AS STORM TROOPERS.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, BARON EDMUND VON THERMANN, HAS BEEN CRITICIZED IN CONGRESS, AND THE COMMITTEE CHARGED PREVIOUSLY THAT HE HEADED THOUSANDS OF GERMANS ORGANIZED IN CELLS AND TAXED THEIR SALARIES TO GAIN FUNDS FOR NAZI ACTIVITIES.

RAUL DAMONTE TABORDA, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, WILL LEAVE OCTOBER 3 FOR THE UNITED STATES ALONG WITH OTHER CONGRESSMEN TO RETURN THE RECENT VISIT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

SEP 30 1941

SANTIAGO, CHILE, SEPT 29-(AP)-THIRTEEN ALLEGED GERMAN NAZIS HELD ON CHARGES OF ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE SECURITY OF THE STATE WERE RELEASED TODAY ON A CHILEAN SUPREME COURT ORDER WHICH RULED THAT EVIDENCE GATHERED THUS FAR FAILED TO WARRANT HOLDING THEM LONGER.

THEY WERE ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO SEPTEMBER 10.

THE CHARGES WERE NOT DROPPED, HOWEVER, AND THE SUSPECTS ARE LIABLE TO RE-ARREST IF SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TURNS UP IN THE CONTINUING INVESTIGATION.

BZ1222AES

OTTAWA, SEPT 29-(AP)-THE OTTAWA EVENING JOURNAL SAID TODAY THAT NO ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE BAND HAS PLAYED A RECRUITING ENGAGEMENT OVER THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION'S NETWORKS FOR THREE MONTHS "BECAUSE CHIEFS OF THE CBC HAVE BEEN THREATENED INDIRECTLY BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS' PRESIDENT, JAMES CAESAR PETRILLO, OF CHICAGO."

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"SO MUCH HAS THE MUSICIANS' UNION INTERFERED WITH PERFORMANCES BY RCAF BANDS--INCLUDING THREATS TO CLOSE DOWN THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL (IN TORONTO) AND TO CALL OUT CITY-EMPLOYED UNION LABOR ON STRIKE IN TORONTO--AIR MINISTER POWER RECENTLY WAS FORCED TO RE-WRITE SERVICE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ACTIVITIES OF AIR FORCE BANDS," THE JOURNAL SAID.

"MR.POWER RELEASED TO THE JOURNAL THIS MORNING INFORMATION TAKEN FROM A LETTER HE RECENTLY DIRECTED TO WALTER MURDOCH, CANADIAN MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, INSTRUCTING THAT GENTLEMAN THAT RCAF BANDS WOULD PLAY 'WHERE AND WHEN' THE AIR COUNCIL OR OFFICERS COMMANDING AIR FORCE DISTRICTS SO DECIDED."

"BUT THIS 'WHERE AND WHEN' DOES NOT INCLUDE THE CBC NETWORKS, EVEN ON ENGAGEMENTS WHICH MIGHT BE ARRANGED EXCLUSIVELY FOR RECRUITING PURPOSES.

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"'THERE WAS SOME TROUBLE ABOUT IT (AIR FORCE BANDS PLAYING ON THE RADIO NETWORK) AND CBC GOT FUSSY ABOUT IT,' DECLARED MR.POWER.

"THIS TROUBLE, IT WAS LEARNED, WAS THE THREAT TO THE CBC BY THE UNION WHICH ALLEGED THAT RCAF BANDS WERE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED MUSICIANS. . . . ."

"AT CBC HEADQUARTERS TODAY IT WAS LEARNED THAT OFFICIALS HAD BEEN GIVEN 'TO UNDERSTAND' IF THE AIR FORCE BAND WENT ON THE AIR AGAIN, ALL NATIONAL BROADCASTING, MUTUAL AND COLUMBIA EXCHANGE AND OTHER PROGRAMS FROM THE UNITED STATES MIGHT BE CUT OFF THE CANADIAN NETWORK.

"SINCE THEN THE RCAF HAS NOT ASKED CBC FOR ANY RADIO TIME."

THE JOURNAL QUOTED E.L.BUSHNELL, CBS SUPERVISOR OF PROGRAMS, TORONTO, WHO WAS IN OTTAWA TODAY AS SAYING THAT ANY SUCH APPLICATIONS WOULD BE CONSIDERED "IN THE LIGHT OF PROGRAM COMMITMENTS."

(IN AN INTERVIEW TONIGHT BUSHNELL SAID MANY DISCUSSIONS HAD BEEN HELD WITH MURDOCH, THE UNION REPRESENTATIVE. HE ADDED THAT 99 PER CENT OF MUSIC HEARD OVER THE CBC NETWORK WAS PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

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("IF--AND THAT IS A BIG 'IF'--WE GOT INTO DIFFICULTIES WITH THE MUSICIANS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION IN THIS COUNTRY THEY MIGHT INFLUENCE AMERICAN BROADCASTERS TO WITHHOLD PROGRAMS FROM US," HE SAID. "BUT THE UNION HAS NEVER STOPPED US FROM USING A BAND NOR HAVE THEY EVER THREATENED US.")

(IT WAS UNDERSTOOD EFFORTS ARE MADE TO PREVENT ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN PERFORMANCES OF SERVICE BANDS AND PROFESSIONAL MUSICIANS WHICH WOULD MEAN UNFAIR COMPETITION SINCE THE SERVICE PLAYERS RECEIVE ONLY PAY OF RANK, NOT UNION WAGES.)

SEP 30 1941

HL1133PES

WINDSOR, ONT., SEPT.29-(AP)-THIS CANADIAN CITY OF 105,000 POPULATION WAS "CAPTURED" TODAY BY A SMALL MECHANIZED UNIT IN A MOCK DEMONSTRATION OF BLITZKRIEG WARFARE.

WITHOUT WARNING, A DETACHMENT OF 200 CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN 50 TRUCKS SWEPT INTO THE CITY AMID A ROAR OF ARTILLERY SHORTLY BEFORE 5 P.M. AND WITHIN A HALF-HOUR HAD TAKEN COMMAND OF ALL STRATEGIC POINTS.

CITY OFFICIALS AND CUSTOMS OFFICERS GUARDING APPROACHES TO A TUNNEL AND BRIDGE CONNECTING WINDSOR WITH DETROITT WERE SEIZED. SOLDIERS TOOK OVER TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS AND RADIO STATION CKLW.

SEIZURE OF THE RADIO STATION DISRUPTED PROGRAMS TEMPORARILY AND LISTENERS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES FRANTICALLY CALLED NEWSPAPER OFFICES TO REPORT THAT WINDSOR WAS BEING SUBJECTED TO AN ENEMY ATTACK.

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SMOKE SCREENS LAID DOWN AT STREET INTERSECTIONS BROUGHT INQUIRIES FROM THE DETROIT FIRE DEPARTMENT AS TO WHETHER A BLAZE WAS IN PROGRESS AND OFFERS OF HELP.

30.24-12 119

30.24—12119

AT 5:45 P.M. THE CITY WAS DECLARED TO BE COMPLETELY SUBJUGATED AND SOLDIERS WHO HAD STOOD GUARD WITH FIXED BAYONETS AT DOCKS, THE POLICE AND FIRE STATIONS, THE CITY HALL AND OTHER POINTS WERE WITHDRAWN.

SEP 30 1941

CM/NZ143AES NM

WASHINGTON, SEPT 29-(AP)-REP. FISH (R-NY) DENOUNCED IN THE HOUSE TODAY AS "CONTEMPTIBLE, DASTARDLY AND LYING CHARGES" PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT HE WAS CONCERNED IN THE DISAPPEARANCE OF 20 BAGS OF MAIL WANTED BY A GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE FOREIGN AGENTS ACT.

FISH ASSERTED THE CHARGES, WHICH HE SAID WERE PRINTED IN THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER PM AND THE WASHINGTON POST, WERE "SMEAR CHARGES FROM BEGINNING TO END."

THE STORIES SAID THE MAIL BAGS WERE TAKEN FROM THE OFFICE OF PRESCOTT DENNETT, HEAD OF A COMMITTEE TO FORCE PAYMENT OF EUROPE'S WAR DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

FISH DECLARED HE NEVER HAD BEEN IN DENNETT'S OFFICE BUT SAID THE LATTER CALLED HIM OFFICE AND TOLD HIM HE HAD 500 COPIES OF ONE OF THE CONGRESSMAN'S SPEECHES.

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"MY SECRETARY TOLD HIM WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE SPEECHES RETURNED BECAUSE WE HAD A DEMAND FOR THEM AND THAT HE WOULD SEND FOR THEM ON THE REGULAR WAY," FISH SAID.

GN1046PES NM

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 29-(AP)-DR. ENRIQUE GIL OF BUENOS AIRES, REPRESENTING THE ARGENTINE BAR ASSOCIATION AT THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION'S CONVENTION, SAID TODAY UPON ARRIVING HERE FOR THE MEETING THAT REPORTS OF NAZI AGITATION IN ARGENTINA ARE "TREMENDOUSLY EXAGGERATED."

SEP 30 1941

DR. GIL SAID THERE IS A MUCH LARGER BRITISH THAN GERMAN POPULATION IN HIS HOMELAND AND ADDED:

"I PERSONALLY KNOW OF NO ONE WHO ADVOCATES THE NAZI PHILOSOPHY. I KNOW OF NO OPEN NAZIS."

HE REMARKED THAT IN ARGENTINA, JUST AS IN THE UNITED STATES, SOME ISOLATIONISTS ARE ACCUSED OF BEING PRO-GERMAN.

THE UNITED STATES COULD IMPROVE HER RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA, DR. GIL SAID, BY SEEING THAT HIS COUNTRY GETS THE EQUIPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. HE COMMENDED SECRETARY OF STATE HULL FOR THE UNITED STATES' POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION IN AFFAIRS OF LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS.

EB1002PCS NM

ROCHESTER, N.Y., SEPT. 29-(AP)-GROWTH OF THE "GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY" AND FEAR OF THE TOTALITARIANISM MENACE IS SPEEDING SOLIDARITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, DR. RICARDO ALFARO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF PANAMA, TOLD A GATHERING HERE TODAY.

"WHEN PEOPLE ARE SO UNITED IN IDEOLOGIES, COMPLETE HARMONY IS ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME," DR. ALFARO SAID IN SPEAKING OF LATIN-ANGLO AMERICAN RELATIONS. SUCCESS OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY HAS BEEN DUE TO ACTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN PUTTING HIS WORDS INTO DEEDS, HE ASSERTED.

SEP 30 1941

EL1149PED NM

(NY) JERSEY CITY, N.J., SEPT 29-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000,000 SPANIARDS HAVE BEEN GIVEN SUPPLIES THROUGH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, COL.CARY CROCKETT, HEAD OF THE GROUP'S COMMISSION TO SPAIN, SAID TODAY AS HE ARRIVED ON THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINER EXCAMBION. SEP 30 1941

COL.CROCKETT DECLARED HE HAD SUPERVISED THE DISTRIBUTION OF 22,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES IN 23 PROVINCES TO 1,100,000 RESIDENTS.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED HOME BY TWO OF HIS AIDES, GUSTAVE MEYER OF INDIANAPOLIS AND WILLIAM MYER OF GLEN RIDGE, N.J.

U1156PES NM

HONOLULU, SEPT. 29-(AP)-JOHN YEUNG, CUSTOMS GUARD CHARGED WITH SECOND DEGREE MURDER FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF SECOND LIEUT.MARTIN R.CONNELLY OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., WAIVED A PRELIMINARY HEARING TODAY AND WAS COMMITTED TO THE CIRCUIT COURT PENDING GRAND JURY ACTION.

YEUNG SAID HIS PISTOL DISCHARGED ACCIDENTALLY AFTER THE ARMY OFFICER HAD STRUCK HIM THREE TIMES. SEP 30 1941

LIEUT.CONNELLY WAS SHOT SEPT. 12 DURING AN ARGUMENT OVER INSPECTION OF A PACKAGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS HE WAS CARRYING WHEN HE LEFT

LIEUT.CONNELLY WAS SHOT SEPT. 12 DURING AN ARGUMENT OVER INSPECTION OF A PACKAGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS HE WAS CARRYING WHEN HE LEFT THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, ON WHICH HE HAD JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

RA720PCS

(ADVANCE) LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 30 (AP)---

PILOT OFFICER R.R. WILBUR OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., HAS BEEN KILLED WHILE ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE RAF, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT WILBUR'S NEXT OF KIN LIVES AT SAN MATEO, CALIF. DETAILS OF HIS DEATH WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

BUCHAREST, SEPT. 29-(AP)-THE RUMANIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION APPROVED TODAY AN ORDER REQUIRING THE EMPLOYMENT OF PHYSICALLY FIT SCHOOL CHILDREN TO HELP BRING IN THE GRAPE AND CORN HARVEST IN SOME DISTRICTS. THE ORDER PROVIDES THAT THE STUDENTS WILL RECEIVE NO PAY. SEP 30 1941

BERLIN PW STEINS 01315 JUL 422P

PEEL, ISLE OF MAN, SEPT. 29-(AP)-MILITARY GUARDS CAME A-RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT TO LOOK INTO A BRAWLING DRINKING PARTY AT A HOUSE IN THE DETENTION CAMP FOR BRITISH FASCISTS. SEP 30 1941

THEIR INVESTIGATION LED TO THE DISCOVERY FROM AN ESCAPE TUNNEL 35 YARDS LONG, LEADING FROM

30.24 - 12 121 30.24— 12121

THE HOUSE TO AN EXIT CLEVERLY CONCEALED BY A HEDGE IN AN ADJOINING GARDEN.

THEY DEDUCED THAT THE PARTY WAS IN CELEBRATION OF AN ESCAPE ATTEMPT.

SEP 30 1941

--CPS 0430U CAS 1103PED--

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 29-(AP)-GEN. JORGE GIOVANELLI, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF INFANTRY WHO HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO GEN. ANGEL ZULOAGA IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY AIR FORCE, WAS APPOINTED TODAY AS MILITARY JUDGE TO INVESTIGATE THE SUBVERSIVE AVIATION PLOT UNCOVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT LAST week.

AT THE SAME TIME [redacted] RODRIGO AMORORTU, AUDITOR GENERAL FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY, REPORTED TO THE GOVERNMENT THAT A TELEGRAM SENT BY MAJOR MARTIN CAIRO DEMANDING REMOVAL OF INFANTRY FORCES WHICH TOOK OVER CORDOBRA AIRFIELD CONSTITUTED A "GRAVE ACT AGAINST DISCIPLINE."

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE MAJOR FACED POSSIBLE SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR HIS DEMANDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT EXPLAIN THE MEANS IT TOOK TO SUPPRESS THE PLOT IN WHICH YOUNG AVIATION OFFICERS WERE SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PART.

SEP 30 1941

BAR 01690 JUL 411P

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, SEPT. 29—(AP)—COLONIAL SECRETARY E.A.T. DUTTON TODAY BECAME ACTING GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA UPON THE DEPARTURE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DENIS BERNARD, WHO RESIGNED RECENTLY TO MAKE WAY FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CIVILIAN GOVERNOR.

DUTTON NAMED ATTORNEY GENERAL HON. J.T.GILBERT ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR, VISCOUNT KNOLLYS.

SEP 30 1941

(THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE SAID [redacted] WHEN IT ACCEPTED BERNARD'S RESIGNATION LAST MONTH THE NAMING OF A CIVILIAN GOVERNOR WOULD CONFORM TO THE PROCEDURE IN OTHER COLONIES WHERE THE UNITED STATES HAD LEASED BASES.)

CHURCHILL REPORTS BRITAIN IS GAINING, BUT FOE HAS INITIATIVE EXCEPT IN AIR; NAZIS EXECUTE 58 CZECHS

CALLS ENEMY PLANE LOSSES VERY SERIOUS

But Nazis Still Could Strike In New Fronts, Premier Cautions

Home Position Vastly Improved, He Says In Report To Parliament

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 30—Winston Churchill described Britain's home position today as enormously improved, with her shipping losses cut two thirds in the last three months, but warned that in every arm save the air Hitler still held the initiative and could strike simultaneously and with great power in three fresh theaters if he chose.

In a war review before Parliament through which ran at once a restrained exultance at the course of the battle of the Atlantic and a clear feeling of concern at the situation in Russia, the Prime Minister said that only the greatest of sacrifices by the British people and a tremendous upsurge of production in the United States could keep the Red armies indefinitely in the field.

Transportation Factor

And even then, he declared while reporting that British and American representatives now in Moscow were prepared to give Stalin the most specific commitments as to what supplies he could expect, "it may be that transportation rather than willingness or ability to give will prove in the end the limiting factor."

He took notice of the agitation in some quarters that Britain should invade the Continent to take some of the pressure off Russia.

"I should be guilty of no indiscretion," he said, "if I admitted that these questions have several times occurred to those responsible for the conduct of the war."

Cites Hitler's Silence.

But, he went on, grand strategy was now lost in the darkness of Hitler's long silence as to his intentions.

"We don't know," said the Prime Minister, "how far he will attempt to penetrate the vast lands of Soviet Russia in the face of the valiant Russian defenses, or how long his people will endure their own tremendous losses; or, again, whether he will decide to stand on the defensive and exploit the territory of immense value which he has conquered.

"We do not know whether he will turn a portion of his vast army southward toward the Valley of the Nile of whether he will make his way through Spain into northwest Africa, or whether, using the great continental railways of Europe and an immense chain of air fields, he will shift his weight and assemble an army for an intensive invasion of the British islands.

Nazis Short In Air

"It will certainly be in his power while standing on the defensive in the East to undertake all three of these hazardous enterprises on a great scale.

"His only shortage is in the air. That is a very serious shortage, but for the rest he still retains the initiative and we have not had the force to take it from him. He has the divisions and weapons on the mainland of Europe. He has ample means of transportation."

Informed persons took this reference to air power to mean that Axis squadrons were not now up to fighting heavy and continuing aerial engagements on two fronts at once.

26 Divisions In France

Other authoritative sources said the Germans were maintaining twenty-six divisions in France and that a land attack by the British now "would do Russia no good and result in another Dunkerque."

Defending his Government strongly against accusations of timidity and "excessive scruples and inhibitions," Churchill recalled:

"People ask why don't you bomb Rome? Did you not say you would bomb Rome if Cairo was bombed? What is the answer?

"One answer is that Cairo has not yet been bombed. Only military positions on the outskirts have been bombed. But, of course, we have the same right to bomb Rome as the Italians had to bomb London last year when they thought we were going to collapse, and we shouldn't hesitate to bomb Rome to the best of our ability and as heavily as possible if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful."

Enemy Losses Mount

The Prime Minister, in his report on Britain's progress against the aiding Axis submarine and bomber, declared not only that British, Allied and neutral shipping losses to date through July, August and September were only one third the total of the previous quarter—and presumably about 472,000 tons—but that during the same period German and Italian shipping losses have been about one and a half times greater than previously.

British food reserves, he added, stood higher than at the outbreak of the war and far higher than a year ago, and "there will be better Christmas dinners than last year."

"We must not relax," he summed up, "but the facts I have stated must be regarded as not unsatisfactory. They are most stultifying to Hitler."

CHURCHILL SAYS HE CONSIDERED PLAN TO INVADE

Premier Also Reveals R.A.F. Is Ready to Raid Rome if It Will Aid Cause.

HE REPORTS TO COMMONS

Claims Initiative in the Air and Warns That Only U. S. Plants Can Keep Reds in War.

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Great Britain has seized the initiative from Germany in the air, has cut shipping losses two-thirds in three months, and has several times considered invasion of the German-dominated Continent, Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today in a broad war review which was the most optimistic he yet has given.

An authoritative source, discussing Mr. Churchill's references to the possibility of invasion of the Continent, said the Germans were maintaining twenty-six divisions in France against just such an eventuality and that a land attack now by the British "would do Russia no good and result in another Dunkirk."

Adolf Hitler is sufering from a "very serious shortage" in air power, Mr. Churchill said, but "for the rest he still retains the initiative and we have not had the force to take it from him." Mr. Churchill did not thus rule out the possibility of a British invasion of the Continent, however, remarking that Hitler "does not tell us his plans and I do not see why we should tell him ours."

Reds Need U. S. Supplies.

In every respect except in the air, he said, Germany remains so strong that Britain's own peril of invasion is not past and only "enormous" conversion of United States factories to produce war material can keep Russia on the firing line indefinitely.

"Many important supplies already have been dispatched" to Russia by Britain, Mr. Churchill disclosed, mentioning aircraft, aluminum, copper, rubber and oil, and remarking that "it may be that transportation rather than willingness or ability to give will prove in the end the limiting factor."

To keep Russia in the fight, "sacrifices of the most serious and extreme kind will be necessary by the British people," he said.

Ivan M. Maisky the Russian Ambassador leaned over the diplomatic gallery rail, intent on every word of the Prime Minister's report and cheering throatily at each of the frequent references to the Soviet Union.

Some Would Bomb Rome.

Expressing willingness of the British to bomb Rome, Mr. Churchill stated:

"People ask, 'Why don't you bomb Rome? Did you not say you would bomb Rome if Cairo was bombed? What is the answer?'

"One answer is that Cairo has not yet been bombed. Only military positions in the outskirts have been bombed.

"But, of course, we have the same right to bomb Rome as the Italians had to bomb London last year when they thought we were going to collapse, and we shouldn't hesitate to bomb Rome to the best of our ability and as heavily as possible if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful."

On April 18 a warning was issued from the Prime Minister's residence that if either Athens or Cairo were bombed, reprisals would be carried out against Rome.

On September 16 a correspondent who was present at Cairo reported that fourteen fire bombs and flares fell in the garden of an American school and that others landed in the center of the city near the famous 1,000-year-old Azhar University, one of the principal monuments of the Moslem world.

Suggesting that the war would last at least through next year, Mr. Churchill said:

"We are now within a measurable distance of an immense flow of American new building which, together with our own production, we look to carry us through 1942 and along progressively to the end of the war."

However, he warned, "Hitler has told us nothing since his speech in February; we are in complete ignorance of what he is going to do.

"We don't know how far he will attempt to penetrate the vast lands of Soviet Russia in the face of the valiant Russian defenses, or how long his people will endure their own tremendous losses, or, again, whether he will decide to stand on the defensive and exploit the territory of immensive value which he has conquered.

"We do not know whether he will turn a portion of his vast army southward toward the valley of the Nile, or if he will make his way through Spain into northwest Africa, or whether, using the great continental railways of Europe and the immense chain of airfields, he will shift his weight and assemble an army for intensive invasion of the British Islands."

"The enemy's air shortage is a very serious shortage, but for the rest he still retains the initiative. He has the divisions, the weapons and the ample means of transportation in Europe."

If Germany should take a defensive stand in Russia, it certainly would be in Hitler's power to launch simultaneously attacks against Britain, Africa and Spain, Britain's Prime Minister declared on this third anniversary of the ill-starred Munich pact which sought peace by appeasement of the Nazis.

Despite the grave warnings he delivered, which emphasized the point that winter gives no assurance 'that the danger of invasion will be entirely lifted from this island," Churchill said that Britain's position in shipp ig, food reserves and many other ways was better than ever.

Ship Losses Drop Two-thirds.

Despite the grave warnings he gave, emphasizing that winter gives no assurance "that the danger of invasion will be entirely lifted from this island," Churchill said Britain's position in shipping, foo' reserves and many other ways was better than ever.

"We have climbed from the pit of peril onto a fairly broad plateau," he asserted.

"We can see before us the difficult and dangerous upward path that we must tread, but we can also feel the parallel movement of convergence of two mighty nations, Russia and the United States."

British, Allied and neutral merchant shipping losses during the past three months have dropped two thirds from the three months before, he said, telling also of the dispatch of important British war materials to Russia and expressing a complete willingness to bomb Rome if necessary.

British official figures for losses of British, Allied and neutral shipping useful to Britain are 589,273 tons for April, 497,847 for May, and 329,296 for June, a total of 1,416,416 tons, but showing a consistent decline.

Two-thirds less apparently would be a total of only about 472,000 tons for the entire three months of July, August and September.

Churchill said that during the three months just ending, Britain's "slaughter of enemy shipping is one and one-half times that of the three previous months, and is increasing by leaps and bounds."

From March 25 to Aug. 16, British figures show losses of German, Italian, Finnish and neutral shipping useful to the Axis totalled about 1,707,000 tons, including 200,000 tons claimed sunk by the Russians.

Very few important ships carrying munitions to Britain have been lost, he said.

He asserted that "our reserves of food stand higher than at the outbreak of the war.

"There will be better Christmas dinners this year than last year and at the same time more justification behind those dinners."

"We are now within a measurable

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distance of an immense flow of American new building which together with our own production we look to carry us through 1942 and along progressively to the end of the war," he declared.

However, he warned that "we must expect U-boat warfare conduced by a larger number of U-boats than ever before will be intensified."

"U-boats will be beaten and can be beaten only by corresponding intensification of our own measures and also to put it plainly by that assistance which we are receiving in increasing degree from other quarters." 4

"A little more than a year ago we seemed to be alone," he continued, "but, as time has passed by, our own steadfast conduct and crimes of the enemy have brought two other very great nations into intimate and friendly conduct and concert with us. Whether we look to the east or whether we look to the west we are no longer alone.

"If we look at the battle line of the Russian army and at the United States resolve and action we derive comfort and good cheer in our struggle."

"We have climbed from the pit of peril onto a fairly broad plateau," he said. 5

"We can see before us the difficult and dangerous upward path that we must tread but we can also feel the parellel movement of convergence of two mighty nations, Russia and the United States.

"We feel around us the upsurge of all enslaved countries of Europe and we see how they defy Hitler's firing parties and far away in the east we see the faithful, patient and inexhaustible spirit of the Chinese race."

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Shortage in the Air

He said the "enemy's only shortage," however, "is in the air" and declared he could say "nothing without giving information to the enemy of possibilities of our invading Europe."

The "enemy's" air shortage "is a very serious shortage but for the rest he still retains the initiative," he said. "He has the divisions, the weapons and the ample means of transportation in Europe."

"Many important supplies have already been dispatched to Russia," he asserted, "but to enable Russia to remain indefinitely in the field as a war-making power, sacrifices of the most serious and extreme kind will be necessary by the British people while enormous conversions of plants will be necessary in the United States." 6

Winter gives no assurance, he declared, "that the danger of invasion will be entirely lifted from this island" and added "we must certainly expect in the spring that whatever happens in the meanwhile heavy fighting will develop in the east.

Returning once more to the question of aid to Russia, he said that:

"Though our army is small compared with the German and Russian armies, it is a finely-tempered weapon which, supported by nearly 2,000,000 armed and uniformed home guard, will destroy or hurl into the sea an invader should he make a number of successive or simultaneous lodgments on our shores."

He warned those on the home front that "a steady flow of skilled tradesmen and technicians will be required in order to use the weapons which the factories are now producing in rapidly-increasing numbers" and asserted he had no intention of having "pulled to pieces and gutted the present formations" of the army by releasing soldiers for technical jobs.

"The army must be ready at any hour and any day to deal with the threat of the invader," he said, but added, "it may well be that that occasion may never come."

Nevertheless, he insisted, "the menace to these islands of invasion will present itself in very grave and sharp form" in the spring.

"Only the most strenuous exertions and perfect unity of purpose added to our traditional and unrelenting tenacity will enable us to act our part worthily in the world drama in which we are now plunged," he concluded.

a crescendo of attacks on our lifeline of supply by U-boats and long-range aircraft.

Our counter-measures which were undertaken in good time on the largest scale proved very successful.

Ship Losses Reduced.

Apart from anything which may happen this afternoon, losses by enemy action of British, allied and neutral merchant ships during the quarter of July, August and September have been only one-third of those losses during the quarter of April, May and June.

During the same period our slaughter of enemy shipping—German and Italian—has been increasing by leaps and bounds.

It is about one-and-one-half times what it was in the previous three months. * * *

Very few important ships carrying munitions have been lost on the way.

Our reserves of food stand higher than at the outbreak of the war—far higher than a year or 18 months ago. * * *

There will be better Christmas dinners than last year and more justification behind the dinners.

It seems likely now that we shall bring in several million tons more than the import total which I mentioned in private to the House earlier in the year, which total was itself sufficient to keep us going.

We are now within a measurable distance of an immense flood of American new building which together with our own construction we look to carry us through 1942 and on progressively to the end of the war.

U-Boat Warfare.

We must expect enemy U-boat warfare to continue with larger numbers of U-boats supported by aircraft.

The U-boats will be beaten by a corresponding intensification of our own measures and also by assistance we are receiving in an increasing degree from other quarters.

We must not relax, but the facts I have stated must be regarded as not unsatisfactory. They are most stultifying to Hitler. * * *

The fact that at every stage we have to consider the interest of our Russian ally and the wish and action of the United States makes it more necessary and imperative that I and my colleagues should be particularly careful about any pronouncements, explanations or forecasts. * * *

In the climb from a pit of peril onto a broad plateau we can see before us the difficult and dangerous onward path we must tread, but we can see a parallel movement of the convergence of the two mighty nations I have mentioned, Rusia and the United States.

We feel around us an upsurge of the enslaved nations of Europe. * * *

I cannot attempt to discuss at the present time questions of future strategy. They are discussed every day in the newspapers, but I do not think the government ought to take any part just now in debates.

Invasion Considered.

Take the question whether we should invade the continent of Europe in order to relieve some of the weight on Russia. I should be guilty of no indiscretion if I admitted that these questions have several times occurred to those responsible for the conduct of the war.

Hitler has told us nothing since his speech in February. We are in complete ignorance of what he is going to do.

We don't know how far he will attempt to penetrate the vast lands of Soviet Russia in the face of the valiant Russian defenses, or how long his people will endure their own tremendous losses, or again whether he will decide to stand on the defensive and exploit the territory of immense value which he has conquered.

We do not know whether he will turn a portion of his vast army southwards toward the Valley of the Nile, or if he will make his way through Spain into Northwest Africa, or whether, using the great continental railways of Europe and an immense chain of airfields, he will shift his weight and assemble an army for an intensive invasion of the British islands.

It will certainly be in his power while standing on the defensive in the East to undertake all three of these hazardous enterprises on a great scale.

His only shortage is in the air. That is a very serious shortage, but for the rest he still retains the initiative and we have not had the force to take it from him. He has the divisions and weapons and on the mainland of Europe. He has ample means of transportation.

Assistance to Russia.

If he does not tell us his plans, I don't see why we should tell him ours. I can assure the House we are studying and pondering over these dangerous possibilities, and how best to dispose of our resources to meet them. * * *

There is, however, one matter on which I may speak a little more freely, namely the material assistance in the way of munitions and supplies we are giving Russia.

The British and United States missions are now in conference with the chiefs of the Soviet in Moscow. The interval which has passed since President Roosevelt and I sent our message from the Atlantic to Stalin has been used in ceaseless activity on both sides of the ocean. The whole ground has been surveyed in the light of new events and many important supplies already have been dispatched.

Our representatives and our American colleagues have gone to Moscow with a clear and full knowledge of what we are able to give Russia month by month from now onwards. OCT 1 1941

The Soviet government has a right to know what monthly quotas of weapons and supplies we can send them and they can count upon. * * *

I must say at once that in order to enable Russia to remain indefinitely in the field as a first-class warmaking power, sacrifices of a most serious kind and a most extreme effort will have to be made by the British people, and enormous new installations or conversions from the existing plant will have to be set up in the United States.

Other Materials Sent.

We have just had a symbolic tank week for Russia. * * * It is not only tanks. We have to send precious aircraft, aluminum, copper, rubber, oil and many other materials vital to modern war, large quantities of which already have gone. It may be that transportation, rather than willingness or ability to give, will prove in the end the limiting factor.

All this now is being discussed by our representatives and the American representatives in Moscow with Stalin. * * *

In some respects the problems we now have to face are similar to those which rent our hearts last year, when we had to refuse to send away from this country for helping France the last remaining squadrons of fighter aircraft on which our whole future position depended, or again when we rightly judged Hitler's unpreparedness for invasion in the summer of 1940 and took the plunge of sending so many of our tanks and trained troops around the Cape to the Nile Valley in order to destroy the Italian Army in Libya and Abyssinia.

If it is now thought we solved those problems correctly, we should hope there may be grounds for confidence that in these new problems his majesty's government and professional advisers will not err either in the direction of improvidence or want of courage. * * *

We have never had and never shall have an army comparable in numbers to the armies of the continent. At the outbreak of the war our army was insignificant as a factor in the conflict, but with very great care and toil and time we have now created a medium-sized but very good army. * * *

Finely-Tempered Weapon.

It has not had the repeated successful experiences of the German Army, which area formidable source of strength, but nevertheless a finely-tempered weapon has been forged.

It is upon that weapon, supported by nearly 2,000,000 armed and uniformed home guards, that we rely to destroy or hurl into the sea the invader should he succeed in making a number of successive and simultaneous lodgements on our shores.

When I learn about the absolutely indescribable atrocities which the German police and troops have committed on the Russian population in the rear of the armored vehicles, the responsibility of his majesty's government to maintain at home a now high-class force to beat down and annihilate any lodgements from the sea or air comes to me in a significantly ugly and impressive form. * * *

We ought to try to profit from well-informed criticism, whether friendly or spiteful. But there is one charge sometimes put forward which is, I think, a little unfair.

I mean the insinuation that we are a weak, timid and lethargic government, usually asleep, and that in our waking hours always have held back by excessive scruples and inhibitions, too feeble to act with the vehemence and severity which these violent times require.

People ask why don't you bomb Rome? Did you not say you would bomb Rome if Cairo was bombed? What is the answer?

One answer is that Cairo has not yet been bombed. Only military positions in the outskirts have been bombed. But, of course, we have the same right to bomb Rome as the Italians had to bomb London last year when they thought we were going to collapse, and we shouldn't hesitate to bomb Rome to the best of our ability and as heavily as possible if the course of the war should render such action convenient and helpful.

Cites Persian Incident.

Then there is the case of Persia. I see complaints that we acted feebly and hesitatingly in Persia. This surprised me very much. I do not know any job that has been better done.

With hardly any loss of life and with surprising rapidity in close concert with our Russian allies we rooted out malignant elements in Teheran, we chased the dictator into exile and installed a constitutional sovereign pledged to a whole catalogue of long-delayed and sorely needed reforms and reparations.

We hope soon to present a new and loyal alliance made by Britain and Russia with the ancient Persian state and people which will ratify the somewhat abrupt steps we were forced to take and will associate the Persian peoples with us not only in their liberation, but in the future movement of the war.

He must indeed be a captious critic who can find a pretext to make a quarrel out of that. * * * It ill deserves the treatment it received from our natural professional crabs.

Let me repeat, I cannot give the House any flattering hopes, still less any guarantee the future will be bright or easy. On the contrary, even the coming winter affords no assurance, as the Russian Ambassador has candidly and shrewdly pointed out, that German pressure on Russia will be relaxed, or that the coming winter gives any assurance the danger of invasion will be entirely lifted from these islands. * * *

We must certainly expect that in the spring very heavy fighting, much heavier than any we have yet experienced in this year, will develop in the East, and also the menace to these islands from invasion will present itself in very sharp form. * * *

Text of Churchill's Address to Commons

By the Associated Press. OCT 1 1941

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Following is a partial text of the address made by Prime Minister Churchill before the House of Commons today:

The House will remember that in June last I deprecated making too frequent expositions of government policy and reviews of war positions by the ministers. * * *

For seven months Hitler has said nothing about his war plans. What he blurted out in January and February certainly proved helpful to us.

"In the spring," he said, "our submarine warfare will begin in earnest * * * in March or April naval warfare will start such as the enemy never expected."

We were therefore led to expect

TOLL OF CZECHS EXECUTED BY NAZIS HITS 88

58 More Are Killed By Germans On 3d Anniversary Of Munich

Those Slain By Gestapo Said To Have Come From All Ranks

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Wednesday, Oct. 1—Grim and bloody Nazi retaliation for an attempt to throw off German "protection" and regain independence for Bohemia-Moravia continued yesterday as another fifty-eight revolutionaries fell dead before German firing squads.

The total number of Czechs admitted to have been victims of Gestapo troubleshooter Reinhard Heydrich's drumhead justice thus rose to eighty-eight as the third anniversary of the Munich dismemberment of the Czecho-Slovak state was being celebrated in the Reich.

May Have Been Slated Today

Observers who have been watching the restless course of the Czech peoples wondered whether the outbreak, which DNB admitted some Czech patriots had looked for soon, had been planned for this day of the anniversary on which the post-World War republic lost the first great chunks of territory after a two-decade existence.

When the first news of the disturbances in Bohemia-Moravia leaked out from the tightly sealed borders, authorities told foreign correspondents about one hundred arrests had been made.

Unless further arrests have been made—of which no inkling has been given so far—all but twelve of these have been executed by summary justice.

All Types Executed

Earlier reports which told of the execution of three former high generals of the former Czech army gave the impression that the ringleaders of the opposition group charged with planning to set the Czech republic on its own feet again were predominantly a military clique.

But the names made available today listed a professor, a doctor, contractor, gym instructor and civil servants among those who paid with their lives for opposing German rule.

Brig. Gen. Franz Horacek, who was one of the three generals shot Monday, was mentioned as especially active in the revolutionary organization.

Preparing Sabotage

DNB, quoting the Czech press, said one of the men who met death the same day had organized Communist cells in an armaments factory and was preparing for strikes and sabotage.

One allegedly Communistic organization was described by the news agency as engaging in "especially dangerous activities."

There was much conjecture on whether the old Czech secrecy independence organization—the Mafia—had a finger in the unrest but its name has not yet apeared in connection with the executions. Much blame continued to be laid here at the door of London and Moscow.

As Heydrich continued to wipe the board clean of unruly elements in the protectorate, Reichsprotector Baron von Neurath, who asked Hitler to relieve him temporarily in Prague because of ill health, now is reported retired to his Wurtemberg estate.

Killings Began Sunday

The executions began Sunday, immediately after Heydrich's appointment. Six were executed that day, twenty-four Monday and fifty-eight yesterday.

Yesterday's victims included one retired colonel, two Jews and six alleged Communist leaders. The others were described as men of no political importance.

Heading the list was Karl Capek, a retired colonel from Brunn, in Moravia. The others facing the firing squad with him were Prof. Wladimar Groh, of the Czech University, and a physician, Dr. Vojtech Jikek.

Additional names disclosed by DNB were those of Jaroslaus Plodek, a contractor; Joseph Melcer, druggist; Wenzel Sulista, civil servant, all from Laun.

Germans Told Nothing

The uprising in Bohemia-Moravia was made a closed chapter for the German public yesterday. Afternoon newspapers had a journalistic black-out on the news and no German newspaper reader knew that three Czech generals and other citizens had been executed for allegedly plotting to throw off German rule. Some few morning newspaper reported belatedly and inconspicuously the arrest of Premier General Alois Elias, charged with preparing high treason.

Germans Are Sheltered

The ordinary radio listener was unaware that drastic punishment was being meted out in Bohemia. This news was reserved for foreign listeners tuning in on short-wave overseas broadcasts, most of which, on account of their proximity to the issuing point, cannot be heard in Germany.

Authorized Berlin sources stuck to their story that only about 100 arrests had been made, but they offered an explanation for the "protectorate incident." It was the British and Russians, they said, who stirred up some few ill-guided Czechs an incited them to commit acts that th egreat majority of the Czech people, including President Emil Hacha, deeply regretted.

Britain and the U.S.S.R., it was contended, picked on the protectorate after "vainly trying to stir up trouble in Norway, Holland and Paris," and found some misguided souls who "attempted forcefully to separate Bohemia and Moravia from the Reich."

Incited by the three generals, the explanation went on, these rebels began collecting arms of all sorts. The generals, now dead, were Joseph Bily, Hugo Votja and Franz Horacek. Their idea, according to the German version, was again to set up an independent Czech State.

Moscow and London Engineered Czech Plot, Nazis Charge

Spokesman Says British Tried Vainly in Paris, Norway and Holland

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—German firing squads have executed 24 Czechs accused of plotting to throw off German rule, it was announced today, as spokesmen blamed Moscow and London for rebel preparations which led to the swift German counter-measures in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

"London especially tried to start something in Paris, Norway and Holland, but it didn't work," a spokesman declared, "and before they got off to a good start in the protectorate we took a hand."

He intimated that German authorities had been aware for some time of "disturbing elements" in the protectorate, but had waited patiently to determine who was involved before taking action.

Most Czechs "Traciable"

"We wanted to avoid dragging persons who had nothing to do with it into the affair," he said. "Most Czechs saw the purposelessness of such politics. Reasonable Czechs saw the Germans did not intend to put them under the yoke or suppress their culture."

(Exchange Telegraph in London reported that the Prague radio said three prominent Czech politicians had been added to the list of those arrested. They were said to be Dr. Jaroslav Krejci, deputy prime minister and minister of justice; Gen. Jezek, minister of the interior, and Dr. George Havelka, former minister of communications who was expelled from the government several months ago.)

Three former army leaders were among those executed. The announcement named them as Army Gen. Joseph Bily, Division Gen. Hugo Votja and Brig. Gen. Franz Horacek, and described them as "leading men in the opposition group which had as its goal the re-establishment of an independent Czech state."

(The Czech government in London said Gen. Bily formerly was military commander of Bohemia, and Gen. Vojta was deputy commander of the army corps at Bratislava.)

Official Charges.

The 24 persons were accused officially of trying "forcefully to separate the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia (parts of the former republic) from the Reich."

Just when the 24 persons were shot was not disclosed, but the executions followed by not more than 48 hours the declaration of a state of civil emergency in six populous districts of the protectorate by Reinhard Heydrich, chief of the Gestapo Security Service, who has become new Reich's protector of Bohemia-Moravia.

It was three years ago today, early in the morning, that heads of Germany, Britain, France and Italy signed at Munich an agreement providing for gradual occupation by Germany of parts of Czecho-Slovakia's Sudeten areas.

(On that same day, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain flew back to London and said there had been gained at Munich "peace with honor . . . peace for our time." The concessions gained by Germany at Munich led eventually to the breakup of the little republic which grew out of the World War.)

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Arms Buying Reported.

An inkling of ramifications of the alleged plot came from D.N.B., German news egency, which quoted the Czech press as saying itinerant groups of Czechs had been buying up and collecting arms of all sorts.

The revolt in which the arms were to be used, D.N.B. said, was scheduled to begin soon.

Two men named especially as members of the wandering arms buyers, Ladislaus Komzek and Wendel Franc, were among those shot.

There was no word on the fate of the Czech Premier, Gen. Alois Elias, who was charged with premeditating high treason. He was turned over to the German People's Court, and appeals from this court go only to Adolp Hitler.

New York, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast a Paris dispatch today reporting the execution of a Frenchman convicted of illegal possession of arms.

Arrest Of More Czechs Reported

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 30—Exchange Telegraph said today the Prague radio reported the arrest of three prominent Czech politicians—M. Krejci, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice; General Jezek, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. J. Havelka, former Minister of Communications, who was expelled from the Government several months ago.

Nazis Search All Houses In Varna, Arrest 543

Sofia, Sept. 30 (AP)—A house-to-house search in which police arrested 543 persons at the Black Sea port of Varna last Saturday was announced here tonight.

The reason for the wholesale round-up was not given but it was recalled that Soviet agents were reported to have landed by parachute in that region recently.

During the search Varna was shut off from the outside world between 3 A. M. and 11 P. M. Citizens were not permitted to leave their homes.

Of those arrested, six were detained, seventy-eight were interned and 138 fined for failure to have their personal papers in order, police said.

NAZIS TO DRAW VEIL ON NEWS FROM FRONT

Silence For "Next Few Days" Decided On For "Certain Reasons"

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Skirmishes In Leningrad Suburbs, Bayonet Fighting In South Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 30—Skirmishes at close quarters in the suburbs of Leningrad and hand-to-hand combats with bayonets in the far south were reported by German dispatches tonight as Adolf Hitler's armies resigned themselves to the necessity of wintering on the Russian front.

In a number of counter-attacks the Russians stormed German lines at various unidentified points along the southern sector.

Bayonet fighting developed, DNB said, indicating the Russian charges carried them deep into German positions.

Nazis Show "Superiority"

The Nazis "again showed their superiority over the Soviet soldiers," DNB asserted, adding that by free use of bayonets the Germans drove the Red troops back "with bloody casualties."

A military spokesman said there would be little news from the front for the "next few days" for "certain reasons" which he did not disclose.

He conceded that "certain importance can be attached" to German press statements that the war would continue into the winter.

Many Reds Left Dead

The German dispatches tonight, dealing with localized actions, said the Russians left more than one hundred dead on the field in the suburbs of Leningrad. An infantry division stormed 210 Russian pillboxes Sunday and Monday in the northern sector, the high command reported.

The bayonet duels in the far south (presumably around besieged Odessa) were the first German-reported resort to cold steel, despite frequent close-quarter encounters since the war began.

DNB said a surprise attack on a Russian railroad station in the south yesterday resulted in capture of a freight train and sixteen cannon, including four long-range pieces.

Nazi Allies Praised

German allies came in for a share of praise also. The high command said Italian troops east of the Dnieper river "exterminated" strong Russian forces and took several thousand captives.

[The Italian high command said the ground was littered with Russian dead in a rout of four Soviet divisions from which 5,000 prisoners were taken.]

DNB said the Finns had conquered

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the last of the islands in Lake Ladoga, east of Leningrad, and had gained several more towns between Lakes Ladoga and Onega in stubborn fighting.

As an aftermath of the battle of encirclement east of Kiev last week, in which the high command reported a great victory, DNB said the Russian southern commander, Marshal Semeon Budenny, had been with the five trapped Red armies but escaped by plane.

33 Trains Bombed

The news agency said the German air force was busy bombing Russian transport in the Kharkov area of the Ukraine, having damaged or destroyed thirty-three trains yesterday.

The German cruisers Leipsig and Emden recently "effectively" fired on Soviet field and artillery positions in the northern sector, DNB said, without specifying the scene of action.

This led to the speculation here whether German warcraft were closing in on Kronstadt Bay, where it is claimed the Russian Baltic fleet has been bottled up.

German planes sank a 5,000-ton Soviet transport and damaged two other ships in Lake Ladoga Monday, DNB said.

At the same time, DNB indicated Germany was digging in economically in the conquered area, reporting that German financial organizations already had been established at Brest Litovsk in Poland and Krivoi Rog, in the Ukraine, scenes of battles only a few weeks ago.

Warships Fire On Troops: Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 30 (AP)—DNB reported tonight that Marshal Semeon Budyenny, commander of the Russian forces in the Ukraine, was with five Soviet armies which were encircled east of Kiev but that he escaped in an airplane.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 30 — Hand-to-hand bayonet fighting on the southern Russian front was reported today in military dispatches which said hundreds of Russian dead littered the battlefield.

Numerous skirmishes at close quarters have been mentioned, including some in the suburbs of Leningrad, but today's account was the first time bayonet combat has been reported here.

Towns' Seizure Claimed

DNB said that on the northern front German and Finnish forces captured several towns between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega and seized the last of the Russian-defended islands in Lake Ladoga.

The German cruisers Leipzig and Emden recently fired effectively on Soviet field and artillery positions on the northern sector of the eastern front, DNB reported today. The exact scene of the action was not specified.

Silence On War

A German military spokesman declared today there would be "little news from the Eastern Front for the next few days" because of "certain reasons" which were not disclosed.

He added that "certain importance can be attached" to sttaements in the German press that the campaign on the Russian front might run into winter months.

Axis forces scored successes on the northern and southern flanks of the battlefront, a military commentator said.

(The German radio broadcast a dispatch from Helsinki that shortage of food was causing increasing desertions among Soviet defenders of the occupied Finnish peninsular base at Hango.)

Italian Success Reported

The high command said Italian troops east of the Dnieper river "exterminated strong enemy forces and took several thousand prisoners."

The Italian high command reported that Italian troops were mopping up the remnants of four Russian divisions — approximately 60,000 men — with more than 5,000 prisoners already taken.

(The battle lasted several days, the high command said, adding "the front before one of our divisions is completely covered with Russian corpses."

(Italian planes were credited with shooting down fifteen Russian aircraft in recent dogfights.)

In a northern sector of the Eastern front an infantry division, presumably German, stormed 210 pillboxes in a successful attack Sunday and Monday on a stubbornly defended position, the high command added.

Thirty-three Russian transport and supply trains were wrecked or damaged by German bombers in the Kharkov area of the extreme eastern Ukraine yesterday, DNB reported today.

In addiiton, German planes sank a 500-ton Soviet transport and damaged two other ships totaling 1,800 tons in Lake Ladoga, DNB said.

RUSSIANS ADMIT FALL OF POLTAVA

Acknowledge Retreat Into Donets Basin But Claim Success In North

City On Approaches To Leningrad Recaptured, Moscow Reports

[By the Associated Press]

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Oct. 1—The Russians acknowledged for the first time today a Red army retreat into the rich Donets Basin after abandoning Poltava, but dispatches from the north claimed that waves of cheering Red infantrymen had won back a city on the approaches to Leningrad and entrenched themselves in a new, advanced line before the besieged metropolis.

The German high command had announced the capture of Poltava, eighty miles southwest of the chief Donets industrial city of Kharkov, on September 19, along with that of Kiev, but today's Russian communique indicated the last portions of the town were abandoned only Tuesday.

Budenny's Forces Intact

Poltava is some 180 miles southeast of Kiev and in the path of German forces which were claimed to have trapped the major part of Marshal Semeon Budenny's Ukraine defenders.

Budenny's forces apparently still remained intact and were making an orderly withdrawal to establish new lines for the defense of the Donets area, which holds vast Soviet industries.

Russian accounts of the operations on the north said Red forces regained the city before Leningrad after a twelve-hour assault by Soviet tanks and infantrymen, thus measurably easing the pressure on that second city of the Soviet Union.

Red Star Gives Details

Details of the storming of the city, which was not designated by name were related in dispatches to the army journal *Red Star*. It was the most important of a group of counter-attacks which have beaten the Germans out of numerous localities on the fringe of Leningrad in the last two days, officers said.

Elsewhere along the whole front the struggle proceeded without respite or lack of Soviet initiative on the last day of September. In the extreme southwest, for instance, the Red army was declared in a Tass dispatch to have counter-attacked between two villages, killing 2,000 of the enemy and taking 300 prisoners along with considerable booty.

Red Star, detailing the main Leningrad counter-attack, said a Russian regiment approached the objective city under cover of night, entrenched itself in the outskirts and waited there until Russian guns, opening up at 6 A. M., silenced the German batteries.

Rockets Give Signal

White rockets gave the signal for the attack and the Russian tanks rolled forward, with shouting infantrymen in their wake.

The Germans resisted fiercely, *Red Star* said, but their machine-gun and mortar fire slowed the Russian advance only temporarily.

By noon the Russians were said to have occupied the southwestern and western districts of the city and as other units reached the northeastern edge, the Germans began to retreat.

By 6 P. M., the dispatch reported, the main Russian forces had reached a river, completing recapture of the city and driving the Germans back "a significant distance" from Leningrad.

Regiment Wiped Out

An entire German regiment was reported to have been annihilated in this battle, the Russians losing less than one hundred dead and wounded.

Pravda, Communist party organ, reported at the same time that the firmness of the Leningrad defenses was illustrated by three German attacks in which the Germans lost more than 1,000 officers and men of the Two Hundred and Sixty-ninth Division and failed to advance.

The first of these attacks was what the Russians call a "psychological one," the Germans rushing the Red army lines without taking any precautions. The second assault was supported by tanks and it almost broke through, *Pravda* said, but reinforcements saved the Russian line. The third attack was reported finally broken by Russian artillery fire.

Russia's air force, showing signs of steadily increasing activity, also was reported hitting the Germans hard in the northwest. In a single sector, one dispatch said, the planes destroyed 115 trucks, six armored cars, 5 tanks, 4 artillery batteries, 5 anti-aircraft batteries, and dispersed three battalions of infantry. Eight enemy planes also were shot down in this action.

In the southwest, one air unit was said to have destroyed 10 German tanks, 38 armored cars, and 98 trucks and to have wrecked a large bridge while a German column was passing over it.

Red Star reported 68 German planes destroyed on the ground and five in the air on the central front, compared with damage to a single Russian plane.

Several Towns Retaken, Russ Report

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 30—The Red army reported today recapture of a city on the approaches to Leningrad and the taking of many other communities in a concentrated series of counter-attacks.

As the violent struggle continued all along the front that spans a continent, *Red Star*, army newspaper, said the northwestern city of "B" was recaptured after twelve hours of battle which culminated in the bitterest sort of hand-to-hand and house-to-house combat.

Regiment Declared Destroyed

The Germans thus were driven back "a significant distance" from Leningrad, where they have made no gain in a fortnight, *Red Star* stated.

One German regiment was declared annihilated in this battle, with the Russians losing less than one hundred men in dead and wounded.

In other Leningrad front zones, *Pravda*, Communist party paper, said that the Germans were beaten back from numerous villages in the last two days and that at one point the Russians were able to entrench on a new defense line after these counter-advances.

The Soviet information bureau's communique today said merely: "During the night of September 29-30 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front."

600 Reported Slain

The bureau's midnight communique, apparently dealing with the same engagement which *Red Star* described, said more than 600 Germans were killed in Soviet recapture of a point which it identified as "B."

In another sector of the northwest a Russian tank force killed or wounded 1,500 Germans, destroyed twelve tanks and damaged twenty-two in a seven-day fight, the communique said.

The *Red Star* account said a Russian regiment occupied the southwestern districts of the city of "B" and other units penetrated the northwestern outskirts, forcing the Germans to start a retreat at noon after a battle that be- village of "N," Tass said.

By 6 P. M. the main Russian forces reached and forded a river, which was not identified, and completed the recapture of the city.

Air Victory Claimed

A dispatch by Tass, officia Soviet news agency, said that on the southwest front, the Red Army killed 2,000 Germans, took 300 prisoners, and captured a number of guns and tanks in a thrust between villages B and D. The Rumanians near Odessa were repulsed in a fresh assault at the village of N, Tass said.

Representing the largest toll yet claimed against the German Air Force in any forty-eight-hour period, the communique said that 263 German planes were shot down Friday and Saturday, and acknowledged the loss of fifty-nine Russian planes.

Russian warships bolstering the defense of Leningrad were stated to have sunk a second destroyer in a Baltic battle in which they had previously reported sinking a cruiser and a destroyer.

Meanwhile the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army in Russia, Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, told the press that one Polish Division already has been armed, a second was being organized and a third was being formed. More are expected to follow soon, he said.

Conferees Meet in Moscow.

Tri-power conference members cutting speeches short, met in committee chambers at Moscow with the idea of formulating by Friday full reports of Russia's war needs and ways of meeting them. Experts on army, navy, air force, transport, raw materials and medicine problems convened separately.

Premier Joseph Stalin held a 3 hour and 15 minute conference with Lord Beaverbrook, W. Averill Harriman and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, heads of the British, American and Russian groups, after the appointment of the committees yesterday. It was his second talk with the American and British leaders.

Mr. Harriman pledged at the opening session that the United States would give Russia the fullest possible support for the war against Germany. "Your success means everything to the people of America," he said.

Molotov, who presided, expressed the hope that the conference would be guided "by the high ideals expressed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on August 15," when they proposed the meeting to Stalin.

Lord Beaverbrook said: "We will give lessons to those who make war. We will do everything we can to bring the conqueror low."

Conferences Proceed

Six committees of the tri-power war-supply conference labored rapidly through a second day today at charting Russia's needs and American and British means of filling them.

Having cut speech-making short, they hoped to complete their work by Friday on the problems of army, navy, air force, transport, raw materials and medicine.

Much work was understood to have been done in advance through diplomatic channels, leaving the small committees free to concentrate on linking up the technical details.

Soviet Press Review

The Soviet press, meanwhile, made its own review of the Russian economic front.

A leading editorial in *Pravada* said that the great Baku oil fields were operating ahead of production schedule and that there was no shortage of gasoline for Russia's planes and tanks.

Pravada proposed a further increase of the output from the Baku fields and the development of new fields between the Volga and Urals.

munist party organ, announced the great Baku oil fields were ahead of their production schedule, urged a further increase in the output of present oil fields and development of new resources between the Volga river and Ural Mountains and in the Far East.

"Formidable Fortress"

Pravda published an article describing the Donets coal and iron basin in the Ukraine as a "formidable fortress" which the Germans considered their last barrier to the Caucasus oil fields. A letter from workers there promised newspaper readers the "Fascists will never see our Donets basin."

It was announced cotton warehouses were receiving three times the amount of cotton brought to them last year.

Italians Battle at Dnieper.

Rome, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Sharp fighting by Italian expeditionary forces between the Dnieper River and one of its tributaries was reported today by the Italian High Command, which said the battleground was littered with Russian dead.

Italian troops were said to be mopping up the remnants of four Russian divisions—approximately 60,000 men—with more than 5,000 prisoners already taken. The battle lasted several days, the High Command said, adding "the front before one of our divisions is completely covered with Russian corpses."

Italian planes were credited with having shot down fifteen Russian aircraft in recent dog fights.

Finns Claim Victory

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 30.—(AP)—Press dispatches said today Finnish soldiers had destroyed three Soviet regiments, two of them encircled on the main road toward Petroskoi, Petrozavodsk), the capital of Russian Karelia on the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway.

The third unit was reported to have been the Red army's 1070th regiment, trapped 10 miles behind the Finnish lines.

With hundreds of men dead, the Russian political commissars were said to have committed suicide when the situation proved hopeless.

The two regiments claimed encircled in the drive east were reported to have lost 1500 men killed and 1000 wounded. The survivors, dispatches said, were dispersed in the wilderness.

The Karelian league estimated that only 30 per cent. of the property of Finnish Karelia, southwest of this scene of action, had escaped devastation under the scorched-earth policy of the Red army in its withdrawal. The damage in Viipuri, the capital, was declared to be 93 per cent.

mans will not rely entirely on the sauna, for the army has also built numerous motorized delousing chambers and motorized laundries in which four men can wash and dry 1,100 pounds of laundry a day.

The engineer battalions are to be taught the simplest type of sauna, such as Finnish peasants have. These consist merely of wooden sheds in which water is poured over stones heated by a wood fire. A light whipping with birch twigs accompanies the steaming process of the bather, who then finishes with a cold water rinse.

The press continued to tell the German people meanwhile that their soldiers in the east would probably spend the winter fighting in the Russian snows. With a regularity that indicated orders from above, the newspapers carried an article by Col. Walter Scherff of the General Staff on how the German soldier can easily overcome the rigors of the Russian winter.

mile-wide link between the Crimea and the Russian mainland, but that they were making scant headway. One view is that this whole enterprise is scarcely more than a diversion to mask the German intentions to conquer the industrial and agricultural north.

"There is no indication of any German advance anywhere," one London authority said, giving a more optimistic light to both official and a large part of British public opinion.

Despite the Russian Ambassadors' recent criticism of their reliance on "Gen. Mud and Gen. Winter," many Britons are still inclined to set great store by progressively unfavorable weather conditions on the Russian front.

Bracken Comments on Aid

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Great Britain is giving Russia everything she has asked for, Minister of Information Brendan Bracken said today.

"We have even deprived ourselves of the opportunity of making this island invincible," he said.

"The Russian Government is not dissatisfied with our contribution.

"A large part of the deliveries from America are being delivered to Russia."

Sending Information Chief

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced today it was sending the ministry's director-general, Sir Walter T. Monckton, to Moscow at an early date for discussions with S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet spokesman and vice-commissar of foreign affairs, of information, questions of common interest.

Czech forces in Russia, made up of men who have been living in the Soviet Union and former members of the Czech legion which fought in Poland, will carry their own national flag and be subject to Czech military law.

Russia is giving them credits for their maintenance.

GEN. WAVELL FLIES ON

British Protest to Iran on Raising Exchange Rate.

Teheran, Sept. 30 (A. P.). Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander of British forces in India, left Teheran today by airplane following conferences with British and Russian officers.

His destination was not given but his headquarters are in Simla.

Meanwhile today the British Minister protested against the Iranian Government's action in setting a new rate of exchange for the rial, which increases the expenses of the British Army of Occupation. The new rate is 140 rials to the pound sterling, instead of 174, or thirty-five to the dollar instead of forty-five.

Red-Aid Parley In Moscow Expected To End By Friday

Committees Working On Details Necessary To Get Supplies Moving From U. S. And Britain

[By the Associated Press]

OCT 1 1941

Moscow, Sept. 30—Six tri-power war supply committees today ground through the details necessary to get vital aid moving from the United States and Great Britain to the Russian battle fronts.

Diplomatic exchanges in the three capitals had paved the way with general agreements on the help to be given the Soviet in resisting Hitler.

Hope For Agreement Soon

Tonight Premier Joseph Stalin held his third consecutive night conference tonight with W. Averell Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook, chiefs of the American and British missions.

Committee spokesmen said they hoped to settle all questions by Friday. This was the second day of sessions of the groups working on army, navy, air force, transport, raw materials and medicine supply problems.

A leading editorial in *Pravda*, Com-

FINNS TEACH NAZIS TO RESIST THE COLD

And Nazis Hope Steam Bath Will Kill the Cooties.

OCT 1 1941

Berlin, Sept. 30. (A. P.)—The German Army is turning to Finland's famous sauna, or steam-bath, to harden its men for the expected winter in Russia and to fight lice, authorized spokesmen said today.

Finnish sauna builders have arrived at the Olympic Village in Berlin, now an army recreation ground, to teach German engineer battalions how to construct and operate the baths.

Besides hardening the men for the cold waether, the spokesmen said, they hope the soldiers will now more readily change their laundry. It was recalled that during the world war German soldiers wore their clothing for weeks, and that the lice multiplied rapidly.

To combat the lice the Ger-

SAY NAZIS LANDED IN KIEV BY ERROR

OCT 1 1941

British Hold Invasion Was Aimed at Moscow.

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Authoritative sources commenting on reports from a neutral capital, said today that there was some reason to believe that the German campaign in Russia had been thrown into the wrong gear. The Germans probably meant to drive for Moscow first, it was said, and then try to take the riches of the Ukraine in collaboration with the lesser Axis armies operating in the south.

Observers in neutral countries submitted that the Germans had found a comparatively weak spot at the wrong place in the huge eastern front, and that the Crimean campaign particularly was of secondary importance in the Nazis' original scheme of things.

Reports in London said that the Germans were pounding at the Perekop isthmus, the four-

Turkey Calling Envoys to Axis Home to Confer

OCT 1 1941

Papen Returns From Berlin and Sees Saracoglu; Trade Pact Nearly Ready to Sign

ANKARA, Sept. 29 (delayed) (AP).—Turkish ministers to four Axis powers—Germany, Italy, Rumania and Bulgaria—either are in the Turkish capital or are on their way here for conferences with the government.

Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador, who has just returned from Berlin, is conferring with Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, and informed sources say a new Turkish-German trade agreement under discussion for three weeks has been virtually agreed upon.

Czechs And Russians Sign Military Pact

Government In Exile Building Up Unit To Fight In Soviet

OCT 1 1941

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—A military agreement between Soviet Russia and the Czech Government in exile was announced today by General Ingr, Czech commander in chief, who said his compatriots were building up a unit in Russia to "fight against the age-old foe."

Ingr, in a broadcast, said the pact was signed in Moscow Saturday. The

30.24— 12127

30.24— 12127

MANY DEAD, BIG FIRES SET IN FIVE BRITISH TOWNS AS NAZIS RENEW MASS RAIDS

Luftwaffe Delivers Hours-Long Attack On Northeast Coast Area; Dumps Explosive, Incendiary And "Screamer" Bombs On Targets

Bodies Of Victims Recovered From Wreckage Of Buildings—Germans Stung Into Reprisals By Heavy R. A. F. Blows, London Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, Oct. 1—Strong formations of German planes heavily assaulted northeast coastal areas for hours during the night and rescue parties this morning were bringing the dead and injured from the debris of wrecked buildings.

Five towns were raided by the Nazis, who used heavy explosive and fire bombs, the latter including some "screamers." It was feared that casualties would be heavy.

Dover Coast Bombarded

The destructive assaults were accompanied by the brief cannonading off the Dover coastal area by German long-range guns firing across the Channel in brilliant moonlight. The shells, falling in the water, were believed aimed at a convoy.

Large fires were started by the German raiders. They knifed through anti-aircraft fire and R. A. F. night fighters which roared to the challenge. The flames were quickly controlled, however.

Nazis Stung Into Action

The Germans apparently were stung into retaliatory action by five-hour R. A. F. assaults Monday night upon Stettin, German Baltic base for the Russian campaign, and on Hamburg's sprawling water front.

Meanwhile, Big Ben's twelve bongs last midnight marked the end of the second month that London's air-raid sirens had been silent.

Last Alarm July 27

Although gunfire has been heard a few times in various metropolitan areas, the capital's last raid warning was July 27.

In September of 1940 there were 113 warnings.

The Monday night attacks upon Stettin and Hamburg—by far the heaviest there of the war—had a daytime sequel yesterday in an R. A. F. pounce on a heavily guarded German convoy off the coast of Norway in which a torpedo hit was reported on the biggest ship in the procession.

Pilots of the coastal command Beauforts attacking the convoy said they dropped their projectiles before the convoy's destroyer screen could fire. As one torpedo struck home on a medium-sized merchantman, biggest in the convoy, "a great column of water shot up into the air and fell slap on the ship's deck," one pilot said.

French Coast Attacked

Rounding out the picture of the last twenty-four hours of R. A. F. offensive operations, the Air Ministry reported night and day attacks on the northern French coast, including the docks at Cherbourg and Le Havre. Yesterday afternoon one armed Axis merchantman was reported fired off Cherbourg.

The British lost eight bombers and three fighters in the night and day attacks. Two German planes were reported shot down Monday night.

Hundreds of planes flew over Stettin by moonlight, it was said, starting many large fires around the docks, railway station and other parts of the city.

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Waterways Seen

"Waterways of the port were clearly seen and with flares to eke out the moonlight the docks and railway station were readily found," returning pilots reported. "Fires were the most obvious results of the bombing. . . . Here and there oil appeared to be burning and there were clouds of smoke above the port."

The bombing of Hamburg was described as a thorough job in which "a considerable number of our most powerful bombs were dropped."

"When one very heavy bomb exploded part of the quay was blown right into the air," the Ministry related. One pilot reported many bombs fell on the big Blohm and Voss shipbuilding yards.

R. A. F. Torpedoes Ship

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Torpedo-carrying patrol ships of the R. A. F. attacked a heavily guarded German convoy off the German coast today, the Air Ministry announced, after hundreds of British aircraft had given the German cities of Hamburg and Stettin the heaviest bombing of the war during the night.

A medium-sized vessel, the largest in the group, was hit by a torpedo before escorting destroyers could open fire, the Ministry said, adding that "as the torpedo struck home a great column of water shot up into the air."

R. A. F. fighters today attacked two armed merchant vessels off Cherbourg, and one was set on fire, a communique said.

"Many large fires" were set around the docks, railway station and elsewhere in Stettin, one of the cities through which German supplies must pass to the Russian front, it was reported.

Subsidiary attacks were made overnight on docks at Cherbourg and Le Havre.

Eight of the British bombers were announced as missing. Two fighters also were announced as missing from the offensive patrol operations.

Blow To Aid Russia

One hostile fighter was claimed shot down by a British bomber, another driven down in a damaged condition and a hostile bomber set on fire in a fighter attack.

The raid on Stettin was the eleventh since the war began and constituted a long-range blow to help Russia.

The British assume Germany is using Stettin to send many supplies to German forces in Russia.

On the home front it was reported officially that small-scale German activity was restricted to eastern coastal districts of England and Scotland.

"Bombs dropped by a single enemy aircraft at a town in Northeast Scotland demolished some houses and caused a number of casualties, including some people who lost their lives," a joint communique by the Aid and Home Security Ministries said.

R. A. F. Tries New Attack Formation

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—A total of 600 "enemy" planes have now been destroyed by anti-aircraft fire over Britain since the war began, the War Office stated today.

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[By the Associated Press]

Folkestone, England, Sept. 30—A flight of four-cannoned hurricane fighter planes, stretched out in a single line like a football team running forward at the kickoff, raced across the breeze-swept English Channel toward Dieppe, France, this afternoon, apparently employing a novel formation in the day's series of low-level attacks on German positions.

Watchers on shore, who craned their necks all day as the great back-and-forth rush of British fighters continued, could clearly see the cannon muzzles projecting from the wings of the low-flying hurricanes.

The first offensive flights began at dawn, the planes being only a few hundred feet up east-bound and returning so low they skimmed the sea.

RAID IS REPULSED, BERLIN ASSERTS

Single Planes Fail to Bomb Capital, Say Nazis—English Northeast Coast Pounded

OCT 1 1941

REICH PORTS ARE TARGETS

R. A. F. Starts Big Fires at Docks and Shipyards in Hamburg and Stettin

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 1 (AP)—Individual British bombers attempted to attack Berlin during the night, and air-raid sirens sent the population to shelters. An official announcement said all the raiders were turned back by anti-aircraft fire. One raider was downed, it was announced.

Other British bombers attacked the Baltic coastal area of Germany for the second successive night and cities along the North Sea coast.

A communiqué said the raiders dropped fire and explosive bombs that caused destruction and damage to apartment houses and inflicted death and injury among the civilian population.

It was disclosed at the same time that German planes heavily assaulted an important British East Coast supply harbor in a rolling attack. Two cities in Scotland also were reported attacked.

8,000-Ton Freighter Destroyed, Germans Claim

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP).—German flyers sank an 8,000-ton freighter and one vessel "belonging to a large destroyer formation" last night, the German high command said today, in waters east of Great Yarmouth.

A British aerial thrust at Berlin overnight was acknowledged.

Scattered raiders flew over the North German coastal area, the high command said, and penetrated to the outskirts of the capital.

"Bombs dropped on residential quarters, particularly at Hamburg," the high command said, "caused casualties among the civilian population, including some fatal."

The British air force was declared to have lost 11 bombers in operations yesterday and last night.

The German air force was reported to have carried out further raids on the Scottish east coast and objectives in Southeast England.

Switzerland Protests To Britain Against Planes' Flight

'Energetic Action' by Anti-Aircraft Defense Reported by Bern

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—The Swiss Minister to Britain has protested as "a grave violation of Switzerland's air space" the passage of some 50 British planes Sunday night, presumably squadrons which heavily raided Italian cities, the Foreign Office announced today.

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The announcement said the British flights called forth "energetic action" by the Swiss anti-aircraft defense.

On the night in question Genoa, Turin and other cities of Northern Italy were attacked by the R. A. F.

Voicing Switzerland's serious concern, the Berner Tagblatt declared: "On the flight to upper Italy and towns on the central Italian seacoast, British flyers Sunday night again violated Swiss air, following only a few days after Britain curtailed supplies to Switzerland and delivered our country up to increased unemployment.

"It appears that England seems to be acting on the thesis that we are practically ready to join the Axis partners, that she misunderstands completely the actual situation of the last democracy on the continent, that she aggravates unnecessarily our already extremely difficult position, that she without doubt fosters a growing ill-feeling for which our authorities will find proper expression."

British Admit Italian Torpedo Struck Nelson

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—The 33,950-ton British battlseship Nelson was hit by an areial torpedo in Saturday's Italian attack on a great convoy in the Mediterranean, but her speed was only slightly reduced and there were no casualties, the Admiralty said today.

Moreover, it was declared that thirteen Italian planes were shot down in the running engagement, six of them by gunfire of the fleet.

Aside from slight damage to the Nelson, it was added, the British lost only a single merchant ship.

Italian Fleet At Sea

The Italian fleet was understood to have been at sea at the time of the action, the Admiralty said, observing:

"This force took evading action and could not be brought to battle."

The first wave of torpedo-carrying planes attacked in three groups on Saturday morning, the communique reported, and bombers at the same time passed over but dropped no explosives.

An afternoon assault, it was stated, was intercepted and driven off.

What Italians Claim

The Italians claim that three British cruisers—two of them heavy—and at least three merchantmen were sunk, aside from damage to the Nelson and other warships.

The Fascist newspaper *Giornale D'Italia* asserted today that the British convoy, eastbound, was forced to turn about to the west.

"What counts more than the serious losses inflicted on the English fleet," the paper added, "is the fact that the formation was dispersed and damaged in several units and did not pass where it wanted to pass, but, forced and warned by our torpedo planes, turned back toward the base of its departure."

Battleship Nelson Hit By Italian Torpedo, Britain Admits

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Wiesphete on Page 3

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 30—The Admiralty said today an aerial torpedo hit on the British battleship Nelson, the loss of a fighter-plane crew and sinking of a merchant ship constituted the only cost of moving an important convoy through the central Mediterranean under a week-end running attack by Italian planes.

Thirteen of the raiders were declared to have been destroyed.

(Italians said yesterday that three British cruisers and at least three merchantmen were sunk and that a battleship believed to be the Nelson was damaged. They acknowledged that eight Italian planes were missing but said six British planes had fallen.)

Hit Reduces Warship's Speed

A torpedo launched by one of the Fascist raiders Saturday slightly reduced the speed of the 16-year-old Nelson, it was said, but there were no casualties among her crew of about 1,360 men.

The Nelson is a vessel of 33,950 tons. She was commissioned in 1925 and normally carries a complement of 1,361.

First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander informed the House of Commons of the attack prior to the Admiralty announcement.

Alexander said the Italians lost twelve aircraft in attacking the Mediterranean convoy whose escort included the Nelson. The thirteenth raider was downed later when intercepted while attempting to "shadow" the convoy.

He said the British lost three fighter planes, but saved the crews of two.

Says Italian Ships Fled

During the operations, Alexander asserted, reports were received that an Italian naval force was at sea but when the British began a search it took evasive action and escaped.

The Italians said the battleship was hit on the bow by a torpedo.

The important convoy was shadowed and later attacked in the central Mediterranean last Saturday, Alexander said, by three groups of torpedo planes with fighter escorts.

They were engaged by naval fighters which shot down four torpedo bombers and one fighter in addition to another "probably destroyed" and several damaged, Alexander said the ships' guns brought down six torpedo bombers and one fighter.

rying stores, munitions and troops with their majestic escort of battleships, cruisers and destroyers had steamed through blinding rain squalls and under heavy clouds.

"In such weather shadowing aircraft could get but a hasty look at the miles of ships before fighters roared after them.

"Then the sky cleared and we were bathed in brilliant sunshine.

"As guns of the escorting warships opened up in the distance an officer spotter aboard shouted: 'There are five torpedo bombers.'

"One attacked a destroyer and was blown to pieces. Fighters from the Ark Royal were engaging the enemy and not one bomber got through the line of warships to the merchantmen.

"There was a brief spell of quiet. Then with bewildering rapidity a second attack developed—this time from starboard.

"Four or five dark shapes shot low over the water toward us through a murderous barrage.

Plane Dives Into Sea

"Ahead of the aircraft carrier a big two-engined plane staggered, tried desperately to rise and dived into the sea amid a lurid glow of flames.

"We felt there could be no survivors.

"Smoke from our guns cleared and we saw a plane gliding on a slanting course toward the Nelson.

"A torpedo flopped into the sea. The plane turned and a column of water rose near the bow of the battleship.

"The plane was hit almost immediately by fire of other ships and plunged into the sea.

Fighters Roar To Attack

"The next phase of the attack opened when we sighted five torpedo bombers only one hundred feet above the water speeding along a course parallel to that of the ships. Fighters roared to the attack and the planes disappeared.

"Ten minutes later the roar of battle broke out again. We saw a plane to the starboard a bare 300 yards from us.

"We could not see whether it still carried its torpedo, but it swung around as if coming in to attack.

"If that was the pilot's intention, he met a fate that matched in its horrible swiftness the audacity of the attack.

Rear End Blown Off

"Our pom-poms pumped a stream of two-pounders. There was a sudden explosion midway down the fuselage and the rear half of the plane lopped completely off and flopped into the sea.

"A split second later the other half of the plane crashed in a cloud of spray. A black smudge marked the grave of the crew of five.

"An Italian fighter was seen performing weirdly. Aimlessly it looped the loop, getting nearer to the sea each time it looped, until it finally plunged into the water.

"Then the attack ended."

How British Warships Beat Off Italian Aerial Attack

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, Oct. 1—How British warships, including the damaged battleship Nelson, beat off wave after wave of Italian torpedo planes in a furious battle lasting just an hour was related early today by a special correspondent of Reuters who was aboard the aircraft carrier Ark Royal.

"It was hard to believe it all happened in sixty brief minutes," the correspondent wirelessed.

"A sudden distant rumble of gunfire was the first sign of the approaching battle.

"Far away to port, we could see the gun flashes of cruisers and destroyers.

"The whole length of one of our battleships seemed ablaze as her tremendous anti-aircraft armament roared into action.

"Throughout the morning the vital convoy of large merchantmen car-

Says Convoy Turned Back.

Rome, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Il Giornale d'Italia asserted today that the eastbound British convoy attacked by the Italian Air Force in the Mediterranean last Saturday turned back to the west and failed to make its passage through the Mediterranean.

[The British said yesterday that the convoy reached its destination.]

Il Giornale said that the Italians compelled the British formation to abandon its attempt to pass between Sicily and Africa, and that "therefore the enemy's intentions were completely frustrated."

Sicily and Sardinia Blasted.

Rome, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—British planes machine-gunned and shrapnel-bombed airfields at Cagliari, in Sardinia, and Catania, in Sicily, the Italian High Command announced today. Some damage was acknowledged. The attacks occurred yesterday.

The British lost two planes over Cagliari, the communique said, and four others in air battles over the Mediterranean. One Italian naval scouting plane was credited with shooting down three British craft in a fight against six before she herself was finally shot down. Part of her crew were reported saved.

"Another Italian naval scouting plane," the communique said, 'was attacked by two enemy bombers and shot down one of them."

The high command said that British attacks against Italian positions in the siege lines about Tobruk, Libya, had been repulsed despite previous artillery preparation.

Raid In Africa

Berlin, Sept. 30.—(AP)—A small British supply ship was heavily damaged by German planes off North Africa Sunday, DNB said today.

Two British bombers were reported to have been shot down on the North African front in the past two days.

The news agency said many British troops were killed when bombs were dropped on tents at besieged Tobruk by German planes Saturday.

3,000 Italians Taken In Ethiopian Garrison

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A British authority announced today that seventy-one Italian officers, 1,560 Italian soldiers and 1,450 African troops had been reported as prisoners so far under terms of surrender of the Fascist garrison of Wolchefit, Ethiopia, signed on Saturday.

Flood Of U. S. Supplies Swamps Ports Of Egypt

By EDWARD KENNEDY

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Associated Press Correspondent

Cairo, Sept. 30—United States war supplies are pouring into the Near East in such volume that they are seriously straining the limited unloading facilities of Egypt's ports.

In a visit to various ports, I have seen ships bulging with planes, tanks, materiel and general merchandise, discharging their cargoes amid feverish activity day and night.

More than a score of United States ships already have arrived in this area with lease-lend supplies.

These are in addition to British, Danish, Dutch and other freighters coming in with troops and cargoes from Great Britain and all parts of the British Empire.

Congestion A Problem

Although many miles of railway have been constructed, new wharves hurriedly built, piers lengthened and other steps taken to help the vessels disgorge their cargoes, the congestion still is a serious problem.

Tanks are being set down in lighters, completely assembled and fueled, and driven toward the big desert ordnance depot to be readied for war service.

"The fact that American tanks now are coming in with tracks on and ready to be driven is a big help in speeding up their delivery," a official said. "They practically come wrapped in oil paper."

Planes Must Be Assembled

Planes, however, must be assembled after landing. Other vehicles come in great wooded crates, one crate for the chassis with the motor already in it; another for the wheels and various other parts which must be put on. The twin crates for each vehicle bear identical numbers and are kept side by side through the whole trip to avoid mix ups.

Once ashore the goods are moved away as fast as the overtaxed facilities will permit.

U. S. Technicians Helping

American technicians, notably Lieut. Col. Edwin W. Piburn, are aiding the British with the unloading problems.

As a result of this traffic Egypt is flooded with American canned beer all the well-known brands and many new ones—since it comes packed in cases of twelve cans which can be loaded conveniently in the left-over spaces around the ships.

These are landed at a cost of three piastres or 12 cents per can, including the Egyptian tax, but by the time they reach Cairo's crowded bars the price is up to 9 piastres (36 cents).

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Italy Nationalizes Plants Sequestered Since War Entry

Measures to Increase National Food Crops Also Approved

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By the Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 30.—The Italian cabinet approved today a measure nationalizing all "enemy-owned" industries which had been sequestered since Italy entered the war.

With Premier Mussolini presiding the cabinet also approved measures to increase Italy's food crops.

One measure authorized the cultivation of idle lands. Another appropriated funds for bonuses which Mussolini promised farmers. These included a premium of 200 lire per hectar—or about $4.25 an acre—for all land planted in grain. Cost of this bonus has been estimated to aggregate more than 1,000,000 lire.

CLOTHING RATIONS STARTED IN ITALY

Cabinet Takes Over Firms Owned by Enemy.

Rome, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Beginning today, Italians were unable to buy clothing, textiles, furs, hats or shoes while stores began taking inventories of their stocks preparatory to rationing.

Sales of those goods were suspended by the Government pending issuance of ration cards within a fortnight, with the object, it was announced, of assuring to all consumers an indispensable minimum and of preventing hoarding. Bread rationing will begin tomorrow because of an inadequate grain crop.

Gayda Denies Drop In Axis Morale

Rome, Sept. 30 (AP)—Virginia Gayda declared today that "new actions of the Axis" soon would disprove reports of weakening morale in Italy and Germany, which he accused "the Anglo-Saxons" of inventing.

Writing in his *Il Giornale d'Italia*, the editor said the British were trying to create the impression that Italy wanted to ask for peace because of difficult conditions. He termed this a "propaganda meneuver" intended to comfort depressed Britons and "give bait to Roosevelt's warmongering" by representing United States intervention as a thing of little risk.

BERLINERS WARNED TO CONSERVE GAS

Berlin, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Mayor of Berlin sent strict warnings today to those few automobile owners who still are permitted to run cars for business purposes not to abuse their privileges.

"Every driver is asked to meditate before he steps on the starter whether his trip cannot be made on foot or in a public conveyance," the Mayor said.

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The Russian campaign, demands of war-essential plants and vital transport needs make necessary the strictest gasoline economy, it was explained.

REICH GETS NEW CITIZENS

Return Of Belgian Districts Further Advanced

Berlin, Sept. 30 (AP)—Return to the Reich of Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet—districts which Germany lost to Belgium after the World War—advanced another step today with publication of a decree granting German citizenship to all persons who acquired Belgian nationality under Article 36 of the Versailles Treaty.

The decree, signed September 23, is effective as of last May 18.

Hess Goes on Hunger Strike For Status as Special Envoy

No. 3 Nazi Who Flew to Britain Resents Being Held as Prisoner of War—Reported Living Comfortably.

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London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The London Evening Star declared tonight that Rudolf Hess, former Deputy Fuehrer of Germany, twice started hunger strikes in his place of detention because he had been treated as a war prisoner rather than a "special envoy" since he made his sensational flight to Scotland last May. There was no confirmation from any other source.

The Star, reporting that he was being confined "within a very easy distance of London," said that he was contending that as an "envoy" he should be allowed to return to Germany at once.

When Hess, then the No. 3 Nazi, flew to Scotland alone early in May in one of the most sensational episodes of the entire war, he was reported widely to have brought peace overtures from Hitler.

The Star implied that Hess now was living in comfortable quarters, saying:

"Some of our very senior officers who have been captured by the enemy now occupy decent villas. Has Hess a villa or something better suited to his higher rank?"

Government officials, who have been silent regarding Hess since his spectacular landing, declined to comment on the Star's story.

The only thing the Government has disclosed is that Hess was being treated as an officer and that he has all the privileges granted by the Geneva convention on treatment of prisoners of war.

British Envoy to Belgium Finally Gets Back Home

London, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Sir Lancelot Oliphant, former British Ambassador to Belgium, captured by the Germans in May, 1940, arrived in England from Lisbon today, as the result of an exchange of prisoners.

Taylor's Talks 'Not Disappointing'

London, Sept. 30 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, was reported by an an unimpeachable source today to have told Prime Minister Churchill his visit to the Pope was "not disappointing.

This source saidT aylor definitely was not returning to President Roosevelt as the bearer of any peace plans.

While in London he has had brief talks with Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, United States Ambassador John G. Winant and David Gray, United States Minister to Ireland.

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Gray planned to return to Dublin tomorrow. Taylor was expected to leave Britain soon.

ENVOY IN ICELAND

Lincoln MacVeagh Arrives as First U. S. Minister.

Reykjavik, Sept 26 (Delayed)—Lincoln MacVeagh, first American Minister to Iceland, arrived today. His wife accompanied him.

Dixie Clipper to Pick Up Group Landed in Azores

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 30.—The Dixie Clipper left for the Azores without pasengers or mail today to pick up 28 passengers landed there yesterday by the Atlantic Clipper, which could not proceed on its voyage because of radio trouble. The passengers included Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, and Lady Halifax.

The Dixie will take the Atlantic's passengers to New York, while the Atlantic will return to Lisbon to pick up a group of passengers, including Myron C. Taylor, president Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican.

Duff Cooper Engages In Singapore Talks

By the Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 30.—Alfred Duff Cooper, British war co-ordinator in the Far East, was engaged today in a series of conversations intended to improve correlation of British oriental political activity.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador to China, and Sir Josiah Bailey, Minister to Thailand, who are here for conferences with him, expect to remain until the arrival of Sir John Latham, Australian Minister to Japan, whose observations on the latest Japanese developments will widen the scope of the talks.

The co-ordinator later is flying to India for a brief conference with the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, and also plans to visit Burma.

Singapore's importance as a hub of political effort in the troubled Far East was increased with the arrival of V. G. Bowden, Australia's first diplomatic representative to Malaya.

Mr. Bowden, former Australian trade commissioner in China, said his function was to provide the closest contacts possible between Canberra and Malaya and to promote the greatest possible degree of commercial exchanges.

JAPAN WEIGHING U. S.

Relations Are Discussed at Cabinet Session.

Tokio, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Japan's international situation was discussed at a Cabinet session today and informed observers assumed that relations with the United States was high on the list of topics.

It was announced that the Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda presented a report, and since he had held a long conversation last Saturday with the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, it was believed he gave his colleagues an account of this.

Informed spokesmen continued to attach considerable importance to the Grew-Toyoda meeting, which has led to a belief that a new turn in Japanese-American affairs is imminent. It was disclosed that Mr. Grew was accompanied by his counselor of embassy, Eugene H. Dooman. Other spokesmen said the Ambassador also talked with Eiji Amau, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Meanwhile today Nichi Nichi criticized Mr. Duff Cooper and other British diplomats in the Far East, charging that Britain was seeking "to block and thwart any possible rapprochement moves between the United States and Japan."

"Well-informed spokesmen in Shanghai," the newspaper reported, "say that Duff Cooper, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Francis Piggott, former military attache in Tokio, is coming to Shanghai in a deliberate effort to threaten Japan's position in East Asia. Britain is attempting to use the Russo-German war for tightening anti-Japanese ABCD (American-British-Chinese-Dutch) encirclement."

Craigie Leaving Tokio.

Tokio, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, plans to leave Tokio for Shanghai on October 10 on his way to the United States for a three months' vacation, it was disclosed today. Presumably he will confer with Alfred Duff Cooper, British War Co-ordinator in the Far East, before leaving the Far East.

Sir Robert had planned to leave yesterday, but was said by a British embassy spokesman to have postponed the trip on suggestions from London.

Moving Day In Tokyo

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(By the Associated Press)

Tokyo, Sept. 30—Because its present quarters are deemed too sumptuous for an organization preaching wartime frugality, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is to move into the old Imperial Diet building, the newspaper *Yomiuri* said today.

The association, projected last year as a kind of super, single national party, now is housed in the four-story Kaikan, once a fashionable restaurant and scene of exclusive weddings, social gatherings and banquets.

The Cabinet Board of Information, which is to be augmented, will move into the Kaikan from the old Imperial Theater building that is to be used for official meetings and rallies.

The old Imperial Diet building is a two-story frame structure.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR TO MOVE CENSURE

Canberra, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Labor Opposition decided today to present the equivalent of a motion of censure against the Government tomorrow when the lower house of Parliament will consider the new budget.

More British Troops Arrive in Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—A large number of British troops direct from the United Kingdom arrived here today.

Royal Air Force units formed the majority of the arrivals, but there also were artillerymen and signalers.

Brazil Transfers Troops

Rio De Janerio, Sept. 30 (AP)—Gen. Eurico Dutra, War Minister, back from an inspection tour of Brazil's northeastern military zone, today ordered the immediate transfer of four important army units to the strategic Recife-Fortaleza area.

The order will send some 2,800 men to the area, embracing the easternmost tip of the Brazilian coast.

British Air-Training Plan To Be Doubled

Maj. C. G. Power Describes Expansion Of Commonwealth Program

Montreal, Sept. 30 (AP)—Major C. G. Power, Air Minister, said in a speech tonight that the British Commonwealth air-training plan would be extended until the number of schools and airdromes already built would be almost doubled.

Addressing a joint meeting of the St. Lawrence Kiwanis Club and the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, Major Power said a one hundred per cent. French-Canadian air squadron would be established overseas under a French-Canadian leader as soon as there were sufficient French-speaking pilots ready.

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Day's War Communiques

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Russian

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué today:

During the night of Sept. 29-30 our troops engaged the enemy along the entire front.

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Oct. 1 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued early today:

During Sept. 30 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front. After stubborn fighting our troops evacuated Poltava.

Sixty-five German planes were destroyed on Sunday. Our losses were twenty-seven planes.

German

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

In the course of operations east of the Dnieper, Italian troops annihilated stronger enemy forces and captured several thousand prisoners.

On the northern sector of the East Front an infantry division on Sept. 28 and 29 carried out a successful attack on a stubbornly defended position. Two hundred and ten enemy pillboxes were stormed.

Formations of the German Air Force carried out effective attacks on railway transport in the area around Kharkov and continued destruction of the railway system east of Leningrad as well as facilities of the Murmansk railway.

In the fight against Britain, the air force last night destroyed an 8,000-ton freighter east of Great Yarmouth and in the same waters sank through a direct hit one of the warships of a large destroyer unit.

Further air raids were carried out on harbor areas of the Scottish east coast and in Southeast England.

In North Africa German dive bombers bombed loading facilities and munitions dumps at Tobruk. Combat planes damaged merchantmen in the Mediterranean and shot down one British bomber.

The enemy flew over the North German coastal area last night and isolated planes penetrated to the distant vicinity of the Reich capital.

Bombs dropped on residential quarters, particularly at Hamburg, caused casualties among the civilian population, including some that were fatal.

The British Air Force lost eleven bombers yesterday and last night.

The German High Command issued this communiqué early today:

During the night to Oct. 1 a large number of British bombers attacked cities along the German Bight and the Baltic. Explosive and incendiary bombs, dropped on residential districts, caused destruction and damage among apartment houses, dead and injured among the civilian population.

Individual planes attempting to attack Berlin were soon forced to turn back by anti-aircraft. One enemy plane was shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

British

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Stettin, Germany's important sea base on the Baltic, was attacked last night by a powerful force of the Bomber Command. Large fires were left burning.

Another strong force bombed a dock area at Hamburg. Subsidiary attacks were made on docks at Cherbourg and Havre.

Eight of our bombers are missing.

One of our aircraft shot down an enemy twin-engined fighter and drove off another in a damaged condition.

The Fighter Command carried out offensive patrols over an enemy airdrome from which two of our fighters are missing.

In a dusk attack at Lannion [in France] dispersal points and gun positions were raked with cannon and machine-gun fire and an enemy bomber was set on fire.

The Air Ministry also issued the following:

Aircraft of the Fighter Command carried out offensive operations over the Channel and north coasts of France today.

In the course of these two armed merchant vessels were attacked off Cherbourg. One was damaged and set on fire.

Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command on patrol off the coast of Norway hit a medium-sized vessel with a torpedo.

One of our fighters is missing.

The British Admiralty issued this communiqué:

Thirteen Italian aircraft were destroyed during successful operations in the Central Mediterranean, of which further details now have been received from Admiral Sir James Somerville.

These operations had as their object the safe passage of an important convoy through the Central Mediterranean.

During the morning of Sept. 27 it became apparent the convoy and covering force were being shadowed by enemy aircraft and in the early afternoon our ships were attacked by three groups of torpedo-carrying aircraft, heavily escorted by fighters. At the same time bombers passed over the fleet, but no attack by them was observed.

The enemy was engaged by naval fighter aircraft and by gunfire. Four enemy torpedo bombers and one CR-42 fighter were destroyed by naval fighter aircraft in addition to one probably destroyed and others damaged.

Six torpedo bombers and one fighter were shot down into the sea by the gunfire of the fleet. H. M. S. Nelson was hit by one torpedo and her speed slightly reduced. There were no casualties in H. M. S. Nelson.

During the afternoon the enemy attempted a second attack, but was intercepted and driven off by naval fighter aircraft. No further attacks were attempted.

On Sept. 28 an enemy aircraft was intercepted and destroyed while attempting to shadow our forces.

Our losses were three naval fighter aircraft, the crews of two of which were saved. The next of kin of the casualties are being informed.

During the course of these operations reports were received that an Italian naval force was at sea. This force took evading action and could not be brought to battle.

Apart from the loss of the crew of one naval fighter aircraft, the loss of one merchant ship and damage to H. M. S. Nelson, no other casualties or damage were suffered by any of our ships.

CAIRO, Sept. 30 (AP)—The R. A. F. Middle East Command communiqué today said:

A successful attack was made by heavy bombers of the R. A. F. on Palermo [in Sicily] on the night of Sept. 28-29.

Direct hits were registered on the power station, causing fires and explosions on merchant vessels in the harbor and in the drydock area.

The attack was followed by a daylight raid on the airdrome and seaplane base during which two bombers, six seaplanes and one flying boat were severely damaged.

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At Bardia shipping in the harbor and other military objectives near by and aircraft dispersed on the airdrome have been subjected to a series of heavy attacks by aircraft of the R. A. F., the South African Air Force and the fleet air arm during the last two days and nights. Extensive damage was caused to a ship, and gasoline dumps were set on fire, a number of dispersed enemy aircraft were destroyed and damage was caused to officers' and men's quarters.

On the night of Sept. 27-28 harbor installations and works at Rhodes were bombed. One very large explosion was caused, followed by numerous fires. One building at the governorate was completely destroyed.

Our fighter aircraft were active and several combats ensued in which several enemy aircraft were so badly damaged that it is unlikely they were able to make their base. One enemy aircraft was shot down into the sea.

From all the above operations three of our aircraft are missing.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 30 (AP)—A British East African communiqué today said:

Colonel Mario Conella, Italian commandant of Wolchefit, and his staff and 3,000 prisoners are already in the hands of our regular troops.

Patriot [native] forces under British officers in the Lake Tana area have recently fought several successful minor actions against the enemy.

In the north they established themselves between the Wolchefit garrison and Gondar, and this contributed to the early fall of the stronghold. Farther south they have constantly harassed the enemy and recently attacked a convoy moving from Gondar, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing much matériel.

Italian

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Italian High Command today issued this communiqué:

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In North Africa, on the Tobruk front, enemy attempts to attack our position after artillery preparation were easily repulsed.

German aircraft bombed encampments and stores at Tobruk Sept. 27, causing considerable explosions and fires. Italian aircraft on the night of Sept. 28-29 bombed military objectives in the zones of Tobruk and Matruh with evident results.

In East Africa there was intense activity on the part of our advanced elements from various strongholds of Gondar [in Ethiopia].

Enemy bombers bombed and machine-gunned the airport of Cagliari [in Sardinia] and Catania [in Sicily], causing some damage but no casualties at Cagliari. One enemy plane was shot down by ground defenses, while another was shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

In the Mediterranean an Italian naval reconnaissance plane encountered six enemy fighters and shot down three of them. It was at last forced down, but part of the crew was saved. Another Italian naval scouting plane, attacked by two enemy bombers, shot down one of them.

PRESIDENT TO ASK ARMING OF SHIPS BOUND FOR CANADA

Modification in Demand On Neutrality Act Surprises Lieutenants

But Chief Executive Lists Pink Star's Cargo to Show Supplies Must be Delivered

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—President Roosevelt was reported reliably today to be considering a request to Congress for modification of the neutrality act to permit the arming of American merchant ships and their use in carrying war supplies to Canadian ports from which they now are barred.

Although the President told his press conference that no final decision has been reached, informed sources said it is not likely that any attempt will be made at this time to repeal the act's provisions prohibiting United States vessels from entering ports in European combat zones.

Several Congressional leaders, including Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate foreign relations committee, have advocated the latter course but Mr. Roosevelt was represented as preferring to seek less controversial changes in the law now.

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Surprise to Lieutenants

Word that the President might ask for expansion of the legal shipping areas, without seeking abolition of the combat zones he has fixed by proclamation, came as a surprise to most of his lieutenants.

The neutrality act now specifically prohibits American ships from carrying goods to belligerents in an area bounded on the south by latitude 35 north, and on the west by longitude 66 west. Thus this nation's merchant vessels are cut off from entering certain Canadian ports, notably Halifax.

Legislative strategists are reported to have informed the President he could obtain authority to arm merchant vessels with relatively little controversy, if they were to be operated only in "defense waters."

On the other hand, leaders have conceded that outright repeal of the Neutrality Act, or a move to send ships into "combat areas," would provoke a prolonged battle in Congress.

There are indications, meanwhile, that additional study will be given to the question. A White House conference which the President had scheduled with Congressional leaders tomorrow was cancelled. However, Mr. Roosevelt plans to see Senator Connally and possibly others Friday morning, at which time the whole neutrality question is expected to be discussed.

At his press conference, the President enumerated the cargo of a ship torpedoed, and emphasized the necessity and difficulty of replacing supplies that go to the bottom of the sea.

He took the case of the Pink Star, a former Danish vessel, American-owned when she last sailed, but registered in Panama and flying the Panamanian flag. She was sunk by a submarine.

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Most of the cargo was food, Mr. Roosevelt said, adding in response to a question that he supposes food is contraband of war under some rules. It is necessary, he said, to maintain the bodies of a people fighting for its existence.

Then, he listed the Pink Star's cargo: Enough cheddar cheese to feed 3,500,000 laborers for a week, under present British rationing, and the product of 2,000 cows for a whole year. Powdered milk that was the equivalent of 432,000 quarts. Condensed milk that was the equal of 1,250,000 quarts and a year's product for 300 cows. Condensed orange juice which would have supplied 91,000 people with a sufficiency of Vitamin C for 12 days. Pork products, the equivalent of 8,000 hogs. Lard representing the by-production of 87,000 hogs. Corn that 600 acres would produce. Tractors that would plow 715 acres a day. Mechanical potato diggers which would dig 250 acres in a day.

In addition, he said there was a small quantity of what might be called military supplies: Metallic links for machine gun belts—enough of them to equip 10 squadrons of fighter planes—and small machine tools, whose production was four months work for 300 men.

All Must be Reordered

With these things lost, he said, all must be reordered. Some things can simply be bought from existing stocks, others must be manufactured, starting at the beginning of the industrial process.

That, he said, is why he considers it necessary to American defense to get such supplies into the hands of the people who are doing the actual fighting.

The extent to which the Neutral-

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ity Act should be revised is still under study, the President said.

As he pondered the situation, battle lines for the approaching contest began taking shape, and the Administration received powerful support from Wendell L. Willkie.

"The law never should have been enacted in the first place," a friend quoted Willkie as having said. "It ought to be changed now and I believe Congress will change it."

Senator Chandler (D-Ky) declared himself for revising the law with a statement that "we have got to be able to move on the seas and move quickly," and "The President should have more power to meet the situation." Opposition, however, came from other quarters.

Reynolds Is Opposed

"When we passed the neutrality law," said Chairman Reynolds (D-NC) of the Senate military affairs committee, "We did it when we were cool-headed, clear-headed. Those who sponsored it said it was designed to keep us out of war and that it was for the country's benefit. If it was for the benefit of the country, its repeal or drastic modification would be to the country's detriment."

Senator Van Nuys (D-Ind) said the law has "been working very nicely," and that "If we arm our cargo ships it would most certainly lead to another shooting war almost at once; it would be the most bellicose step we could take."

"There is a very grave question whether arming our merchant ships would give them any effective defense," said Senator Brooks (R-Ill). "I do not believe that it would, and I think it would result only in the loss of American lives."

As he left the White House, Secretary Hull declined to tell reporters any details of his conference with the President. He said only that they went "over all the different phases of the international situation as they affect matters which we thought called for an exchange of ideas and discussion."

BAR BODY DELAYS NEUTRALITY ACTION

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Tables Resolution Pending Speeches Before Convention Today

Debate Is Bitter Over Right Of A President To Ignore Law

[By the Associated Press]

Indianapolis, Sept. 30—The international and comparative law section of the American Bar Association tabled late today a resolution calling for repeal of the Neutrality Act after hearing a bitter debate over the right of a President to ignore the law.

The resolution was introduced yesterday, but the section decided to forego action on it until after speeches today by James W. Ryan, New York attorney, and George A. Finch, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, upon the freedom of the seas and the present power of the President.

President's Duty, He Says

Ryan, declaring that Germany already has started a war on the United States by attacks on American shipping, asserted that it is the President's constitutional duty "to use immediately the entire army and navy, if necessary, to fight back and protect us," regardless of whether there has been a verbal or technical declaration of war.

He contended the President could not be bound by Congressional enactment of a neutrality act which would prevent him from assuming full leadership against a hostile nation.

Cannot Be Set Aside

Finch, charging that Ryan had placed him in the position "of being a traitor to America," declared "the Congress or the Constitution cannot be set aside by passing events."

He asserted that only Congress can declare war and that Germany's actions on the seas cannot repeal acts of Congress.

Earlier in the afternoon members of the bar association, holding their sixty-fourth annual convention, heard a warning that "if nothing is done now, we shall face at the end of the defense boom a depression incomparably more serious than that which commenced in 1929."

Resigns In Protest

Another development was the resignation of George F. Barrett, Illinois Attorney General, from the National Association of Attorneys General. He charged he had been barred from broadcasting nationally a speech which he said was an indictment of Naziism, Fascism, Communism and New Dealism.

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The speech was to have been delivered at the meeting of the association in conjunction with the Bar Association convention and broadcast over the NBC network.

Barrett, a Republican, charged that Earl Warren, California Attorney General, and president of the National Association, had notified him that he could make the address this afternoon behind closed doors, but that it could not be broadcast.

Instead of addressing the convention, Barrett delivered the talk over the Indianapolis station which was to have been the network outlet.

Warren was not available for comment.

Anti-Alien Baiting Still Exists in U. S., Biddle Declares

Sentiment in Country Is Better Now, However, Attorney General Says

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By the Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Attorney General Biddle said today "anti-alien baiting has not disappeared" from this country despite efforts of authorities to keep it in check as the defense program proceeded.

"It has been held down," he added in a speech before a meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General at the 64th annual convention of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Biddle said only a few States had passed laws discriminating against foreigners and others had acted to forbid class or race discrimination.

Open Attack on Jews.

"Such discrimination, however, is continually coming up in times like these," he declared. "Most recently it found expression in an open bitter attack on the Jews.

"That this attack should have been everywhere resented throughout the country shows that such Nazi methods do not find response in America, or outside of particular groups."

He reported sentiment in the country at large better than at the time of a conference of Governors and State attorneys general with the Department of Justice on the problem a year ago.

Vigilante Groups Sprang Up.

"At that time a good deal of hysteria existed and vigilante groups were springing up everywhere," he said. "That has disappeared largely as a result of the wise action of the Governors in different States."

PRESIDENT ACTS TO DOUBLE U. S. SECURITY ROLLS

Projects Extension Of System to 40,000,000 More as Inflation Curb, Post-War Stimulus

Increase of Payroll Tax May Also be Sought in Message To Congress; Greater Aid To 'Poorer' States Studied

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By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—President Roosevelt projected a vast expansion of the social security system today, intended to bring within its benefits double the number of people now covered. He guessed it would jump the total of those involved from 40,000,000 to 80,000,000.

The Chief Executive long has advocated spreading the system into new territory, but in announcing the plan today he advanced two reasons why it would be helpful in the present situation. The higher taxes to be collected would help as an inflation deterrent, and unemployment benefit payments would ease the economic readjustment phase which will come with the end of the defense production emergency.

Soon, he said at a press conference, he will send a special message to Congress on the subject. He apparently is hopeful of action in a short time.

While the details of the plan were not disclosed, several steps have been under discussion:

1. Extension of the contributory old-age insurance system to classes now exempt; that is, farm laborers, domestic servants, self-employed persons, farm operators, the casually employed, and workers in charitable institutions.

2. Extension of unemployment insurance to maritime workers and employes of small firms (concerns employing less than eight persons are now exempt).

3. Severance pay, designed for example to tide over workers who lose their jobs in defense industries when the present emergeney is over.

4. More liberalized grants to states for non-contributory old age assistance and other benefits.

Mr. Roosevelt said a formula has already been worked out for giving greater federal aid to the poorer states. Under the present system, the states allocate certain sums of money for old age pensions and other benefits, and the federal government matches that amount.

But because of low property valuations and for other reasons, some states can advance only such sums as $4 or $6 a beneficiary a month, while in more prosperous states, non-contributory old age assistance runs as high as $30 monthly.

As for the contributory old age insurance system, both employe and employer pay the government a payroll tax with which the cost of the program is defrayed. Mr. Roosevelt indicated that the tax rates might have to be increased. At present the rate is 1 per cent each for the employer and employe.

Mr. Roosevelt conferred with his social security advisors during the day, and later one official said that a system of severance pay to workers when they lose their jobs is under consideration to supplement the present unemployment insurance. At the press conference, however, Mr. Roosevelt said there had been no discussion of such a plan.

The President was uncertain whether the top limit on old age benefits would be increased. The Administration, he said, is working on principle, rather than on figures, and proposed to reverse the old formula that to those who have, it shall be given.

FAILS TO BACK PROFIT CURB

President Says Morgenthau Proposal Is Treasury Matter

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt passed up today an opportunity to indorse Secretary Morgenthau's proposal that business profits be limited to six per cent. on invested capital during the emergency.

He said, in response to a question, that he thought that was a treasury matter at the present time.

Press Must Be Free, Roosevelt Declares

President Issues Statement On National Newspaper Week, Which Starts Today

New York, Sept. 30 (AP)—A free press must be maintained against all assaults, President Roosevelt said today in a statement observing National Newspaper Week, starting tomorrow.

In a letter to William N. Hardy, chairman of the Newspaper Association Managers' committee in charge of Newspaper Week, Mr. Roosevelt wrote:

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"The recurrence of National Newspaper Week should awaken in the hearts and souls of all Americans a renewed determination to defend and maintain and perpetuate the priceless heritage of a free press.

"The maintenance of an unfettered press, informed by truth and guided by courage and conscience and wholehearted devotion to the public welfare, is a fundamental obligation of patriotism.

"I trust as a result of the forthcoming observance that Americans everywhere will have a renewed sense of the incalculable blessing which a free press confers. It must be maintained against all assaults."

U. S. RESERVE BOARD MAY ASK MORE POWER

Eccles Hints He Will Ask Curb In An Effort To Halt Inflation

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Says Banks Have More Excess Reserves Than During Last War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 30—Congress received word today that it might be asked soon to give the Federal Reserve Board still greater power to control excess bank reserves in an effort to curb inflation.

Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told the House Banking Committee, during testimony on the Administration's price-control bill, that the board's action in raising reserve requirements to the statutory limit last week had had no effect on checking inflation because of the enormous excess reserves still in the hands of the banks.

More Than In Last War

He said that despite the board's action in impounding an additional $1,250,000,000 of the reserves—and thus prohibiting the banks from lending or investing that additional sum—the banks still had more than $4,000,000,000 of excess reserves. That amount, he added, is more than the banks had at any time during the World War.

In response to questions by Representative Kean (Rep., N. J.), Eccles conceded that his testimony was "laying the basis" for a request to Congress for power to boost reserve requirements still higher. He said, however, he was not seeking that authority at this time.

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Reserves Doubled

Banks originally were required to hold as reserves against their deposits from seven to thirteen per cent. in cash which they could neither loan nor invest. The Federal Reserve Board had the power to double those requirements and last week it exercised that power to the limit.

Eccles told the committee that he considered "agricultural production as essential as defense itself" when Representative Brown (Dem., Ga.) expressed fear that fixing of agricultural price ceilings would cause agricultural workers to leave farms and seek more remunerative employment in industry.

The chairman said agricultural income had risen recently much faster than the cost of living, salaries and wages in general had increased.

Doesn't Expect Deflation

Brown said he did not expect a serious post-emergency deflation or depression because "bankers have been educated and haven't and won't put as much money out in loans to

farmers as they did after the World War."

"I think the situation will be more serious after this emergency," Eccles said. "A larger share of the total income is being devoted to the defense effort now than in the World War days. The situation will be more serious unless at this stage we control the inflationary development. The seriousness will depend on how good a job of control is done during the period of the defense effort."

Forecasts Tax Boost For Social Security And Broadening Plan

New York, Sept. 30 (AP)—R. T. Compton, secretary of the social security committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said today that recommendations to Congress this year would suggest raising pay-roll taxes to about 15 per cent., three times the current figures.

Compton made the prediction in an address prepared for delivery to the annual convention of the Controllers Institute of America.

He said that although there might be considerable opposition to such a move, the Administration preferred to have social security revisions considered with the effective date of the legislation postponed until next year.

He said the major proposals might be:

Increased aid to States for old-age pensions, dependent children and aid to the blind, as well as new Federal grants for general relief.

Broadening of the Federal old-age insurance system to cover self-employed, agricultural and other workers.

A system of compulsory total disability insurance, to cost from one and one half to three per cent. of pay rolls.

Compulsory temporary disability insurance, to cost about one per cent. of pay rolls.

Minimum unemployment compensation benefit standards.

A method of providing Federal financial support to State unemployment compensation funds.

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NELSON ORDERS 43.2 P. C. CUT IN REFRIGERATORS

Production to Be Limited to Conserve Steel and Other Metals.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS LIKELY

45,000 Workers Affected by Curtailment to Be Trained for Arms Jobs.

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Washington, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Government ordered makers of household mechanical refrigerators today to cut production for the last five months of 1941 to a level 43.2 per cent under average monthly output for the year which ended on June 30, and warned that cuts in 1942 will probably be greater.

Thirty factories employing 45,000 workers will feel the curtailment imposed by Donald M. Nelson, priorities director, as a means of conserving steel and other strategic materials for defense needs.

It was the second drastic cut imposed on an industry producing durable consumers goods. Automobile production for December recently was cut 48.4 per cent, and similar limitations are expected soon for washing machines, household ironers, vacuum cleaners and other items.

To Release 175,000 Tons of Steel.

The refrigerator order was based on recommendations of Leon Henderson, Director of Civilian Supply, whose program called for production of only 2,007,000 refrigerators in the twelve months beginning August 1, 1941, as compared with 3,670,000 units in the twelve months ended June 30, 1941.

This curtailment was expected to release 175,000 tons of steel for production of warships, cargo vessels, tanks and other defense items, as well as considerable quantities of aluminum, brass, chromium, copper, nickel, tin, zinc, mica and rubber.

Monthly quotas for the refrigerator industry will total 175,519 units for each of the five months from August to December, 1941, inclusive, as compared with average monthly output of 309,234 units in the twelve months ended last June 30.

Because of seasonal production variations, the curtailed output will be only 2 per cent under production for the last five months of 1940, although considerably under the level of recent months. However, production in the first seven months of 1942 is to be leveled off to a large extent, instead of following the normal summer upswing.

Officials of the Division of Civilian Supply said that the impact of the limitation order would be felt principally in the ten cities which produce 90 per cent of the electric and gas refrigerators in this country—Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Dayton, Schenectady, Evansville, Ind.; Muskegon, Mich.; Mansfield, Ohio, and Greenville, Mich.

The Office of Production Management is at work on plans to relieve the threatened idleness in these regions, directing its efforts toward placing qualified workers in defense jobs, training others for defense work and directing additional defense contracts into the areas affected.

The larger companies were subjected to the heaviest cuts, on the principle that they are best able to withstand them. Those making 16,000 or more refrigerators a year were cut 45 per cent; those turning out 5,000 to 16,000 units, 37 per cent; and those producing fewer than 5,000 units, 29 per cent.

Three New Orders Issued

It was forecast that beginning in January cuts would approximate 50 per cent under the base period for the large manufacturers; 40 per cent for the medium group, and 29 per cent for the small producers. Detailed allotments have not been worked out beyond December 31, however, Mr. Nelson said, "since it is problematical what conditions will be in the succeeding seven months."

Meanwhile a tightening raw materials situation was reflected in three other actions of the priorities division:

1. A new blanket priorities order covering nearly 500 makers of machine tools for defense use was issued because machine tools are needed in much greater quantities than are now forthcoming. It replaces an order expiring tomorrow.

2. Priorities control over nickel was extended another six months, to March 31, 1942, because of an anticipated shortage of 40,000,000 pounds—perhaps as high as 70,000,000 pounds.

3. Rationing of cork to manufacturers was extended to March 31, 1942, because of continued shortages of shipping. Full priority control over the wholly imported material was imposed earlier this year.

SAYS DEPRESSION IS NOT INEVITABLE

Bankers' Group Urges Safeguards For Era Following Present War

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Economic Policy Commission Also Asks Curb On Non-Defense Spending

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Sept. 30—The economic policy commission of the American Bankers' Association reported tonight that a severe post-war depression was not inevitable in the United States, and that the best way to avoid one was to restrain non-defense spending at once.

The commission is composed of twelve bankers headed by W. Randolph Burgess, of New York. They made their conclusions at the association's sixty-seventh annual convention.

"While all recognize the economic shock of shifting from war to peace," the report said, "a severe depression should not be fatalistically accepted as inevitable. . . .

"The best way to avoid a post-war depression is to restrain consumer and non-defense spending now, and so save up buying power for the post-war period.

Severe Drop In Prices

"After World War No. 1 everyone feared a terrific slump, and there was in fact a severe decline in prices and production in 1920 from which, however, a prompt recovery began in 1921 without any aid from Government spending.

"The recovery had its basis in the satisfaction of needs which had been postponed during the war, especially the need for automobiles and for the building of homes and private manufacturing plants for consumer purposes.

"The lesson of that period would appear to be that if restraints are exercised now our system of free enterprise will, under proper encouragement, be adequate to provide for post-war reemployment. Artificial and wasteful Government spending programs of the pork-barrel type are not needed and may indeed prolong the depression."

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Must Be Speeded Up

Analyzing the effect of the defense program on American economic life, the commission said that defense machinery must be speeded up, with the nation's energy transferred from producing luxuries and "even some necessities" to producing weapons.

It was explained this must be done "in such a way as to lessen the economic disruption that customarily goes along with and follows every wartime boom with its highly inflationary tendencies."

". . . The real problem is more political than economic," the report continued. "There have been many wise discussions by Government officials, by economists, by men of affairs pointing out what needs to be done.

". . . But the action they recommend requires political agreement and in almost every case runs against the self-interest of large groups of people with great political power."

Viewed As Paradox

It came from Leon H. Keyserling, deputy administrator and general counsel of the United States Housing Authority, in a speech before the association's real property, probate and trust law section.

"The tragic paradox of today," he said, "is that the more millions of men and the more billions of dollars of capital there are employed in the defense program, the more millions of men and the more billions of dollars of capital will suddenly become idle when the defense program is over—unless we do something about it now."

10% CUTS IN GAS DELIVERIES STAND

Priorities Director For First Time Applies Curbs To Taxis And Trucks

U. S., State And Local Governments Are To Get Full Fuel Supplies

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 30—Donald M. Nelson, taking over the Eastern gasoline rationing program as priorities director, issued an order tonight continuing the ten per cent. cut in deliveries to filling stations and applying the restrictions for the first time to taxicabs and delivery trucks, as well as pleasure cars.

The original curtailment order issued August 15 by the former Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply called for a reduction in October amounting to ten per cent. of the July consumption.

Nelson's order, which has the force of law under the Priorities Act, provides for a reduction amounting to ten per cent. of the average May-June-July consumption.

This change will have virtually no effect on the ordinary motorist, the Office of Production Management said. It was made on the recommendation of Harold S. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and petroleum coordinator, to "reflect more exactly the relative sales positions of the various primary suppliers."

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Limited Exceptions

Limited exceptions to the order bringing delivery trucks under the rationing program were provided for deliveries to defense projects, agricultural activities and for the operation of motor vehicles in interstate commerce. Full deliveries will continue to be made to Federal, State and local governments.

Ickes indicated that some of the areas of the seventeen States now under the rationing program might be removed from the restrictions.

"My office," he said, "is surveying the supply situation in several of the Southeastern States and in some regions contiguous to the western borders of the whole Atlantic Coast area, where it seems likely that other modes of shipment may shortly wholly supplant movements heretofore made by deep-water tankers.

Would Ease Situation

"In such instances, and in the absence of intervening factors, it is my present view that whenever the facts disclose that any such States or regions are no longer dependent on tanker transportation and are securing sufficient supplies by alternative methods of transportation, I shall desire to recommend either a contraction of the boundaries of the area of restriction or a relaxation of these restrictions in such States or regions."

The OPM order, issued on Ickes' recommendation, prohibits the shipment of motor fuel from the Atlantic Coast area to any point outside the area, thus retaining all available supplies for use in the populous East where the petroleum emergency was created by transfer to British service of a large part of the American tanker fleet hauling oil from the Gulf to Atlantic ports.

STASSEN FOR UNITY

Urges All Governors to Back U. S. Foreign Policy.

Indianapolis, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Gov. Stassen of Minnesota called on his fellow State executives today to "give united support, regardless of geographical location or partisanship, to the established foreign policy of the Federal Government."

The youthful Governor, who has been mentioned as a 1944 Republican presidential possibility was the principal speaker at a meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General in conjunction with the American Bar Association convention.

"Our responsibility as representatives of the governments of the several States seems clear," he said.

Some forty governors and their attorneys general are attending the conference.

30.24 — 12133

30.24 — 12133

STEEL EXPANSION PLANS APPROVED

Expenditure Of $1,250,000,000 Involved In Proposal To Boost Capacity

SPAB Having Given Its Support, RFC May Help To Finance Projects

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 30—The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board today approved a $1,250,000,000 expansion of the steel industry designed to increase capacity by 10,000,000 tons annually.

The board directed the OPM to decide where the expansion would be made and how it would be financed.

The expansion had been recommended by William S. Knudsen, OPM director.

The action was in line with the policy adopted two weeks ago of expanding production of all critical materials, officials said.

Capacity Now 89,000,000 Tons

Present steel capacity, including some facilities under construction, amounts to 89,000,000 tons.

The facilities which are under construction and which are included in the 89,000,000-ton figure represent about 3,000,000 tons capacity. This construction work is well under way, officials said.

In addition, they asserted, the Office of Production Management has specifically recommended nearly 3,000,000 tons additional capacity, and most of this work has been recommended to Federal finance agencies. This second 3,000,000 tons capacity forms part of the 10,000,000-ton expansion approved by the SPAB today.

It is expected that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Federal lending agencies will finance a great part of the expansion.

ARMS EXPORTS LICENSES

Total For Eight-Month Period Is Set At $1,316,218,138

Washington, Sept. 30 (AP)—Arms exports licenses issued by the Secretary of State during the eight months ended August 31 aggregate $1,316,218,138, the State Department announced today. The total for August alone was $261,212,468.

Actual exports of war materials for the eight months aggregated $458,700,942, of which $75,355,726 was shipped in August.

BERLE CITES NEED FOR POST-WAR PLAN

Program To Replace Defense Orders Urged By Secretary Of State Aide

Research On Production Of Peacetime Goods Is Proposed

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 30—A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, urges that business and Government prepare a post-war work program to replace defense orders, declaring that "unless we are prepared to finance the demobilization as well as we have financed the mobilization, we shall be headed at best for a depression and at worst for disorder approaching revolution."

Writing in *Fortune* magazine, Berle added:

Calls For Inventory Of Plans

"Every defense industry should have a research staff working on plans for producing peacetime goods. If any business outfit concerned with war production has not already done so, it is negligent—a negligence that will become an economic crime if it continues.

"A conference should be held to take inventory of these plans and to lay out a catalogue of the products that will be available when the war ends."

Berle cited as needs the relocation and modernization of city areas, new housing for several millions of families, a considerable number of public works, and nutrition adequate in kind and quality to assure public health.

"These needs are potential markets," he said. "Out of these and others like them there should be constructed markets sufficient to create full use of our plants and full employment for our people."

Churchill Goes Ahead Of Hitler In Poll On Leading Living Person

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 30 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's two-year term as the "world's greatest living person" in the eyes of Princeton freshmen ended today when the class of 1945 elevated Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, to that post in an annual poll.

President Roosevelt finished third on the world list, behind Hitler, and was labeled the "greatest living American" for the third straight year.

Wheeler Says U. S. Has One-Man Government

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Los Angeles, Sept. 30 (AP)—Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) told a Town Hall luncheon gathering today:

"In the name of defense we have started shooting on the seven seas. In the name of democracy we have established one-man government. And in the name of peace the United States has been dragged to the brink of war.

"What we are passing through is not a counter-revolution against Naziism, but a New Deal evolution toward dictatorship in the United States.

"We have been asked to abrogate the Constitution. We have been asked blindly to follow the President into the hell of war from which only bankruptcy, suffering, sorrow, death and desolation can come."

Wheeler is here to address an America First rally Thursday night.

Senators Told Gliders Started Nazi Air Force

F. P. Wisbar Says Soaring Trained 80% of Pilots

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—A former German Army officer told a Senate subcommittee today that 80 per cent of all the Reich's military pilots had received their initial training in gliders.

This testimony was given by Frank P. Wisbar, motion-picture producer and director, who left Germany in 1939 after being active for many years with development of gliding and soaring in that country. Mr. Wisbar appeared before a Senate labor subcommittee considering legislation to provide a glider-pilot training program.

Under the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. Wisbar said, Germans were prevented from flying motor-powered planes, so glider flying was developed, starting with some fifty pilots using craft made from broomsticks and paper. The program grew with the aid of secret army and navy funds, the witness related, and was taken up by the Nazi party as part of its youth movement. The result was that 18,000 pilots and 30,000 mechanics were trained annually for the last ten years.

BRITISH CRUISER AT PHILADELPHIA

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H. M. S. Manchester Puts In for General Refit.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The 9,100-ton British cruiser Manchester is at the Philadelphia navy yard for a general refit, it was announced today by Rear Admiral A. E. Watson, commandant of the yard.

The Manchester, commanded by Capt. H. Drew, and carrying a complement of 700 officers and men, is the second British warship to visit the yard for repairs or other purposes. Last week the navy disclosed that the battleship Resolution had undergone repairs here.

The Manchester, Admiral Watson's announcement said, is one of a class of modern heavy cruisers mounting twelve six-inch guns and having a speed of 32 knots. The last built of the eight ships in the Southampton class she was begun in March, 1936, commissioned in April, 1937, and completed in April, 1938.

The Navy Department at Washington also announced that the British destroyer Firedrake and the British merchant cruiser California were at Boston undergoing repairs.

The three vessels brought to thirty-one the number of British and Free French men-of-war disclosed to have arrived in this country for refitting or the repair of war damages.

R. A. F. Boys Find U. S. Girls Just Wonderful

(Editors Note—The following article was written by Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to Great Britain. Young Kennedy is an aviation cadet at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station and is on the station's public relations staff.)

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By Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 30 (AP)—Sixty enthusiastic English boys at the trade school of the Naval Air Station here say the thing they like best about America is the American girl.

"Of course," they say, "we like the American ice-cream and American drug stores; they've got it all over our English stores; but these American girls are really wonderful.

Here For Six Months

"We're going to try to get President Roosevelt and Congress to put them under theterms of the Lend-Lease Act so we can bring them back to England with us—but if we once get them over there you'll have a jolly hard time getting them back.

The Britishers at the trade school, practically all under 21, have been selected from thousands of applicants because of their natural mechanical aptitude. All of them have seen war at first hand in England.

Excited Over Football

The boys are over here to learn radio and air gunnery, on the theory that Americans should teach them how to handle American machines. They'll be here for six months and then go back in the R. A. F. in England as mechanics, radio operators and machine gunners.

As to what they do for athletics, they told me, "We go to the beach. It's swell down there. We do miss not seeing the English football games."

They have played softball and many of them like it better than cricket, but none of them has seen a hard baseball game. What they are really enthused about at present is the prospect of seeing American football.

For recreation, they like to dance. One's already a jitterbug. "I can do it a bit and it's jolly good fun," he confessed.

They Like Hamburger

Their drinking is confined to beer, but they really miss their good old English stout and the fish and ships which go with it. However, they admit that the American hamburger makes up for fish and chips and wish England would import some to feed them over there.

They're also beginning to like iced tea. And when an Englishman admits he is beginning to like what he considers an abuse of a great institution, then he's half American already.

Wickard Has No Comment.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, here pushing his plan to make the United States a breadbasket for the democracies, sent word to reporters that he preferred not to comment today on Winston Churchill's statement that Britain's "reserves of food stand higher than at the outbreak of the war."

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Mr. Wickard indicated that possibly he would comment after studying Mr. Churchill's full statement.

The Secretary last week told a House committee in Washington, England was short on rations.

Wickard, testifying on the new request for $5,985,000,000 in lease-lend funds, said $1,000,000,000 of the sum "is the very lowest estimate of funds needed for the commodities the department has promised to supply to Britain" in the next five months.

SEIZED DATA LINK SPY CODEFENDANTS

U. S. Presents As Evidence 30 Paper Slips Taken From Suspect's Pockets

Names And Phone Numbers Alleged Those Of Outlaw Radio Operators

OCT 1 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Sept. 30—The Government began putting into evidence today thirty pieces of paper picked from the pockets of Paul Scholz, one of sixteen men on trial charged with espionage conspiracy.

On the half dozen read to a Brooklyn Federal jury were the names or initials and telephone numbers of several codefendants whom the indictment charges with having operated an outlaw radio station to keep Germany informed on the sailing of lease-lend cargoes from New York for Britain.

Started To Tear Card

Burton F. Wiand, F. B. I. agent, testified that when he and two other agents suddenly swooped down upon Scholz in a German bookstore in New York city where he worked as a salesman, Scholz started to tear a small card on which were penciled the address and telephone number of Karl Reuper, airplane factory machinist whom the Government charges with organizing a spy ring.

"Scholz said Reuper was one of his closest friends," testified Wiand. "He denied knowing about Reuper's activities for the German Government; and

when I asked about notations on the card, he said, 'I don't wish to talk about that.'"

A quick frisk brought out the other papers. One bore the letters MGXX, call letters of the outlaw station.

"Personal Greetings"

"Scholz said that shortly after Italy entered the war, it became almost impossible to get mail through to Germany," said Wiand.

"He said he and the others thought it would be a good idea to have a radio to transmit personal greetings to friends in Germany."

On another card was the name of Wilhelm Gustav Kaercher, one of seventeen who pleaded guilty to the indictment.

"Scholz said the name and paper were unimportant," testified Wiand. "He said he didn't want to talk about that."

On Various Slips

On another slip of paper was the Bremen (Germany) address of P Fink, the alias of Paul Fahse, who also has pleaded guilty; on another notations of the frequency, wave length, call letters and other specifications of the outlaw station and a nebulous note from Reuper about a mysterious "package" and an unspecified "matter" to which Scholz was asked to attend.

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Wiand said Scholz expressed a desire to avoid discussing any of these.

A statement, allegedly made by Josef August Klein, a defendant, quoted Klein as admitting that he assembled the transmitter and repaired it at various times. The statement was read into the record.

"Became Suspicious"

Eventually, Klein became suspicious of his associates—including Scholz, Kaercher, Axel Wheeler-Hill (another defendant), and others—and "I tried to get out of their company."

"I came to realize that I had become involved in something I never expected," said the Klein statement.

"I realized that he (Wheeler-Hill) intended to violate the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission and the United States Government."

D. D. Johnson, F. B. I. agent, said Klein told him he accepted Wheeler-Hill's explanation that the radio was to be used for personal messages to Germany "with a grain of salt."

NAVY SAYS UNION FAILS IN PLEDGE

Metal Trades Department Accused By Assistant Secretary Bard

West Coast Welders, Denied Autonomy By AFL, Threaten Strike October 6

OCT 1 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, Sept. 30—Their demands for autonomy again denied, welders and burners late today renewed their threat to halt work here and at Tacoma Monday and picket the American Federation of Labor convention's opening session. The strike would affect about 1,500 men, many employed on national defense projects.

The demans were rejecte by the AFL metal trades department convention today.

Earlier naval and Labor Department authorities had urged metal trades leaders to compel the membership to abide by the leaders' pledges of last January 1 of no work stoppages during the national emergency.

Says Pledges Not Kept

Lieut. Com. George M. Keller, Washington, read a statement prepared by Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as "a blunt expression of disappointment" over continuing strikes despite the metal trades leaders' pledges of no work stoppage.

Asserting that "every work stoppage plays right into Hitler's hands," Bard's statement asked:

"Why, then, are your people willing to strike and to threaten to strike?

"What have you left undone to prevent every stoppage of work?

"What explanation are we to assume for a condition like this?

Trying To Hamper Defense

"There is an inability indicated that your leaders can't control the membership, or there is indication that members are deliberately trying to hamper national defense production."

Dan W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor and former president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told the convention:

"The time has come for labor to rise and give its all to the Government. You are the ones who will have to pay if there is an attack by Hitler. . . . If more men were fighting Hitler and less were fighting Franklin Roosevelt, our defense-production program would be greater."

The metal trades' president, John P. Frey, said he regretted work stoppages by some members, but added: "We cannot force anything down their throats." He said it might take some time to educate the metal trades' many new members by democratic methods to a policy against work stoppages.

Demands Are Refused

The metal trades' executive council reported against the welders and burners' demands for a separate brotherhood—they are now scattered through eight or nine unions—on the ground that "it would lead to disorganization in every international union of metal workers under whose jurisdiction welding is done, and . . turn over a large number of present members to a new organization which had no part in building up the American trade-union movement."

The council also recalled that previous AFL conventions had decided that "welding is performed with a tool which is used by all metal workers, and which no more can come under exclusive jurisdiction of any one trade or calling than can the hammer or the saw"

"That settles it," said Dave Basor, executive secretary of the Welders and Burners Council of Seattle. "We will go on strike October 6."

He indicated welders throughout the Pacific Coast would demonstrate in behalf of the twenty-five-year-old demands.

Buying Boom Swamps Stores In New York

New York, Sept. 30 (AP)—A great three-day boom in luxury goods ended tonight as retail merchants throughout the city struggled to satisfy the demands of throngs of shoppers in a last-minute rush to get ahead of the new Federal excise taxes effective tomorrow.

It will take a few days to assemble the statistics to give an accurate picture of the huge total of dollar spending, but executives of some leading midtown stores were willing to wager that more expensive jewelry, more fur coats, more bottles and cases of liquor, more cosmetics and toiletries, more sports goods, more cameras and more radios were sold across the counters than in any similar period in history.

The boom started last Saturday as predictions were given prominence that October 1 would bring a sharp boost in prices of many lines of merchandise under the emergency tax bill.

OCT 1 1941

Toughes Of Hysteria

It swelled mightily through Monday, and took on some touches of slight hysteria as it moved on to peak volume today.

Buyers jammed the luxury goods departments of the big department stores the day long, and those who couldn't come swamped the stores' switchboards with frantic appeals for immediate delivery of goods affected by the taxes.

Some of the more colorful reports on the intensity of the buying splurge came from big Fifth avenue furriers, who asserted that Uncle Sam's tax bill had stimulated the sale of expensive fur coats to a far greater extent than had the famous stock market boom of 1929.

JAN VALTIN LOSES DEPORTATION PLEA

Anti-Nazi Author Could, However, Win Pardon From Olson

California Board Rejects Move To Escape Return To Germany

OCT 1 1941

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Sept. 30—Jan Valtin, who sharply criticized Nazi activities in his book, "Out of the Night," lost today, by a 2-2 vote of the State Advisory Pardon Board, an appeal for a pardon to escape deportation to Germany.

The writer could, however, still win a pardon when the matter comes before Gov. Culbert L. Olson.

Applies For Pardon

Valtin, 36, under his true name of Richard Krebs, was convicted in 1926 of assault with a deadly weapon in Los Angeles, and was sentenced to ten years. He was released in 1929 for deportation to his native Germany, and recently reentered this country illegally.

The petitioner, who attacked Communist and Nazi activities in his book, applied for the pardon to escape deportation again.

Valtin contended he would be executed if he was returned to Germany.

Board Members Lieut. Gov. Ellis J. Patterson and C. H. Stone, chief of the State's Division of Criminal Identification, voted in favor of a pardon. It was opposed by Clyde I. Plummer, warden of Folsom Prison, and Clinton Duffy, warden of San Quentin. Earl Warren, State's Attorney General, and fifth member, was not present.

"I voted on this case as if the man had never written a book," Stone said. He remarked that if the things Valtin related were true and he was sent back to Germany, he would be shot, "and if they weren't true, they would shoot him anyhow for lying."

Sentenced To 10 Years

Valtin now lives in Danbury, Conn.

On August 14, 1926, his prison record shows, he went into a Los Angeles store owned by Morris Goodstein, and ordered some merchandise. While Goodstein was wrapping the things, Valtin struck him over the head with a pistol, but fled when the owner started throwing things at him.

He was captured in an alley, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years. On December 5, 1929, he was released as a deportable alien, and remained a deported parollee for three and a half years until he returned to this country.

The War Interpreted

By Dewitt MacKenzie

OCT 1 1941

"Would Hitler like to back out of the war at present and, if so, do you think he possibly could?"

This man-size query comes to me from Jacksonville, Florida—and I like the confidence shown in my ability to tell what is in the Fuehrer's mind. As though to help us out, we have from Berlin an emphatic denial of any attempts anywhere at peace feelers or peace negotiations by Germany.

Still, that denial isn't as useful as it might be, because while it may be truth it isn't the whole truth, and begs the issues in our double-barre question. The correct answers seem to be these:

Yes, the Nazi chief would like to get out of the war now, provided h could be left in domination of the continent of Europe. Who wouldn't!

No, I don't think he could get out of it. Just as he isn't likely to qui unless he cashes in on his conquests or is defeated, so the Allies hav sworn that they never will stop until they have pulled him down.

PEACE MOVE RUMORS

Peace talk has been going the rounds quietly in Europe recently. M information is that some Axis supporters have been predicting Hitle would make the Soviet an offer of separate peace before the winter shut down on the Russian front. If that venture were successful, he would make suggestions to England for terminating the war.

These Axis sources believe such a proposal to Britain would follow the lines of previously rumored plans. That is to say, Germany and England would be the dominant powers of Europe—with heavy accent on Germany. Sovereignty would be restored to those countries in which Britain has special interests, such as Norway and the Netherlands. All the other nations would come into Hitler's "new order" or be annexed by the Reich.

In other words Hitler would be pretty much lord of all he surveyed on the continent. John Bull would be allowed to keep his shirt and his imperial connections.

Why shouldn't the Nazi leaders want to conclude peace on such terms? His alternative is to fight the war through to a bitter, bloody finish—and he is a long way now from having assurance that he will win. Things have changed mightily since the days when he beat the French to the earth and drove the British into the sea at Dunkerque.

HITLER KEEPS INITIATIVE

Hitler still is powerful and he still retains the initiative, excepting for the war in the air over the western theater from which he has withdrawn the bulk of his luftwaffe for use against Russia. He is a conqueror who hasn't yet been stopped. However, there are many reasons why he might be glad to secure right now even a part of the loaf of conquest which he started out to get, rather than continue what is becoming a colossal gamble. Here are some of those reasons:

Even if Germany should conquer Russia, the Nazi losses in men and material have been heavy. This is particularly true as regards the all-important air force. Prime Minister Churchill in London today stated that the German air shortage is "very serious," and Russian reports tend to substantiate this estimate.

Churchill also says that British, Allied and neutral shipping losses during July, August and September, were only a third of those in the preceding three months, which means that the Battle of the Atlantic has been going better for the Allies.

It is claimed that very few important ships carrying munitions to Britain have been lost. That is to say, England's strength is increasing rapidly.

U. S. DEFENSE PROGRAM

The American defense program daily moves faster, to provide aid for the Allies.

The British blockade of the continent continues tight, and the winter holds out prospects of terrible suffering from privation in many countries.

Berlin announces that Nazi firing squads have executed 24 people in what used to be Czecho-Slovakia for plotting against German rule. The rattle of musketry there was only the echo of that in numerous other countries as the tide of revolt swells.

Meantime, the Axis operations continue to expand without a corresponding increase in strength. Now its a grim winter war in Russia. Next spring it will be something else.

Sure, Herr Hitler would be glad to get peace now—on the terms previously mentioned.

30.24 — 12135

30.24 — 12135

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL (BJT) X X X

STULTIFYING TO HITLER."

OCT 1 1941

(THE GERMANS UNOFFICIALLY CLAIMED TUESDAY THAT SINKINGS OF BRITISH SHIPPING FOR SEPTEMBER ALONE AMOUNTED TO 662,000 TONS, AGAINST THE OFFICIAL NAZI FIGURE GIVEN FOR AUGUST OF 537,200 TONS.)

AS TO AID TO RUSSIA, CHURCHILL REPORTED THAT ALREADY "PRECIOUS AIRCRAFT, ALUMINUM, COPPER, RUBBER, OIL AND MANY OTHER MATERIALS VITAL TO MODERN WAR" HAD GONE TO THE SOVIET IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

"IN SOME RESPECTS," HE WENT ON, "THE PROBLEMS WE NOW HAVE TO FACE ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH RENT OUR HEARTS LAST YEAR, WHEN WE HAD TO REFUSE TO SEND AWAY FROM THIS COUNTRY FOR HELPING FRANCE THE LAST REMAINING SQUADRONS OF THE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT ON WHICH OUR WHOLE FUTURE POSITION DEPENDED; OR AGAIN WHEN WE RIGHTLY JUDGED HITLER'S UNPREPAREDNESS FOR INVASION IN THE SUMMER OF 1940 AND TOOK THE PLUNGE OF SENDING SO MANY OF OUR TANKS AND TRAINED TROOPS AROUND THE CAPE TO THE NILE VALLEY IN ORDER TO DESTROY THE ITALIAN ARMY IN LIBYA AND ABYSSINIA (ETHIOPIA.)"

STRESSING BRITAIN'S NEEDS AT HOME--ALTHOUGH NOT IN SO MANY WORDS--HE ADDED THAT THE BRITISH NEVER HAD AND NEVER WOULD HAVE AN ARMY NUMERICALLY COMPARBLE TO THOSE ON THE CONTINENT.

STILL, HE SAID, IT WAS A "VERY GOOD ARMY" AND FINELY TEMPERED WHICH, SUPPORTED BY NEARLY 2,000,000 ARMED HOME GUARDS, WOULD BE RELIED UPON TO "DESTROY OR HURL INTO THE SEA THE INVADER SHOULD HE SUCCEED IN MAKING A NUMBER OF SUCCESSIVE AND SIMULTANEOUS LODGEMENTS ON OUR SHORES."

SPEAKING OF THE "ABSOLUTELY INDESCRIBABLE ATROCITIES" CHARGED TO THE GERMANS IN RUSSIA, HE ADDED POINTEDLY:

"THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN AT HOME A NOW HIGH CLASS FORCE TO BEAT DOWN AND ANNIHILATE ANY LODGEMENTS FROM THE SEA OR AIR COMES TO ME IN A SIGNIFICANTLY UGLY AND IMPRESSIVE FORM."

OCT 1 1941

MUCH OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH STRESSED THAT THIS LONG SPECTRE HAD NOT ENDED--A THEME TO WHICH HE RETURNED NEAR THE END:

"....I CANNOT GIVE THE HOUSE ANY FLATTERING HOPES, STILL LESS ANY GUARANTEE THAT THE FUTURE WILL BE BRIGHT OR EASY. ON THE CONTRARY, EVEN THE COMING WINTER AFFORDS NO ASSURANCE, AS THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR HAS CANDIDLY AND SHREWDLY POINTED OUT, THAT GERMAN PRESSURE ON RUSSIA WILL BE RELAXED OR THAT...THE DANGER OF INVASION WILL BE ENTIRELY LIFTED FROM THESE ISLANDS..

"WE MUST CERTAINLY EXPECT THAT IN THE SPRING VERY HEAVY FIGHTING, MUCH HEAVIER THAN ANY WE HAVE YET EXPERIENCED IN THIS WAR, WILL DEVELOP IN THE EAST, AND ALSO THE MENACE TO THESE ISLANDS FROM INVASION WILL PRESENT ITSELF IN EVERY SHARP FORM..."

IT WAS, AS HE HAD SAID BEFORE, A CASE OF A COUNTRY THAT HAD CLIMBED "FROM A PIT OF PERIL ONTO A FAIRLY BROAD PLATEAU"--BUT A PLATEAU STILL LEADING TO LONG AND PERILOUS ROADS.

OCT 1 1941

MV304PED

BERLIN--SECOND ADD RAID XXX REPORTED ATTACKED.

DNB ANNOUNCED THAT BEGINNING TONIGHT THE REICH'S RADIO PROGRAMS WOULD SHUT DOWN AT 8:15 P.M. NIGHTLY BECAUSE OF THE BRITISH RAIDS.

THE AGENCY SAID IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT RAF PILOTS NOW WERE TRYING TO ENTER THE REICH FROM A ROUND-ABOUT BALTIC SEA DIRECTION AND ATTEMPTING TO "RIDE" RADIO BEAMS TO VARIOUS GERMAN CITIES.

JH145AES

OCT 1 1941

LONDON, SEPT 30-(AP)-GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUNS AT CAP GRIS NEZ OPENED UP WITH A MOONLIGHT CANNONADING OF THE DOVER AREA TONIGHT.

SN529PED

OCT 1 1941

AN ENGLISH SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, SEPT 30-(AP)-GERMAN GUNS ON THE FRENCH COAST FIRED HALF A DOZEN ROUNDS ACROSS THE MOONLIT DOVER STRAITS TONIGHT, BUT THE SHELLS EXPLODED IN THE SEA. IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WERE DIRECTED AT A CONVOY.

SN643PES

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS LAST NIGHT AGAIN STRUCK AT THE GERMAN PORTS OF HAMBURG AND STETTIN WHILE STRONG FORMATIONS OF GERMAN PLANES ASSAULTED NORTHEASTERN BRITISH COASTAL AREAS FOR HOURS.

BRITISH PLANES ALSO RAIDED THE DOCKS AT CHERBOURG, FRANCE.

BRITISH RESCUE PARTIES WERE DIGGING DEAD AND INJURED FROM THE DEBRIS OF WRECKED BUILDINGS TODAY.

OCT 1 1941

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE NAME OF RUDOLF HESS JUMPED BACK INTO THE NEWS TODAY FOR THE SECOND TIME WITHIN A FEW HOURS IN REPORTS PICTURING HIM VARIOUSLY AS A HUNGER-STRIKER AND AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON GERMANY'S AERIAL STRENGTH.

THE LONDON EVENING STAR OF TUESDAY DECLARED THAT THE FORMER DEPUTY FUEHRER OF GERMANY HAD TWICE REFUSED FOOD IN HIS PLACE OF DETENTION--"WITHIN A VERY EASY DISTANCE OF LONDON"--IN PROTEST AGAINST BEING A PRISONER OF WAR RATHER THAN A "SPECIAL ENVOY."

THIS REPORT, UNCONFIRMED ELSEWHERE, SAID HESS CONTENDED HE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO GERMANY, WHENCE HE FLEW IN A MESSERSCHMITT TO SCOTLAND LAST MAY AND PARACHUTED TO EARTH ON A NEVER-EXPLAINED MISSION. OCT 1 1941

WHILE THIS WAS BEING PUBLISHED, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS TELLING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT GERMANY HAD BECOME "SERIOUSLY SHORT" ON AIR STRENGTH.

THIS MORNING'S DAILY MAIL SUGGESTED THAT CHURCHILL HAD ACCESS TO INTELLIGENCE REPORTS ON GERMAN AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION AND ADDED:

"THERE IS A STRONG POSSIBILITY, TOO, THAT RUDOLF HESS, KNOWINGLY OR NOT, GAVE CLUES ABOUT GERMAN AIR STRENGTH."

WE119AES

30.24—12137 30.24—12137

VIENNA,SEPT 30-(AP)-STEALING AND SELLING MEAT AND FAT RATION COUPONS COST HEINRICH GOETZELMANN HIS HEAD.

AN EMPLOYE OF THE VIENNA FOOD RATIONING OFFICE, HE WAS ACCUSED OF TAKING MEAT COUPONS GOOD FOR 42,000 POUNDS AND FAT COUPONS TOTALLING 1,200 POUNDS AND SELLING THEM AT A FANCY PRICE TO A LARGE CLIENTELE.

SN1217AES OCT 1 1941

LONDON, SEPT 30-(AP)-DEFENDERS OF LENINGRAD FORCED THE GERMAN BESIEGERS BACK AT SEVERAL PLACES YESTERDAY AND SUNDAY AND THE SOVIET TROOPS ARE MAINTAINING THE INITIATIVE, A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW SAID TODAY.

REUTERS SAID THE INFORMATION WAS TELEPHONED TO THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL FROM LENINGRAD.

DN747AES

LONDON--FIRST ADD REUTERS LENINGRAD XXX FROM LENINGRAD.

RAF AND RUSSIAN FLIERS WORKING TOGETHER ON ONE SECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT SHOT DOWN 26 GERMAN PLANES IN TWO DAYS IN ONE SECTOR, 17 OF THEM BEING BRITISH VICTIMS, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH NEWS AGENCY QUOTED THE MOSCOW RADIO AS SAYING.

ONE RUSSIAN AND ONE BRITISH PLANE WERE REPORTED LOST.

KA825AES

CAIRO, SEPT 30-(AP)-A HEAVY DUST STORM SWIRLED ACROSS THE SIEGE LINES AND DEFENSE POSTS OF BRITISH-HELD TOBRUK YESTERDAY AND "HAMPERED OUR GENERAL ACTIVITY OUTSIDE OUR PERIMETER DEFENSES," THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND SAID TODAY.

ALONG THE EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN BORDER, HOWEVER, BRITISH PATROLS "CONTINUED THEIR AGGRESSIVE TACTICS" AGAINST THE AXIS LINES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

OCT 1 1941

KA828AES

BY PRESTON GROVER

ANKARA, TURKEY, SEPT. 30-(AP)-A GERMAN AMBASSADOR FRANZ VON PAPEN WENT IN TO SEE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU TODAY AND CAME OUT AGAIN EVIDENTLY WITHOUT HAVING OBTAINED A SINGLE POUND OF CHOICE TURKISH CHROME TO SEND TO ADOLF HITLER'S ARMIES.

THUS IT APPEARED THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMATS HAD WON A WEEK'S DIPLOMATIC EFFORT TO KEEP THE VITAL WAR METAL OUT OF NAZI HANDS.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE BRITISH HAD OBTAINED "ALMOST CATEGORICAL" ASSURANCE FROM THE TURKS THAT AT LEAST DURING THIS YEAR AND IN 1942 ALL OF TURKEY'S 200,000-TON YEARLY OUTPUT OF CHROME WOULD BE SOLD TO ENGLAND FOR DIRECT DELIVERY TO AMERICAN MUNITIONS FACTORIES FOR USE IN ARMS AND AIRPLANE FABRICATION.

OCT 1 1941

AS NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE CHROME PHASE OF THE TURKO-GERMAN TRADE TALKS NEARED AN END, SOME TURKISH AND GERMAN SOURCES POOH-POOHED THE IDEA THAT IT WAS A SERIOUS QUESTION.

IT WAS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE XRITISH AND AMERICAN ENVOYS HERE

HAD POINTED OUT TO THE TURKS THAT A BREACH IN THE AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE ENGLISH ARE BUYING UP ALL THE CHROME WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON ANGLO-AMERICAN OPINION.

BESIDES CHROME, OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE TURK-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS COVER DELIVERY OF MACHINERY AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES BY GERMANY IN RETURN FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLE OILS AND OTHER EDIBLES. DETAILS HAVE NOT BEEN CONCLUDED.

OCT 1 1941

RQ&SN1056PES

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 30-(AP)-MALAYA'S FIGHTING MACHINE WAS BOLSTERED FOR THE THIRD TIME THIS MONTH WITH THE ARRIVAL TODAY OF "SIZEABLE, ALL-BRITISH" REINFORCEMENTS IN MANPOWER AND MATERIAL FOR AIR AND LAND DEFENSE.

PILOTS AND GROUND CREW MEMBERS FOR THE RAF FIGHTER AND BOMBER SQUADRONS BASED HERE CONSTITUTED A MAJORITY OF THE PERSONNEL WHICH DISEMBARKED AFTER THE LONG VOYAGE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE TRANSPORTS ALSO BROUGHT FULLY EQUIPPED ARTILLERY UNITS AND MORE OFFICERS FOR THE BRITISH BATTALIONS WHICH LONG HAVE FORMED THE BACKBONE OF THE MALAYA GARRISON.

"WE755PES OCT 1 1941

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 30-(AP)-FRENCH OFFICIALS IN INDO-CHINA HAVE PRIVATELY WARNED THE POPULATION TO AVOID FRICTION WITH THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION FORCE "AT ANY SACRIFICE" IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT SERIOUS DISTURBANCES, AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS REACHING HERE TODAY SAID.

THE FRENCH WERE PICTURED AS FEELING THAT THE JAPANESE ARE SEEKING PRETEXTS TO CREATE DISTURBANCES AND THEREAFTER PLACE INDO-CHINA COMPLETELY UNDER JAPANESE CONTROL.

THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE VISITED SEVERAL HUNDRED PROMINENT CHINESE MERCHANTS AND TO HAVE DEMANDED THAT THEY DECLARE THEMSELVES IN FAVOR OF THE JAPANESE-DOMINATED NANKING GOVERNMENT IN CHINA. THE CHINESE QUARTER OF HANOI WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN LOOTED FOR TWO DAYS.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES, THE REPORTS SAID, APPARENTLY ARE POWERLESS TO INFLUENCE THE JAPANESE.

CHINESE SOURCES SAID THE CHINESE CONSUL AT SAIGON HAD BEEN WARNED THAT HE WOULD BE KILLED UNLESS HE CLOSED HIS CONSULATE AND LEFT INDO-CHINA. HE ASSERTED HE HAD NO INTENTION OF LEAVING, AND SAID HE WAS REPORTING ALL JAPANESE ACTIVITIES TO HIS GOVERNMENT AT CHUNGKING.

"WE755PES OCT 1 1941

Tokyo - All Japanese [illegible]

"COOPER IS SEEKING TO CREATE A SECOND PACIFIC CRISIS BY SEPARATING JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE OBVIOUS PURPOSE TO ISOLATE JAPAN COMPLETELY IN THE FAR EAST.

"DUFF COOPER IS REPORTED TO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN STRENGTHENING MALAY DEFENSES, PLUS CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN CHUNGKING (CHINESE) AND NORTH MALAYA. MILITARY FORCES PLACED UPON THE THAILAND BORDER (BY BRITAIN) ARE INCREASING PRESSURE UPON THAILAND."

NICHI NICHI SAID THE "MOST SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT OF COOPER IS THAT HE IS VISITING THE PHILIPPINES ON HIS RETURN" FROM THE REPORTED SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

OCT 1 1941

KOKUMIN DECLARED EDITORIALLY: "REGARDLESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED STATES-JAPANESE RELATIONS, THE FUNDAMENTAL (JAPANESE) POLICY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF A CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE WILL NOT BE CHANGED."

30.24 — 12139 30.24—12139

BUENOS AIRES, WEDNESDAY, OCT 1-(AP)-REFUSING TO RATIFY A PROPOSED $110,000,000 UNITED STATES LOAN WHICH IS THE KEY TO ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO'S ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM, THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS ADJOURNED EARLY TODAY AND WILL NOT MEET AGAIN FOR SEVEN MONTHS UNLESS CALLED INTO SPECIAL SESSION.

CASTILLO HAS SAID HE WOULD NOT CALL A SPECIAL SESSION DESPITE DEMANDS MADE BY THE RADICAL PARTY WHICH HOLDS A MAJORITY IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND WHICH BLOCKED APPROVAL OF THE LOAN AS A SIGN OF ITS HOSTILITY TO CASTILLO.

OCT 1 1941

THE RADICALS LAST WEEK REFUSED RATIFICATION OF THE LOAN AFTER CASTILLO HAD CHARGED SOME OF ITS MEMBERS WERE INVOLVED IN A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY NEVER HAVE BEEN MADE PUBLIC.

SOME OF THE RADICALS IN TURN ACCUSED THE EXECUTIVE OF BLOCKING THEIR EFFORTS TO STAMP OUT NAZI ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY.

THE RADICALS ALSO CHARGED THAT CASTILLO, A CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT, WAS TRYING TO CONTROL NEXT DECEMBER'S ELECTIONS IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, A PIVOTAL SECTION WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY WILL DETERMINE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1943. THEY DEMANDED ASSURANCES FROM THE GOVERNMENT AS A PRICE FOR VOTING ON THE LOAN.

IN URGING RATIFICATION THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE LOAN WOULD BE USED TO MEET A DEBT OF 700,000,000 PESOS FOR CROP PURCHASES, TO FINANCE A 500,000,000 PESOS BOND ISSUE IN THE 1942 BUDGET, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID RADICALS' REFUSAL WAS "A SERIOUS BLOW," BUT SAID THE U.S. OFFER WAS LIKELY TO STAND.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF APPROVING A $200,000,000 REARMAMENT PROGRAM, THE CONGRESSIONAL SESSION ACCOMPLISHED LITTLE.

THE CHIEF INTEREST IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES LAY IN THE INVESTIGATION OF ANTI-ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES CLIMAXED BY APPROVAL OF A VIRTUAL DEMAND THAT THE GOVERNMENT EXPEL GERMAN AMBASSADOR EDMUND VON THERMANN.

A149 OCT 1 1941

THE CONSERVATIVE-CONTROLLED SENATE MOREOVER SHOWED OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY BY FREQUENT REQUESTS THAT THE EXECUTIVE FURNISH INFORMATION ON THE SINKING OF THE ARGENTINE FREIGHTER URUGUAY BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE AS WELL AS THE FATE OF THE INTERNED GERMAN SAILORS FROM THE SCUTTLED NAZI WARSHIP GRAF SPEE.

CASTILLO HAD SCHEDULED A CABINET MEETING TODAY AT WHICH IT WAS SAID THE VON THERMANN CASE WOULD BE CONSIDERED. BUT THE MEETING NOW HAS BEEN POSTPONED WITH A LIKELIHOOD THAT THE MINISTERS WILL MEET TOMORROW.

SN1252AES

OTTAWA, SEPT. 30-(CANADIAN PRESS)-PILOT OFFICER ROBERT MELVILLE BURLINSON, WHOSE FATHER, M.A. BURLINSON, LIVES IN ST.LOUIS, MO. (ST.LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY), WAS LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS IN THE 73RD CASUALTY LIST ISSUED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TODAY.

OCT 1 1941

JR449PES

MEXICO CITY, SEPT. 30-(AP)-A SERIES OF AGREEMENTS CLEARING UP MANY PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO ARE ON THE POINT OF BEING SIGNED, FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THEY WOULD END NEGOTIATIONS ON SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE PETROLEUM ISSUE AND LOANS FOR HIGHWAY BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN A MATTER OF DAYS.

FINANCE MINISTER EDUARDO SUAREZ, HE DISCLOSED, LEFT FOR WASHINGTON TODAY TO TAKE PART IN THE FINAL STEPS.

WE1104PES

PRECEDE NEW YORK (UNDATED AXIS-LAND REVOLT)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 1 1941

FIFTY-EIGHT MORE CZECH HOSTAGES FELL UNDER THE VOLLEYS OF GERMAN EXECUTION SQUADS YESTERDAY TO BRING THE TOTAL TO AT LEAST 88 DEAD REVOLUTIONARIES WITHIN THREE DAYS, BERLIN ANNOUNCED TODAY (WED).

THOSE WHO DIED ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUNICH AGREEMENT WHEREBY BRITAIN AND FRANCE SACRIFICED CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN THE HOPE OF APPEASING ADOLF HITLER WERE LISTED IN BERLIN AS A PROFESSOR, RETIRED ARMY LEADERS, JEWS, "COMMUNISTS," AND "MEN OF NO POLITICAL IMPORTANCE."

THE BBC IN BROADCASTS HEARD IN NEW YORK BY NBC AND CBS REPORTED THE 58 NEW EXECUTIONS AHEAD OF BERLIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT. IT HAS DONE THAT ON THREE OCCASIONS NOW, AND THE BBC TOTALED THE CZECH DEAD AT 95--TO BERLIN'S 88.

GERMANY SAID THE HOSTAGES PAID WITH THEIR LIVES BECAUSE OF ATTEMPTS TO OVERTHROW THE GERMAN-ERECTED PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA.

JAN MASARYK, SON OF THOMAS MASARYK, FOUNDER OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, IN A CBS BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES LAST NIGHT FROM LONDON SAID THE REAL REASONS FOR THE EXECUTIONS WERE: OCT 1 1941

"PRODUCTION IN OUR FACTORIES HAS GONE DOWN AS MUCH AS 50 PER CENT. THE WRONG MUNITION IS BEING SENT TO THE WRONG DEPOTS, GASOLINE TANKS AND GUNS GET FIRED, THE RAILROAD SCHEDULE IS THOROUGHLY MIXED UP, AND ALL THIS IS DONE QUIETLY WITHOUT FUSS AND THE REAL GUILTY PARTIES ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO CATCH, AND THE GENERAL, BAKER, AND CANDLESTICK MAKER PAY THE PRICE FOR THEIR FELLOW PATRIOTS.

"AND DON'T MAKE ANY MISTAKE, THEY ARE ALL PATRIOTS."

MASARYK TOLD AMERICANS THAT "ALL OUR SABOTAGE HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH ANY OTHER 'ISM' THAN PATRIOTISM, NOT EVEN COMMUNISM.

"A LOT OF MY PEOPLE AND DECENT PEOPLE ALL OVER EUROPE ARE BEING MURDERED TONIGHT JUST BECAUSE THEY LOVE THEIR OWN COUNTRIES AS WELL AS YOU DO YOURS. IT IS TO A LARGE EXTENT IN YOUR HANDS TO DETERMINE HOW LONG THIS WILL GO ON."

REINHARD HEYDRICH, DEPUTY GESTAPO LEADER WHOM MASARYK CALLED "EUROPE'S CHAMPION PRACTICING MURDERER," WAS SENT INTO BOHEMIA-MORAVIA TO REPLACE BARON CONSTANTINE VON NEURATH AS "PROTECTOR" AND THE THREE-DAY ROUND OF EXECUTIONS BEGAN. OCT 1 1941

SIX CZECHS WERE EXECUTED SUNDAY, 24 MONDAY, AND 58 YESTERDAY.

PREMIER GENERAL ALOIS ELIAS WAS ARRESTED, AND THREE FORMER CZECH GENERALS WERE EXECUTED. THEY WERE GENERAL JOSEPH BILY, GEN.HUGO VOTJA, AND BRIG.-GEN.FRANZ HORACEK.

THE GERMAN CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERALS--DESCRIBED BY MASARYK

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AS NON-POLITICAL ARMY OFFICERS--WAS "PREMEDITATED TREASON."

"WHAT SHAMELESS NONSENSE," MASARYK SAID OF THESE CHARGES.

"ALL DECENT CZECHO-SLOVAKS," HE DECLARED, "ARE TRAITORS TO GERMANY'S NEW ORDER. WE BECAME PROSPECTIVE TRAITORS--VERY PROUD PROSPECTIVE TRAITORS--WHEN THE MUNICH PACT WAS SIGNED WITHOUT OUR CONSENT.

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"SEVERAL OF THESE MEN WHO WERE BUTCHERED IN PRAGUE WERE PERSONAL FRIENDS OF MINE SO YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT I FEEL VERY SAD AND VERY JITTERY. I WOULD NOT BE SUCPRISED IF TOMORROW THE SO-CALLED PROTECTORATE WOULD DISAPPEAR AND BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO HITLER'S REICH.

"NO GERMAN BEASTLINESS CAN SURPRISE ME.....WE ARE STILL PAYING DIVIDENDS FOR THE (MUNICH) SACRIFICE."

MIHA KREK, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT EXILED IN LONDON SAID HE HAD RECEIVED FETAILS OF A "RUTHLESS NAZI CAMPAIGN AIMED AT THE VIRTUAL EXTERMINATION OF 1,500,000 SLOVENES IN YUGOSLAVIA."

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THE SLOVENES WHO MADE UP AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE YUGOSLAV NATION ARE BEING REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN CATTLE TRUCKS AND SCATTERED IN SERBIA AND CROATIA, HE SAID. PRIESTS, LAWYERS, DOCTORS, AND ENGINEERS HAVE BEEN PUT IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND ALL CHURCHES HAVE BEEN CLOSED, KREK ADDED.

ALL DAY LONG THE BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST STORIES OF RISING UNREST IN NAZI-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, CBS HEARD THESE BBC ACCOUNTS:

THAT 30 POLISH WOMEN, ACCORDING TO ADOLF HITLER'S OWN NEWSPAPER, THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, WERE ARRESTED AND TWO EXECUTED FOR "TRYING TO PREVENT THE NAZIS" FROM CONFISCATING MILK.

ANOTHER FRENCHMAN WAS SHOT BY A FIRING SQUAD IN PARIS TODAY AND 35 OTHERS WERE ARRESTED, TEN IN PARIS AND 25 IN ARRAS.

SERBIAN GUERRILLAS IN YUGOSLAVIA HAVE ATTACKED THE HOMES AND HEADQUARTERS OF ITALIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY LEADERS "FORCING THE ITALIANS TO SEND A GREAT OCCUPATION ARMY INTO DALMATIA."

"OVER 500 SO-CALLED COMMUNISTS WERE JAILED TODAY AT THE BULGARIAN BLACK SEA PORT OF VARNA," AND "THE PRISONS ARE GETTING OVER-CROWDED" IN THAT COUNTRY, BBC SAID.

IN NORWAY ONLY THREE OUT OF 30 CANDIDATES FOR THE CLERGY PASSED AN EXAMINATION GIVEN BY A COMMISSAR OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT OF VIDKUN QUISLING, AND QUISLING'S PAPER, VRITT VOLK, SAID "A STRIKE OF THE CHURCHES" IS IN PROGRESS.

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A GERMAN SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN BLAMED MOSCOW AND LONDON FOR TROUBLE IN FORMER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND OTHER LANDS.

"LONDON ESPECIALLY TRIED TO START SOMETHING IN PARIS, NORWAY, AND HOLLAND," HE SAID, "BUT IT DIDN'T WORK.

"AND BEFORE THEY GOT OFF TO A GOOD START IN THE PROTECTORATE WE TOOK A HAND."

MOST CZECHS, HE ADDED "SAW THE PURPOSELESSNESS OF SUCH POLITICS."

THE SWIFT GERMAN MILITARY REPRISALS IN THE PROTECTORATE OCCURRED ...

ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUNICH AGREEMENT WHICH BEGAN THE DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH IN LONDON QUOTED THE PRAGUE RADIO AS SAYING THREE MORE PROMINENT CZECH POLITICIANS HAD BEEN ARRESTED. THEY WERE SAID TO BE DR.JAROSLAV KREJCI, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE; GENERAL JEZEK, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, AND DR.GEORGE HAVELKA, FORMER MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS WHO WAS EXPELLED FROM THE GOVERNMENT SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

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WASHINGTON, SEPT 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CALLED ATTENTION TODAY TO ARTICLE 24 OF THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION WHICH HE SAID PROVIDED FOR FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND PROPAGANDA AGAINST RELIGION.

THIS, HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, WAS ESSENTIALLY THE RULE IN THIS COUNTRY ONLY WE DO NOT PUT IT THE SAME WAY. NO ONE WOULD STOP A PERSON WHO GOT UP ON A SOAP BOX ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE HERE, HE ADDED, EITHER TO PREACH FOR CHRISTIANITY OR AGAINST RELIGION.

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MR.ROOSEVELT SUGGESTED THAT REPORTERS READ RUSSIA'S ARTICLE 24 WHEN THEY ASKED HIM ABOUT A LETTER FROM THE POLISH AMBASSADOR, JAN CIECHANOWSKI, REPORTING THAT "A POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH IS ABOUT TO BE OPENED IN MOSCOW, AS WELL AS A SYNAGOGUE FOR POLISH JEWS, AND THAT THE POLISH COMMUNITIES IN RUSSIA HAVE BEEN ALLOWED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO INSTITUTE PLACES OF WORSHIP AND HAVE BEEN GIVEN FULL FREEDOM IN THIS FIELD."

THE LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO SECRETARY HULL AND HAD BEEN MADE PUBLIC EARLIER AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. CIECHANOWSKI WROTE THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT "IS CONFIDENT IT WILL BE ABLE TO PUT IN THE FIELD VERY SHORTLY AN ARMY OF WELL OVER 100,000 MEN, PROVIDED THEY CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH THE NECESSARY MATERIAL" FROM THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN THE ARMY WOULD FIGHT FOR RUSSIA.

MR.ROOSEVELT SAID THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF A PLAN WHEREBY THE UNITED STATES WOULD DIVERT ALL ITS MUNITIONS PRODUCTION TO BRITAIN AND RUSSIA FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

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THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS THAT SUCH A PLAN WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

AS FOR A REPORT THAT THE DRAFT MIGHT BE DISCONTINUED AND THE ARMY "FROZEN" AT A CERTAIN LEVEL, MR.ROOSEVELT SAID THAT PROBABLY CAME FROM ST.ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL CASES.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DISMISSED TODAY AS A RHETORICAL QUESTION AN INQUIRY WHETHER HE THOUGHT RUSSIA COULD HOLD OUT THIS WINTER AGAINST THE NAZI MILITARY MACHINE.

HE ASKED A REPORTER AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WHETHER HE REALLY EXPECTED HIM TO ANSWER A QUESTION OF THAT KIND.

IN RESPONSE TO ANOTHER QUESTION MR.ROOSEVETT SAID NOBODY KNOWS NOW WHETHER THE TERMS OF THE LEND-LEASE ACT WOULD BE EXTENDED TO RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, SEPT 30-(AP)-THE CITIZENS PEACE COMMITTEE REPORTED TONIGHT THAT 30,000 SIGNATURES HAD BEEN OBTAINED TO A PETITION ASKING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "TO USE THE INFLUENCES WHICH HE POSSESSES AS THE RESPECTED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A JUST PEACE."

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SPEAKERS AT THE MEETING, ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF 175

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PEACE ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDED JOHN CUDAHY, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND AND BELGIUM; NORMAN THOMAS, SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER, AND JOHN T.FLYNN, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER OF THE AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE.

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SN1243AES

DAYTON,O., SEPT.30-(AP)-THE 36-MEMBER RUSSIAN AIR MISSION WHICH ARRIVED IN SEATTLE, SEPT. 6 FROM ALASKA IS ATTENDING A SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTIONS AT THE ARMY'S PATTERSON FIELD HERE, JOHN J. MCCLOY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, DISCLOSED HERE TONIGHT.

MCCLOY, ENROUTE FROM WASHINGTON TO THE WEST COAST, REVEALED THAT THE RUSSIAN PILOTS, ENGINEERS, NAVIGATORS, TECHNICIANS AND INTERPRETERS IN THE MISSION ARE RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE OPERATION OF UNITED STATES WAR PLANES.

GENERAL MIKHAIL GROMOV, RUSSIAN TEST PILOT WHO LED THE NON-STOP MOSCOW-TO-SAN FRANCISCO FLIGHT IN 1937, HEADS THE GROUP. ITS MEMBERS IT WAS LEARNED, HAVE BEEN HERE SINCE LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT AND REMAIN "SEVERAL DAYS MORE."

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F1222AES (ABOVE "OH OUT")

(WX)--INDIANAPOLIS,SEPT.30-(AP)-LESSONS OF THE WAR ABROAD, PARTICULARLY THE FALL OF CRETE, HAVE PROVED THE FALLACY OF DEMANDS FOR A SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT AIR FORCE, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON SAID TONIGHT.

SUCCESS OF A MILITARY MISSION IN WHICH AN AIR FORCE AND A NAVAL OR LAND FORCE ARE USED TOGETHER DEMANDS "MORE THAN VOLUNTARY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO," PATTERSON SAID IN AN ADDRESS FOR THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CONVENTION. "IT REQUIRES UNITY OF COMMAND OVER ALL THE ARMS CONCERNED."

COMMENTING ON THE DRIVES OF NAZI GROUND-AND-AIR TEAMS, PATTERSON SAID THIS WAS "A GAME THAT BOTH SIDES CAN PLAY--IT IS A GAME THAT BOTH SIDES HAVE TO PLAY IF BOTH ARE TO STAY IN THE GAME."

"THE BRITISH DID NOT PLAY IT IN THE CRETAN CAMPAIGN," HE ADDED, "WHICH THEY LOST FOR THE VERY REASON THAT THERE WAS NO UNITY OF COMMAND IN ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE."

THE FORMER FEDERAL CIRCUIT JUDGE SAID MANY CRITICS OF THE ARMY WERE "ILL-INFORMED" IN THE MATTER OF THE SEPARATE AIR FORCE AS WELL AS IN SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE EFFICACY OF THE GARAND RIFLE AND THE CHARGE THAT THIS COUNTRY WAS CREATING AN OLD-FASHIONED "MASS ARMY" OF INFANTRYMEN AND ARTILLERISTS.

"UNITY OF COMMAND AND STEADY TRAINING ARE FAR MORE READILY ATTAINED IF THE AIR FORCE IS ORGANIZED TO SERVE WITH THE NAVAL FORCE OR THE LAND FORCE THAN IF IT IS ORGANIZED AS AN INDEPENDENT FORCE," PATTERSON SAID.

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"X X X THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE AIR FORCE IS SUBORDINATED TO THE GROUND FORCE, ANY MORE THAN THE GROUND FORCE IS SUBORDINATED TO THE AIR FORCE. AT THE PRESENT TIME OUR ENTIRE STRENGTH IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE, GROUND TROOPS AS WELL AS AIR CORPS, IS UNDER AN AIR COMMANDER."

THE GARAND SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLE, HE ADDED, IS "THE BEST

MILITARY RIFLE IN ANY ARMY TODAY," AND HE INVITED DOUBTERS TO "ASK ANY INFANTRYMAN." THE "MASS ARMY" CHARGE HE DISPOSED OF BY NOTHING THAT NEARLY ONE-FOURTH OF ITS TOTAL STRENGTH WILL BE IN THE AIR FORCE AND ONE-SIXTH OF ITS GROUND TROOPS IN TANK DIVISIONS.

"WE HAVE A SMALLER PERCENTAGE OF OUR SOLDIERS IN INFANTRY DIVISIONS THAN HITLER HAS," HE DECLARED.

NY1122PES OCT 1 1941

MADISON,WIS.,SEPT.30-(AP)-GOVERNOR JULIUS P.HEIL SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT REMARKS HE HAD MADE THAT THE NATIONAL AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION IN MILWAUKEE WAS CONTROLLED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD BEEN MISCONSTRUED.

REACHED AT MILWAUKEE TONIGHT, THE GOVERNOR ADMITTED, HOWEVER, HE HAD TOLD THE MILWAUKEE JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE THAT "THERE WERE PLENTY OF PAYROLLERS HERE AND THEY WERE CONTROLLED."

HE SAID HE TOLD THE CHAMBER THAT "YOU SAW A LOT OF CONTROLLED PROPAGANDA X X X STEAM ROLLER TACTICS" AND THAT HE SAID "THAT WASN'T THE WILL OF THE AMERICAN LEGION."

JS1228ACS NM

MOSCOW, SEPT. 30—(AP)— THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE POLISH ARMY IN RUSSIA, GEN. WLADYSLAW ANDERS, TOLD THE PRESS TODAY THAT ONE POLISH DIVISION ALREADY HAS BEEN ARMED, AND A SECOND IS BEING ORGANIZED AND A THIRD IS BEING FORMED. MORE ARE EXPECTED TO

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FOLLOW SOON, HE SAID.

CREATION OF THE ARMY BEGAN AFTER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SIGNED A TREATY OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON. THE PACT FREED POLISH WAR PRISONERS IN RUSSIA, WHO ARE FILLING THE RANKS.

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"FROM THE START THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO AID ME," SAID GEN. ANDERS, [redacted]

HE SAID THE [redacted] MEN CAME FROM PRISONS, WAR PRISON CAMPS AND LABOR CAMPS, AND THAT AS MANY AS A THOUSAND A DAY ARE WRITING AND TELEGRAPHING FOR PERMISSION TO JOIN THE ARMY.

GEN. ANDERS CAME TO MOSCOW FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS EAST OF THE VOLGA, WHERE THE NEW ARMY IS LIVING IN TENTS AND PREPARING WINTER QUARTERS.

"I HAVE SEEN FIVE WARS," GEN. ANDERS SAID, "BUT I NEVER KNEW THAT AFTER TWO YEARS OF VERY SEVERE HARDSHIPS, MORALE COULD

30.24—12145

BE SO HIGH. WE ARE FIGHTING FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE POLISH NATION AND PEOPLE. WE ARE A FREE CHRISTIAN ARMY FIGHTING TO LIBERATE OUR FATHERLAND."

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CASSIDYS THIRD 2000...MOSCPW...HTM...BSA

MOSCOW, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE RUMANIANS HAVE LOST 100,000 MEN IN THE SIEGE OF ODESSA, CORRESPONDENT ALEXANDER HAMADAN OF THE TASS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY UPON HIS RETURN FROM THE SOVIET BLACK SEA PORT.

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HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE FIGHTING IS COSTING THE RUMANIANS AN AVERAGE OF 3,000 MEN A DAY. ALL TOLD, HE ADDED, 140 RUMANIAN PLANES HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN AROUND ODESSA.

THE RUMANIAN CHIEF OF STATE, GENERAL ION ANTONESCU VISITED THE FRONT TWICE AND ORDERED MASS ATTACKS ON AUG. 23 AND SEPT. 16, HAMADAN QUOTED CAPTURED RUMANIANS AS SAYING. BOTH ASSAULTS, HE ADDED, WERE REPULSED.

MPW 0930 -EDS-919P

TEHERAN, IRAN, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1-(AP)-- AN ANGLO-IRANIAN ALLIANCE UNDER WHICH BRITAIN WOULD GIVE AN IMPLIED PROMISE TO RESTORE IRAN'S INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORY AFTER THE WAR-- INCLUDING THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN PROVINCES NOW THE SCENE OF RED SEPARATIST AGITATION-- WAS REPORTED UNDER NEGOTIATED TODAY.

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A DELICATE PROBLEM HAS BEEN RAISED BY RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE SHAH AND FOR THE SOVIET REPUBLIC AND SOME IRANIANS HAVE EXPRESSED FEAR THAT ALL THE PROVINCES NOW HELD BY RUSSIAN TROOPS WOULD EVENTUALLY BE ANNEXED TO THE U.S.S.R.

RESPONSIBLE DIPLOMATIC SOURCES DECLARE THAT THE RED ARMY HAS OPENED THE JAILS OF NORTHERN IRAN, FREEING ALL PRISONERS INCLUDING COMMUNISTS SENTENCED DURING THE 15-YEAR ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN OF THE EX SHAH. SOME COMMUNISTS HAVE RETURNED TO TEHERAN TO REVIVE THEIR PARTY GROUP IN THE CAPITAL AND TO SCATTER LEAFLETS IN THE STREETS.

WHILE SEEKING TO AVOID ANY HINT OF FRICTION WITH THEIR SOVIET ALLIES, THE BRITISH ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE WORKING TO LAY

THE GROUNDWORK OF A STRONG IRANIAN BUFFER STATE AFTER [illegible] WAR, AND ARE DEFINITELY AGAINST IRAN'S PERMANENT POSITION.

DELUCES 01010 PM BERNE MEW 650P

BERLIN, SEPT. 30-(AP)-AUTHORIZED GERMANS SAID TODAY THE MOVEMENT OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF FREIGHT WAS [illegible] RESTRICTED IN GERMANY AND BETWEEN GERMANY AND OCCUPIED NORWAY.

"FOR INSTANCE," IT WAS SAID, "YOU WOULD HAVE A HARD TIME GETTING A PIANO TO OSLO FROM GERMANY NOW.

"IT IS NO SECRET THAT OUR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE DIRECTION OF NORWAY ARE NEEDED FOR COAL, FOOD FOR NORWEGIANS, MUNITIONS FOR OUR TROOPS THERE AND OTHER ESSENTIAL FREIGHT.

"THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN, TOO, AND ITS RESULTING HEAVY BURDEN [illegible] ON TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND NATURALLY THE MOVEMENT OF LUXURY ARTICLES IS SECONDARY TO OTHER ITEMS."

BPW FISCH 1-2NS 1345 JML 916A

LONDON, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS INSTITUTIONS REMAIN IN EXISTENCE BUT ARE CARRYING ON IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, RICHARD KIDSTON LAW, PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY IN A WRITTEN REPORT.

THE LEAGUE'S ACTING GENERAL SECRETARY IS OPERATING WITH A REDUCED STAFF AT GENEVA, SUPERVISING VARIOUS ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SECTION AT PRINCETON, N.J., THE OPIUM BOARD AT WASHINGTON, AND [illegible] HEALTH ACTIVITIES AT SINGAPORE, LAW SAID.

THE LEAGUE TREASURY RETAINS ITS OFFICE IN LONDON, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE IS AT MONTREAL, AND THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE "REMAINS IN BEING," HE REPORTED.

LISBON, PORTUGAL, SEPT. 30-(AP)-MYRON C. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ENVOY TO THE VATICAN WHO HAD SEVERAL AUDIENCES RECENTLY WITH THE POPE AND WHO INTERRUPTED HIS TRIP HOME BY VISITING LONDON RETURNED HERE LATE TODAY BY AIRPLANE.

30.24 — 12147

LONDON, SEPT. 30-(AP)-(EX)-MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT GENERALLY COMMENTED FAVORABLY ON PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S WAR REPORT TODAY,

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BUT COLONEL JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD, LABORITE MEMBER, OBSERVED:

"IT WOULD BE OF ENORMOUS ADVANTAGE IF WE HAD EVEN A TOKEN FORCE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH RUSSIA.

"ALL THE ARMY BELOW THE RANK OF COLONEL ARE PASSIONATELY DETERMINED TO HAVE A CHANCE OF GETTING AT GERMANY, BUT AND IT IS BEING THWARTED ALL THE TIME. THIS CANNOT BE GOOD FOR THE MORALE OF THE ARMY.

"ALL WAR IS TAKING RISKS, AND THE ENORMOUS BENEFIT OF SHOWING OUR PEOPLE THEY CAN STAND UP TO AND DEFEAT THE GERMANS IS MORE IMPORTANT NOW THAN BEFORE DUNKERQUE."

PKL-FOURTH 1ST-ADVANCE

ADVANCE FOR USE-AM AMS OF WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, SEPT. 30—(AP)—THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE KING HAD APPOINTED REAR ADMIRAL A.U. WILLIS TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AFRICAN STATION SUCCEEDING VICE ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT H.T. RAIKES.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED INCLUDED REAR ADMIRAL RHODERICK R. MCGRIGOR TO BE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF AND REAR ADMIRAL F.H.G. DALRYMPLE-HAMILTONS AS FLAG OFFICER COMMANDING ICELAND SUCCEEDING REAR ADMIRAL R.J.R. SCOTT.

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END ADVANCE FOR USE-AM AMS OF WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

TOKYO, SEPT. 30—(AP)—THE BANGKOK CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER, NICHI NICHI, SAID IN A DISPATCH TODAY THAT ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENTS WERE INCREASING KEENLY IN THAILAND AND ATTRIBUTED THE RISE TO CONSPICUOUS BRITISH AND UNITED STATES PRESS AND MOTION PICTURE PROPAGANDA.

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"JAPANESE CULTURAL DEMONSTRATIONS WERE POORLY EXHIBITED AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF SPECTACULAR BRITISH AND

AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, THE ARTICLE SAID, ASSERTING JAPAN SHOULD ACT TO COMBAT THIS EFFECT "FOR THE SAKE OF THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

BANGKOK, THAILAND, SEPT. 30-(AP)-PREMIER LUANG BIPUL SONGGRAM TOLD THE [redacted] PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TODAY THE PRESERVATION OF THAI INDEPENDENCE, ABOVE ALL THINGS, WAS AND WOULD BE THE POLICY OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

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THE PREMIER ANNOUNCED THAT AS A RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS [redacted] AT SAIGON THAILAND HAD TAKEN OVER SEVEN ISLANDS IN THE MEKONG RIVER, CEDED BY FRENCH INDO-CHINA UNDER AN AGREEMENT TO RECOGNIZE THE DEEP CHANNEL OF THE RIVER AS THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 30-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE "DIES COMMITTEE" IN A MOVE TO ABOLISH GERMAN-CONTROLLED SCHOOLS RECOMMENDED TONIGHT THAT FOREIGN AND PRIVATE INSTUTUTIONS OF LEARNING BE ADMINISTERED ONLY BY ARGENTINE CITIZENS.

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THE COMMITTEE ALSO PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT TEACHING OF POLITICAL AND RACIAL IDEOLOGIES CONTRARY TO ARGENTINA'S CONSTITUTION AND THAT PRIVATE SCHOOLS BE FORCED TO USE THE SAME TEXTBOOKS AS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 30-(AP)-AN ARGENTINE CABINET MEETING [redacted] SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR EDMUND VON THERMANN, CHARGED BY CONGRESS WITH ABUSING DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES, HAS BEEN POSTPONED AND PROBABLY WILL BE HELD THURSDAY, IT WAS SAID TONIGHT.

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